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THE  
MONTHLY  
MAGAZINE;  
OR,  
*BRITISH REGISTER.*

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Including

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.	ACCOUNT OF ALL NEW PATENTS.
MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.	LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND IMPORTATIONS.
ORIGINAL LETTERS, ANECDOTES, &c.	REGISTER OF DISEASES IN LONDON.
POETRY.	RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.	LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS
PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.	DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.
REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC	MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.
REVIEW OF THE FINE ARTS.	REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.
REVIEW OF ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, AND AMERICAN LITERATURE.	REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
	REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

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VOL. XV.

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PART I. FOR 1803.

From JANUARY to JULY, inclusive.

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On the 18th of January was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the Fourteenth Volume of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, containing—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progress of BRITISH LITERATURE during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, and AMERICAN LITERATURE; with INDEXES, TITLES, &c.

THE  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 97.] FEBRUARY 1, 1803. [No. 1, of VOL. 15.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just read in the Monthly Review, vol. 36, p. 357, that the late Mr. Pennant said of Dr. Franklin, that, "living under the protection of our mild Government, he was secretly playing the incendiary, and too successfully influencing the minds of our fellow-subjects in America, till that great explosion happened, which forever disunited us from our once happy colonies."

As it is in my power, as far as my testimony will be regarded, to refute this charge, I think it due to our friendship to do it. It is probable that no person now living was better acquainted with Dr. Franklin and his sentiments on all subjects of importance, than myself, for several years before the American war. I think I knew him as well as one man can generally know another. At that time I spent the winters in London, in the family of the Marquis of Lansdown, and few days passed without my seeing more or less of Dr. Franklin; and the last day that he passed in England, having given out that he should depart the day before, we spent together, without any interruption, from morning till night.

Now he was so far from wishing for a rupture with the Colonies, that he did more than most men would have done to prevent it. His constant advice to his countrymen, he always said, was "to bear every thing from England, however unjust;" saying, that "it could not last long, as they would soon outgrow all their hardships." On this account Dr. Price, who then corresponded with some of the principal persons in America, said, he began to be very unpopular there. He always said, "If there must be a war, it will be a war of ten years, and I shall not live to see the end of it." This I have heard him say many times.

It was at his request, enforced by that of Dr. Fothergil, that I wrote an anonymous MONTHLY MAG. No. 97.

pamphlet, calculated to shew the injustice and impolicy of a war with the Colonies, previous to the meeting of a new Parliament. As I then lived at Leeds, he corrected the press himself; and, to a passage in which I lamented the attempt to establish arbitrary power in so large a part of the British Empire, he added the following clause, "To the imminent hazard of our most valuable commerce, and of that national strength, security, and felicity, which depend on union and on liberty."

The unity of the British Empire in all its parts was a favourite idea of his. He used to compare it to a beautiful China vase, which, if once broken, could never be put together again; and so great an admirer was he at that time of the British Constitution, that he said he saw no inconvenience from its being extended over a great part of the globe. With these sentiments he left England; but when, on his arrival in America, he found the war begun, and that there was no succeeding, no man entered more warmly into the interests of what he then considered as *his country*, in opposition to that of Great Britain. Three of his letters to me, one written immediately on his landing, and published in the collection of his *Miscellaneous Works*, p. 365, 552, and 555, will prove this.

By many persons Dr. Franklin is considered as having been a cold-hearted man, so callous to every feeling of humanity, that the prospect of all the horrors of a civil war could not affect him. This was far from being the case. A great part of the day above-mentioned that we spent together, he was looking over a number of American newspapers, directing me what to extract from them for the English ones; and, in reading them, he was frequently not able to proceed for the tears literally running down his cheeks. To strangers he was cold and reserved; but where he was intimate, no man indulged to more pleasantry and good-humour. By this he was the delight of a club, to which he al-

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ludes in one of the letters above referred to, called the *Whig-Club*, that met at the London Coffee-house, of which Dr. Price, Dr. Kippis, Mr. John Lee, and others of the same stamp, were members.

Hoping that this vindication of Dr. Franklin will give pleasure to many of your readers, I shall proceed to relate some particulars relating to his behaviour, when Lord Loughborough, then Mr. Wedderburn, pronounced his violent invective against him at the Privy Council, on his prosecuting the complaints of the Province of Massachusetts (I think it was) against their Governor. Some of the particulars may be thought amusing.

On the morning of the day on which the cause was to be heard, I met Mr. Burke in Parliament-street, accompanied by Dr. Douglas, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle; and after introducing us to each other, as men of letters, he asked me whither I was going; I said, I could tell him whither I *wished* to go. He then asking me where that was, I said to the Privy Council, but that I was afraid I could not get admission. He then desired me to go along with him. Accordingly I did; but when we got to the anti-room, we found it quite filled with persons as desirous of getting admission as ourselves. Seeing this, I said, we should never get through the crowd. He said, "Give me your arm;" and, locking it fast in his, he soon made his way to the door of the Privy Council. I then said, Mr. Burke, you are an excellent leader; he replied, "I wish other persons thought so too."

After waiting a short time, the door of the Privy Council opened, and we entered the first; when Mr. Burke took his stand behind the first chair next to the President, and I behind that the next to his. When the business was opened, it was sufficiently evident, from the speech of Mr. Wedderburn, who was Counsel for the Governor, that the real object of the Court was to insult Dr. Franklin. All this time he stood in a corner of the room, not far from me, without the least apparent emotion.

Mr. Dunning, who was the leading Counsel on the part of the Colony, was so hoarse that he could hardly make himself heard; and Mr. Lee, who was the second, spoke but feebly in reply; so that Mr. Wedderburn had a complete triumph.—At the sallies of his sarcastic wit, all the Members of the Council, the President himself (Lord Gower) not excepted, frequently laughed outright. No person belonging to the Council behaved with decent gravity, except Lord North, who,

coming late, took his stand behind the chair opposite to me.

When the business was over, Dr. Franklin, in going out, took me by the hand in a manner that indicated some feeling. I soon followed him, and, going through the anti-room, saw Mr. Wedderburn there surrounded with a circle of his friends and admirers. Being known to him, he stepped forward as if to speak to me; but I turned aside, and made what haste I could out of the place.

The next morning I breakfasted with the Doctor, when he said, "He had never before been so sensible of the power of a good conscience; but that if he had not considered the thing for which he had been so much insulted, as one of the best actions of his life, and what he should certainly do again in the same circumstances, he could not have supported it." He was accused of clandestinely procuring certain letters, containing complaints against the Governor, and sending them to America, with a view to excite their animosity against him, and thus to embroil the two countries. But he assured me, that he did not even know that such letters existed, till they were brought to him as agent for the Colony, in order to be sent to his constituents; and the cover of the letters, on which the direction had been written, being lost, he only gursed at the person to whom they were addressed, by the contents.

That Dr. Franklin, notwithstanding he did not shew it at the time, was much impressed by the business of the Privy Council, appeared from this circumstance:—When he attended there, he was dressed in a suit of Manchester velvet; and Silas Dean told me, that, when they met at Paris to sign the treaty between France and America, he purposely put on that suit.

Hoping that this communication will be of some service to the memory of Dr. Franklin, and gratify his friends, I am, Sir, your's &c. J. PRIESTLEY.  
*Northumberland, Nov. 10, 1802.*

P. S. I formerly sent you an anecdote relating to Colonel Kirk, famous for his cruelties in the reign of James II. inserted in your Magazine for 1796, p. 544. This a writer, who signs A. C. p. 586 of the same volume, says, cannot be true, because Mrs. Rowe, who is said to have interceded for a criminal, was only eleven years old. As I have little doubt of the truth of the anecdote, I suppose the Mrs. Rowe referred to in it was not the author, whose maiden name was Singer, but the mother of her husband, who, though no writer, may have been as respectable a character as her daughter-in-law.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ANY writers, zealous for the purity of the English language, have bestowed their censures on the intermixture of French words, with which some fashionable styles have been interlarded. But I think due animadversion has not been extended to the equal impropriety of mixing words from the learned languages, which preserve not only their original radical form, but even their grammatical inflexions. Such an anomaly of language appears to me the grossest deformity of which it is capable, and the most glaring instance of pedantry and want of taste in the writer. That it has been patronised by persons of literary respectability, must have been owing to the ostentation of learning, and a wish to establish a marked distinction between writers of classical education, and those who have not enjoyed that advantage. And true it is, that the latter class are often cruelly perplexed in the management of words of this sort; and that female authors in particular, who often display more elegance in the use of the pen, than the sex which possesses an assumed superiority, are apt to trip against Greek and Latin nouns which have been obtruded upon English readers. The words to which I allude are such as *phenomenon*, *criterion*, *effluvia*, *genus*, *miasma*, *flamen*, &c. These, even in the singular form, ill assimilate with the general tone of our language; and it is a defect that we do not, like the Italians, French, and other southern people, instantly naturalize them by a vernacular termination. In length of time, when such words come into common use, this is often done by us; but through fear of an awkward novelty, writers are generally backward in taking this liberty; and they who treat upon technical or professional subjects, continue to employ foreign terms without the least attempt to soften them down into English. Thus the language of medical writers is commonly a mere jargon, offensive to good taste and propriety; and a reader, not of the profession, must certainly smile at that strange mixture of plain English, Latin, and Greek, which composes the list of diseases given in your Monthly Report. I do not profess myself to be a bold innovator; but if I can find one or two creditable writers to lead the way in *phenomena* or *phenomeny*, I will certainly follow their example.

But the plural form of these nouns is much more exceptionable; for who can call it English to pluralize *on*, *um*, *us*, *en*, &c. by *a*, *ra*, *ta*, *sa*? I grant that our

proper plural *s*, sounds ill enough in conjunction with some of the above terminations; but to my perception, a cacophony is not so bad as an incongruity. Some botanical writers have laudably used *flaments* instead of *flamina*; indeed the Lichfield Translation of Linnæus abounds in bold attempts to anglicise Latin terms. In some medical works *miasmi* has properly taken place of *miasmata*. Boyle and other philosophers of his time used *effluvia*, though modern pedantry makes *effluvia*. *Genii* is, I think, only to be met with in ludicrous writing; and *geniuses*, (though awkward enough in pronunciation) is the received plural of *genius*. Upon the whole, as the practice now stands, we cannot well avoid the use of many ancient words unaltered, as English nouns; but I would lay it down as a rule, never to pluralize them by inflection, but simply by the addition of the *s* or *es*.

A word with respect to orthography! Polite English pronunciation has no diphthongs; indeed the Latin diphthongs *æ* and *œ* never had any reference to our vowel sounds. I think, therefore, that diphthongs should be utterly banished from the spelling of all words properly English, whatever be their derivation. Dr. Middleton, who inclined to etymological orthography, attempted to introduce the *æ* in all words compounded of *præ*, or wherever it existed in the Latin original; thus he writes *prælate*, *præface*, *præfix*, and the like. This was a too glaring deformity to be imitated, and we now reserve only enough of the diphthongal spelling to add to the un-uniformity of our very anomalous language, and to give scope to scholastic impertinence. Of what use is it to write *æconomy*, *hæmorrhage*, &c. when the sound is a simple *e*, and often a short one, whereas diphthongs are always long? Why do we not at once imitate the French, and make our language a rule to itself? There is a servility in thus continuing to wear the shackles of foreign dominion, which our national character ought to disdain.

It has been a favorite maxim with men classically educated, that no one can write English correctly who is not acquainted with the learned languages, whence it is partly derived. If this be true, it is a proof that our tongue is as yet in an unformed state, and indeed rather a jargon than a language. But I conceive that the truth of the maxim chiefly depends upon such anomalies as I have pointed out, and which ought to be, and easily might be, corrected. If the *norma loquendi* is the

true rule for writing and speaking, every person well-versed in the best authors of his own country ought to be fully capable of acquiring the accurate and elegant use of his language. The French, who have taken to much laudable pains with their tongue, admit this fact. That we hold a contrary opinion, is owing to that classical pride and pedantry which still infects us. Much might be said on this topic, but I conclude for the present.

Your's, &c. N. N.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING derived pleasure and information from Dr. Lettson's communications to the Monthly Magazine, and sincerely wishing that the beneficial influence of charitable institutions may be found as great as he has represented it; nothing but a conviction of the importance of endeavouring to ascertain the truth on all subjects, could induce me to object to the evidence he has brought forward in support of his opinion on this head. His conclusions are chiefly drawn from a comparison of the London bills of mortality for fifteen years, ending 1786, with the fifteen years ending 1801. I beg leave to state the totals, with the addition of two preceding periods of fifteen years.

15 Years ending.	Christened.	Buried.
1756	220,049	347,672
1771	236,396	334,500
1786	260,066	307,682
1801	279,570	294,008

From these numbers it plainly appears, that during the last fifteen years, in which the improvements in hospitals, as well as those of the city, and the establishment of dispensaries have taken place, the increase of births, and the diminution of deaths, has been *less* than in the preceding fifteen years; consequently the apparent improvement of London in this respect must have arisen principally from other causes than that which has been assigned. In fact, the numbers of the registered births and deaths have been gradually approaching to an equality since about the year 1740, as will be evident from the following table, which shews the proportion of burials to 1000 christenings, on an average of every five years to the present time:

1745	175	1775	128
1755	174	1780	120
1765	139	1785	109
1760	137	1790	106
1765	150	1795	107
1770	139	1800	102

It is far from my intention to deny that the charitable institutions of the metropolis have rendered essential services to the poorer part of its inhabitants; but if their influence on the state of the population cannot be dated further back than the year 1786, it will not by any means account for the whole improvement in this respect since that time, unless the causes which produced a much greater diminution of burials, and increase of births, prior to that period, can be shewn to have ceased to operate.

J. J. G.

8th January, 1803.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR Magazine having a large circulation, the letter in the last Number, signed "S. H." relative to the allowance on stamps, may mislead many gentlemen in the mercantile world.

I have to inform you, that, instead of the discount being sixteen per cent. on stamps for receipts, and ten per cent. on stamps for bills of exchange, on stamping to the value of ten pounds, as stated by "S. H." the only allowance the Commissioners of Stamps are authorized to make to the Stationers is by act 42. Geo. 3. cap. 99. clause 6, 26 June, 1802, of which the following is an abstract: "That from the 5th July, 1802, instead of all former allowances, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Stamps to allow to every person who shall at one time bring to be stamped paper or parchment, the duties on which shall amount to thirty pounds, the sum of nine shillings, and no more, and the further sum of one shilling and sixpence on every five pounds above thirty pounds."

Previous to which the allowance or discount, by acts 5 Geo. 3. cap. 46. and 7 Geo. 3. cap. 44. was two pound per cent. on stamping to the value of ten pounds, or, in the words of the act, "Four pound per cent. per annum for six months." When the duty on receipts was levied, it was agreed by the Commissioners of Stamps and the Stationers, that on the Stationers receiving an additional allowance of seven and half per cent. they would not charge the public more than the value of the stamp. On stamps for bills of exchange, as the Stationer only receives one and half per cent. discount, the usual charge to the public is, on stamps of the value of two shillings and under, one penny; and on stamps above the value of two shillings, one penny halfpenny. On all other stamps

except

except newspapers, the discount on stamping thirty pounds is one and half per cent. the Stationer finding the paper, or printed form; and they charged, if on paper, five pound per cent. on the stamp; if on parchment, the value of the parchment; the additional allowance is not received, if receipts are printed before stamped. As to the remarks of "S. H." on the profit of Stationers—the value of their stock of stamps—and his calculation on beginning business with a capital of nine pounds, they are too contemptible for notice. I am sorry that the public, by your Correspondent's false statement, should suppose his Majesty's Commissioners of Stamps were so improvident of the public money committed to their trust, as to allow the discount "S. H." has stated. In justice to those Gentlemen, and to the Stationers of London, I hope this statement will be inserted. Yours, &c.

A VENDER OF STAMPS.

8th January, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

PERMIT me to ask some of your learned Correspondents, whether Terence was not edited by Grierston, of Dublin, who published an edition of Tacitus, to the excellency of which Dr. Harwood bears this singular testimony, "that it is one of the best-edited books ever delivered to the world." Of this edition of Terence Dr. Harwood makes no mention. I have also turned over without effect the catalogues of the first booksellers in town.—Any information respecting the above will oblige your constant reader,

WM. MARR.

Barnet, January 12, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

HAVING observed the usefulness of parsneps and carrots, I dug and trenched a plot of good loamy ground, and sowed it with parsnep-seed in March.—Having weeded and thinned them to a proper distance, when they were arrived to a good length of leaves, I cut, and gave them to the cows, calves, colts, hogs, and sheep, who eat them very readily. They soon sprouted again, and within a month I cut the a second time. I cut about half of the a third time; but as the weather continued very dry for some time,

this last appears to have been too much, as, upon taking up the roots, those which had been cut three times were not so large as the others. Had the weather been moist, I have reason to believe they would have continued to increase in leaves and size; however, I had a fair crop of roots. After each cutting I loosened the earth with a potatoe-fork. The long taps and rough roots I boil in the copper with potatoe chatts, in the proportion of two bushels of chatts, half a bushel of offal-parsneps, having first washed them.—When they are boiled, so as to break easily, I take them out as dry as I can, and put them into a tub. I then put about a peck of rye (having been coarsely ground in a malt mill) into the water remaining in the copper, and let it boil till it thickens into a consistency like unto figs, minding to stir it frequently, to prevent it burning the copper. I should have observed, this peck of rye will take five or six pails of water to reduce it to the above substance. I put this in another tub, and I feed the hogs with the potatoes and this gruel mixed; it will fatten large hogs speedily: the above proportions, which are as much as will suffice two hogs a week, may be placed at the following expence:

1 peck of rye,	£.0	1	0
2 bushels chatts,	0	1	3
Half bushel offal parsneps	—		
Coals, or wood,	0	0	6
A boy grinds the rye, washes potatoes, &c. attends the copper, &c. with ease in half a day, say			
	0	0	6
	£.0	3	3

I have put the chatts at the rate of 25s. per ton; but they are to be bought at 20s. or 6d per bushel.

The bulk of leaves and stalks of the parsnep, cut in the above way, must be very useful upon a large scale, for cattle, &c. at the time the fields are shut up; all kinds of stock will eat the roots raw, and thrive fast. I intend to try the same methods with carrots and white beet this ensuing season. If you think the above observations deserve your attention, they are respectfully at your service. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

W. D.

White Webbs, Enfield,  
11th Jan. 1803.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE following, (which I have sent you for insertion in your Magazine) is an abstract of a Meteorological Jour-

nal, kept at Carlisle for the last twelve-months.

The times of registering, &c. were the same as the preceeding year. See Monthly Magazine, for February, 1802.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain in inches	No of days of rain, hail or snow.	Wind.				Aurora Borealis
	High	Low	Mean	High	Low	Mean			W. S.W. S. E.	E. N.E. N. W.			
	°	°	°										
January	52	12	35.4	30.32	28.54	29.83	1.970	21	18	13			
February	51	24	37.03	30.27	29.13	29.65	1.623	18	22	6	3		
March	58	25	42.48	30.57	28.98	29.97	.840	13	25	6	2		
April	59	34	47.1	30.35	29.34	29.83	2.566	18	21	9	1		
May	80	28	50.3	30.38	29.54	30.05	.470	10	12	19			
June	65	44	54.8	30.34	29.25	29.74	2.343	21	23	7			
July	65	45	55.63	30.20	29.06	29.72	5.308	28	22	9			
August	78	51	61.63	30.32	29.44	29.94	2.509	27	21	10			
September	71	40	55.93	30.53	29.03	29.98	2.344	19	19	11	3		
October	65	35	50.63	30.40	29.06	29.67	4.420	24	25	6	2		
November	52	20	41.07	30.20	29.09	29.73	.670	12	6	24			
December	51	23	38.47	30.35	28.97	29.70	2.441	18	26	5	1		
Ann. Mean			47.54	Annual Mean.		29.8175	28.504	229	240	125	12		
Total								Total	Total	Total	Total		

The greatest variation of the thermometer during the last twelve months, was between the mornings of the 15th and 16th of January; on the former morning it was at 12°, and the latter at 40°—a difference of 28°. The greatest variation of the barometer, was between the mornings of the 21st and 22d of January; on the former morning it was at 28.54, and the latter at 30.04—a difference of 1 inch and 5 tenths.

Yours, &c.

Carlisle, Jun. 10, 1803.

W. PITT.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION of the EQUESTRIAN ACADEMY at LUNENBURGH, in GERMANY. By PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS, of KIEL.

OUR readers (says the professor) will doubtless be indebted to us, for making them acquainted with one of the most valuable institutions of Germany.

The Equestrian Academy of Lunenburg, at present under the direction of his Excellency the Baron de Bulow, Director of the Estates of the Duchy of Lunenburg, is a public institution of instruction and of education, that has been established above a century, in favour of young persons of quality, who devote

themselves to study, to the military art, or to the administration of the forests. Neither will the simple proprietor of estates in the country, have reason to regret (continues the professor) that he has spent there some years of his juvenile age. Besides the assistances that he will find to acquire that higher sort of knowledge, which ennobles the sentiments, and renders the enjoyment of life more *piquant*; he will find others that will instruct him to undertake with advantage the labour of rural economy.

In the Department of Public Instruction, are included the Latin, French, English, and German languages, Morality, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Statistics, Natural History, Physics, the Mathematics, Antiquities, the Art of Artillery and Fortifications, the Manner of constructing Plans, and the Theory of the Belles Lettres.

The languages and the sciences are taught in particular halls or auditories, and by classes, so that the instruction given

• A pretty complete cabinet of natural curiosities, occupying several large compartments, serves to facilitate the acquisition of this science.

to the youth more advanced, differs from that which is elementary. To obviate the inconveniences which result from a too sedentary life in youth, care is taken that the gymnastic exercises, such as fencing, dancing, riding, and the art of vaulting, are performed alternately with the study of the languages and of the sciences. All these lessons are given gratis, except that of riding, for which there is a handsome riding-school; and a sufficient number of horses are constantly kept in training.

As to tuition in the Greek and Italian languages, in drawing, painting and music, this is given by private lessons, at a moderate fee.

The pupils live altogether in a handsome, spacious, and wholesome building. They occupy, two by two, a chamber with furniture, next to which every one has his particular dormitory, provided with a bed, a chair, a chest of drawers, and a table. They are all placed under the inspection of a number of governors, who live under the same roof with them, and who endeavour to preserve, in the character of academists, a conduct as remote from that indulgence, which borders on imbecility, as from a too rigorous severity. It is in company of their governors, that the young persons take their meals, in a spacious and well-aired refectory. The table is administered at a common charge, so that there is no reason to apprehend, that the cupidity of a single contractor, may give rise to complaints that may be just enough, perhaps, in many other institutions.

The annual pension or payment is 200 crowns of Hanover-money, reckoning the Frederick d'Or at 4 2-3 crowns, or otherwise at 75 ducats of Holland. Moreover every pupil pays 30 rix-dollars, as an entrance fee, the first year, and as much for the second; but for the following years, no entrance-money is required. The young man admitted into the academy for this sum, has the benefit of instruction in the languages, the sciences, and the exercises above-mentioned, of the table at noon and night, of a breakfast, consisting of white bread, of lodging, with a bed and other necessary furniture, fuel, washing and candles. As for other matters, they are waited upon by valets, of whom a sufficient number is kept by the house.

Although the annual expence cannot be precisely equal for all the academists, considering the peculiar wants of each, it may be nevertheless affirmed, that,

leaving out an expensive wardrobe\*, and a number of private lessons necessary for foreigners, to learn the German language before they can derive advantage from the public lessons, the expence will not amount, at farthest, including the board, to more than 420 Hanoverian crowns, or to 158 ducats of Holland.

The most proper times to be admitted into the Academy, are Easter and Michaelmas, because at those periods a new course of lessons always commences. It should be observed, however, that the pupils to be admitted, should not be under 13 years of age, and that they should have acquired such a degree of preliminary knowledge, as we may ordinarily expect at that age.

#### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
IN the biographical account given in your last number, of the Rev. Joseph Nicol Scott, of Norwich, he is said to have been "the first writer, who examined, and controverted in English, the doctrine of the eternity of hell-torments"—may I presume to correct this mistake, and to mention a very old book, and I believe rather scarce, written by one of Cromwell's chaplains: "White on the Restoration of all Things?" In that work, among a great deal of rubbish and foreign matter, are to be found very strong arguments against the eternity of torments, and answers to most of the objections.

Spital Fields,  
11th 1803.

Your's, &c.  
L. M.

#### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
I SHALL be much obliged to any of your Correspondents, who will inform me, through the medium of your Magazine—whether the *aberrations* of the lun can be observed with any degree of certainty and precision; and what are the usual means by which this purpose may be effected. I have only to add, that an early answer will be very agreeable to

Liverpool,  
Jan. 11, 1803.

Your's, &c.  
O. A. M. W. C.

\* This expence has been limited to a simple uniform, which ought to be worn in all societies. On this head as well as in every other, the directors take upon themselves the duty of husbanding the money of the pupils, anxious to remove all the useless expences, to which luxury might seduce them.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
ONE word in favour of our own language which the translator of the French method of restoring Raphael's picture, p. 457, of your December Magazine, complains, is not as copious as the French.

He mentions the word *recoquillement*, as not having a similar one in English. Sir, the old word *cockling* or *cockling up*, the first of which is in Johnson, is an exact translation—*recoquiller* is in Cotgrave.

Yours, &c.

A TRANSLATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE averages and totals for the last six months in the year 1802 are as under:—  
for the former part of the year, see Monthly Magazine, vol. xiv. p. 1.

1802.	Baromet.	Thermometer.		Rain.	Evapo- ration.	Approximation of Wind to the Cardinal Points.			
		without	within			N.	E.	S.	W.
July - -	29.505	58.9	59.6	2.55	1.78	10	7	53	54
August - -	29.696	64.5	65.9	0.44	2.62	6	14	63	41
September - -	29.695	55.5	59.4	0.25	2.08	23	16	48	33
October - -	29.456	46.8	52.3	2.34	0.75	6	16	69	33
November - -	29.304	38.6	42.7	1.27	0.29	40	22	26	32
December - -	29.393	34.1	38.1	1.88	0.20	31	18	45	40
Mean -	29.508	49.8	53.0	1.45	1.29	19	16	51	39
			<i>totals</i>	8.73	7.72	116	93	304	233
			<i>total for year</i>	17.49	16.27	264	162	601	445
Mean for the whole Year }	29.553	47.0	49.6	1.46	1.35	22	13	50	37

The reader will perceive that the quantity of rain is still on the decrease, not being more than seventeen inches and a half, when, on an average, we expect about twenty two or twenty-three. This great diminution has seriously affected many of the springs in this district, and, what is of more importance, has rendered nearly useless the Grand Junction Canal. This may be doubted by some, as being the cause of the want of water on the summit; but it merits a full consideration, because every one, by this time, must know, that all springs owe their origin to rain; and, if, for several years, the quantity of rain has been diminishing, in the same ratio must the springs be deficient. If twenty-three inches be a fair average, and we receive only seventeen, we suffer a loss of nearly *one-fourth*; and, suppose the general quantity able to keep up a

head of four feet in the canal, the supply, when diminished in that ratio, will only afford a depth of three feet, which will prevent any full loaded barge from passing, and the hindrance will be much more than the proportion of four to three: because a barge designed to draw four feet of water cannot carry above *half* her full burden in water of three feet deep. I do not say this is the sole cause of the late stoppage of the canal; I know very well there are two or three more that operate in the same way, and nearly in as great a degree; but this is not the place to discuss the subject: perhaps I may, if I can find leisure, at some future time, give you my thoughts more fully on this subject.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

B. BEVAN.

Leighton, Bedfordshire, Jan. 21, 1803.

## For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *written during a late EXCURSION through FRANCE to GENEVA.*

(Continued from page 506, vol. vi.)

LETTER VIII.—*Chablais, Dec. 25, 1801.*

CHRISTMAS-DAY! Of this festival we have been re-minded a hundred times by knots of young men and old, women, boys and girls, all very neatly dressed, and dressed too with a regularity, or rather with an uniformity of ornament which induced us, in the first of the morning, to imagine that the several little parties belonged to some public schools, hospitals, or other charitable institution. In the course of the day, however, we have met so many of these gay groups in their way, we guess, to or from high-mass, that it seems more reasonable to attribute this uniformity to fashion than enforcement. The dark-brown gipsy faces of the females are encircled by a snowy cap tied under the chin, and their bosoms concealed by a handkerchief of rival whiteness; their gowns are almost invariably either of a dark-blue or a bright-red colour, and are decorated with yellow, or with light-blue ribbons, which come over the shoulders, cross each other at the back, wind round the waist, and finish with some little ornamental arrangement in front: all of them wear flat-crowned hats with an immense periphery of verge. As to the men, there is nothing very peculiar in their dress; many of them indeed wear those azure, Rhône-coloured waistcoats and breeches, which we frequently saw in the neighbourhood of Switzerland, and which gave some little uniformity to their appearance. Every one we have seen to day has been extremely neat; and as we are apt to associate with personal neatness—and not without reason—the idea of cheerfulness and comfort, we have not had so delightful a treat for many a day as these poor people have just furnished us with—But to my journal—

Yesterday we were thirteen hours in the carriage, and, after having eaten a hearty dinner, and drank a bottle of Bourgogne, I was so unconquerably sleepy, that the pen would have fallen out of my hand, had I attempted to use it. I shall scarcely behave much better to you now: it is near nine o'clock, and we have ordered the post-master to let our horses be harnessed by four in the morning, so that it will be prudent to retire early, although I do not at present feel the slightest disposition. This being the case, on entering the temple of Sleep—in humbler words, before I go to bed, I shall not omit to propitiate the presiding Deity, by repeating that beautiful invocation which was intended to

have been placed under a statue of Somnus: *Somne veni, quanquam certissima mortis imago, Confortem cupio te, tamen, esse tori!*

*Huc ades, haud sbiture cito: nam sic sine vita Vivere quam suave est, sic sine morte mori.*

Once more to my journal: will you excuse these slight digressions? Severe as the frost has been, the meridian sun has continued to bear such great power as to have melted vast quantities of snow, which again have been regularly frozen in the night. To these rapid alternations of heat and cold, we are indebted for some singular scenery of a very romantic nature: during a ride of almost sixty miles, from Geneva to Nantua, the sides of the rocks were covered with stalactites of ice, forty, fifty, sixty feet high, varying in breath according to circumstances. A whimsical mixture was thus produced of the sublime, the beautiful, and that intermediate something, the picturesque: the scenery, taken *en masse*, did, and ever must belong unquestionably to the sublime; nothing can destroy the character of sublimity which is impressed on these dark primeval rocks, over-hanging the deep valley at their feet. But where the spray of the tumbling torrent had been arrested by frost, ten thousand lustres of the chastest brilliancy sparkled for one short moment in the sun, and presented a fairy-work of excellent beauty. Sometimes, to finish the contrastant character of this scenery, a bounded view appeared of wildness, intricacy, and abruptness, equally remote from the sublime and beautiful, which strictly belonged to the picturesque.

As we re-traced our steps from Geneva as far as Bourge, I shall take the opportunity of correcting one or two trifling mistakes in the account which I gave you of the road, for I should be sorry to be suspected of availing myself of a certain licence, which, to their utter discredit, some travellers have assumed. Le Lac de Cerdon is not so large, nor so deep below the road, as it appeared to us when we travelled on its banks by a dusky moon-light; nor is the road up Mont Cerdon so dangerous in reality as it appeared to us before. Apprehensive of the rapidity of the descent, I determined to wait: R—, after the postillion had securely locked one of the wheels, descended very safely in the carriage, two of which might pass each other in almost any part of the road; my politeness, however, were I in one of them, would hardly carry me so far as to make an offer of the wail to the other. On this subject only was my account exaggerated: so romantic a spot I never beheld, or a gulf more fearful to look down.

On the summit of the rocks on the opposite side of the valley to that where the road is cut, stand the time-honored ruins of a spacious castle, which, unless the rocks have crumbled away since its erection, must have been built on the very brink of the precipice: such at least is its apparent situation from the road, and we can notice these ancient edifices only as they serve to ornament and enrich the landscape. Two small cottages, not to be discerned without difficulty, standing at a little distance from each other towards the bottom of the valley, afforded an impressive contrast to this monument of past magnificence: a zig-zag path, contrived to cheat the ascent of its declivity, led to each; at the door of one, which seemed to have the rock for its roof, stood a man riving blocks for his hearth; I watched him for a considerable time, and listened attentively, but the sound of his heels was not to be heard. Proceeding leisurely down the side of the mountain, I heard the distant noise of rushing water; and my eyes were presently attracted by a lofty water-fall, whose light spray was assimilated with and lost in air before it reached the bottom. Admiring the singular beauty of this delicate picture, a vast body of snow which overhung the torrent, was detached from its hold, and mingled with the foam; the sound of this petty *avalanche* rent the air, and, echoing throughout the valley, rolled like a peal of thunder. Some river takes its rise among these hills, and meanders in a shallow stream through the vale: inquiring of a peasant, whom I met near the village of Cerdon, (where my friend, who had been waiting for me some time, had already got the horses harnessed,) what the name of this river was, I understood him to call it the Berne; but as he was unable to write it down for me, and as I cannot find any such name of a river in my map, I may probably be guilty of a misnomer.

At the foot of Mont Cerdon we have crossed the chain of hills which divides France from the territory of Geneva: and at the little village we congratulated each other that we had no hill of any comparative consideration to ascend between Cerdon and Calais; recollect the season and the situation, nor rashly arraign our taste, and accuse us of insensibility or indifference to the grandeur of Alpine scenery:

You gentlemen of England, who live at home in ease,

Ah! little do you think of the dangers of the seas!

Last night we reached Maçon, a large town, situated on the Soane, which is a noble river, beside which we have travelled

a great part of our journey this day to Chalons, which is also built on its banks, and from the road presents a very striking and a very handsome appearance. It was late when we arrived at Maçon last night, and early when we left it this morning: the town stands low, and the surrounding lands are very extensively flooded. The country which we have passed through this day, abounds with gentle eminences, and the prospects are on a beautiful and expanded scale: the vineyards are extensive and abundant, and the plants look strong: the young wheats too flourish, and vegetation in general indicates that the soil is rich. Our roads are infamously out of repair: but one cannot travel them without astonishment and admiration, at the persevering labour and enormous expence with which they must have been formed. For many miles together they are raised above the level of the flooded meadows, ten, twenty, and in some places, I should imagine, thirty feet high! Exclusive of many advantages with which it would have been attended, surely on the score even of expence alone it would have been better to have drained these meadows and low lands, by means of canals cut in different directions, till a bottom had been made sufficiently firm to have borne a road of much less elevation—

*Autun, Dec. 26.*—It is now two o'clock in the afternoon: who should have thought of our being laid fast here for the day? We might well rise by four in the morning, truly, for a long pull and a strong pull! When we had come within about half a league of this place, we met an *avant-courier*, in rich livery, riding full speed: presently another: next a carriage and six horses, with two livery servants, two other carriages completing the suite, one drawn by four horses, and the other by five. This was a little alarming, and our fears were speedily justified, for the post-master has informed us, that it is impossible to proceed in our journey, as every horse is engaged in the train of M. Talleyrand Perigord, Minister of the Interior, whom we had just met in his way to Lyons, whither we learn that the First Consul is going in person to meet a deputation of five hundred principal personages from the Cisalpine Republic, in order to appoint Consuls, and digest some Constitutional Regulations. A very splendid convocation is expected, and I am a little mortified, being as it were within a stone's throw of Lyons, that it is incompatible with our plan to deviate from the right line which our Geometry tells us is the shortest between any two given points. De Buck has several times procured us horses where  
there

there was some difficulty in obtaining them, by gravely assuring the post-masters that he was the *avant-courier* to a foreign Ambassador who was then on the road with a negotiation of the highest importance! This story availed us nothing here: *ex nihilo nihil fit*: there is not a horse in the stable.—

Nine o'clock, (evening).—We have been loitering about the town, where every one, male and female, is dressed in his best clothes, and seems to be going to, or coming from, church. We have been into the College; mass was performing, and we remained there half an hour, or more: the loud singing, or, I am rather disposed to call it, the lusty bellowing, of the chaunters assailed our unaccustomed ears so violently, and a peep at the psalm-book threatened us with such a long-protracted peal, that we thought it prudent to retire. From the College we went into L'Eglise de Notre Dame, where a great many pious devotees were kneeling before the painted idols, which were profusely distributed about the walls.

I know very well that it is the fashion in England to believe, or to affect the belief, at least, that Religion is totally neglected and "despised of men" throughout the territories of this infidel Republic. Such sweeping accusations are rash and indecorous; and I suspect, that if those only among us who are without sin in this respect, had taken the liberty to cast stones, much fewer would have been levelled. Religion is an affair of the heart: I should be sorry to suspect every man of being indifferent to its duties, and dead to the feelings of devotion, who is not very regular in his attendance on divine service; nor am I sufficiently charitable or unsuspicious to give every man credit for super-eminent piety towards God, or excessive benevolence towards man, because of his exemplary punctuality at church. In this country, the outward form of religion is certainly sufficiently manifest: what substance it may have, I know not: the churches into which we have entered, are as well attended, for aught I see, as those of London, or of any other place: our opportunities for remark, however, have not been numerous, and I may be mistaken. It is very true, that to "keep holy the Sabbath-day," by desisting from labour, and shutting up shop, is not, as in England, made compulsory here: the churches indeed are all opened, but it is not considered disgraceful to pass over to the other side. On a Sunday, therefore, Paris presents rather a whimsical appearance;

half a score shops together are religiously kept shut, the inmates retire from the bustle of worldly concerns, and devote themselves to holy contemplation. The two or three next neighbours, perhaps less piously disposed, suffer their jewellery to sparkle, or their gay ribbands to flaunt, as usual, at the window. The sound of some solitary hammer is heard at the blacksmith's, and the poor labourer, with a wife and seven or eight children, finds that to him the Sabbath is no day of rest: the hebdomadal recurrence of that day stills not the cravings of hunger, and softens not the bitterness of cold.

Such, I believe, is correctly the state of France with respect to its outward observances of religious rites: it will not be amiss to consider, briefly, the state of England in this respect; had we pulled out the beam from our own eye, we might have seen more clearly to have taken away the mote from our brother's. Sabbath-breaking, as the offence is technically denominated, is punishable by the municipal-law of England; I certainly mean not to dispute the justice and propriety of expelling the money-changers from the Temple of God. I certainly mean not to ridicule the prohibition of all secular business on the Sabbath-day, on that day which we are told was hallowed by the Almighty himself; but one may be permitted to smile at the inconsistent spirit of our regulations, the partiality with which they are enforced, or the indifference with which they are attended to. If a man is journeying on the Sunday in England, however important be the occasion which calls him, should his horse lose a shoe, or his carriage break down, he would find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the assistance of a workman. In a capricious and uncertain harvest-season, should the farmer be anxious to preserve the fruits of his whole year's labour from impending injury, and perhaps destruction, the greatest probability, in the first place, is, that he could get no help from his labourers: Should he, however, to his astonishment, succeed, he would, in the next place, be a marked man by the clergyman of his parish, his neighbours would be afraid of him, and fire from Heaven would be called down—or, what would be a subject of far more serious apprehension—fire from earth would, perhaps, be brought up to consume his devoted property. In short, it does not appear, in all cases, to be lawful to do good on the Sabbath-day. But, at the time that we are thus con-

scientifically refraining from all worldly pursuits, our public houses and gin-shops are suffered to be open, and are as much, if not more, frequented than on any other day of the week: our gaming-tables are accessible, our great men give dinners, and sometimes too, like those in lower life, get drunk. It seems that the occasional efforts of useful industry are beheld with less complacency and toleration, with an eye of more jealousy and suspicion, than the habitual orgies of riot and intemperance. If these remarks are true—and I shall lend a willing ear to the discredit of them—it will not be altogether so clear, as we are willing to flatter ourselves, on whose side the scale of propriety and decorum in religious conduct preponderates.

There is one more topic, which in an early part of these letters I promised to touch upon, namely, the state of the peasantry. Never having trodden on French ground before, I am very incompetent to give an opinion as to the quality or degree of change which this class of people may have undergone: on this subject well-informed and well-intentioned people differ. I have heard a gentleman who has made a recent excursion to France, and who had been an ocular witness of the wretchedness of the peasantry before the revolution, decidedly assert that their situation is improved. It may be so; but I had almost begun to adopt an opinion which one would be sorry to harbour, namely, that the people are very little affected by the changes which take place in the government.\*

If provisions are cheaper in France than

\* I remember the following epigram, which was written by some one who seems to have adopted this opinion in its fullest extent.

Poor fellows, what concern have you

With King and Constitution?

With Government you've nought to do,

But pay your contribution.

Still must your days be spent in toil,

Whoever rules the nation:

Still will the great ones share the spoil—

No fear of innovation.

The ass must bear his daily load,

Let who will lead or drive;

Still he must pace the self-same road—

Nor hope for rest alive.

Whatever Monarch rules the realm,

Still Courtiers will be knaves;

And future Princes will guide the helm,

And keep your children slaves.

Though native freedom be your boast—

The boast of all the nation;

Yet still, whoever rules the roost,

Your birth-right is—Taxation!

they are in England, labour is proportionably paid for: so that the peasant, probably, is not better off here, where mutton and pork are two-pence halfpenny or three-pence a pound, and the quarter-loaf is at eight-pence or nine-pence, than in England, where these, and every other article, are considerably higher. The advantages, however, to persons of fixed income, are obvious and great: the exchange of coin against England is not to be compared with the exchange of provisions in favour of France. I know nothing about the burden of taxation here; house-rent is dear, however, and fuel is dear; whether these form a counterpoise to the advantage just mentioned, I am not able to say. To return to the peasantry:—

The French are incomparably better managers of their provision than the English. Nothing can possibly be more comfortable, more unfacile, more sulky, if I may so express myself, than the manner in which the labourers of England take their meals. Of the country-labourers I speak, with whom I am a good deal conversant; with the domestic habits of city-workmen, manufactory-labourers, &c. I am totally unacquainted. It is the custom of countrymen to bring in their wallet a large hunch (as it is emphatically called) of coarse and stale brown bread: this is eaten for breakfast, sometimes with a parsimonious accompaniment of cheese or butter, but this relisher is not always afforded. At dinner the treasures of the wallet are brought forth, and in the depth of winter a cold heavy dumplin, of no mean magnitude indeed, is produced, in the centre of which is a lump of fat bacon, and perhaps a slice of apple! This, however, does not fail to the lot of every one: many a labourer have I seen dine off a hard dry loaf, which he cheerlessly eats under a cart-sled to shelter him from the weather. The only comfortable meal which our labourers get, the only meal, at least, which gives me any idea of comfort, is their supper: after his day's work, if a man has a careful and industrious wife, he may expect to see a pot boiling over his fire when he goes home; he may expect something warm and nourishing for his supper; he may, perhaps, afford himself a pint of beer—throughout the day his thirst is quenched at the pump, unless his master finds him a little beer—and at last, indeed, as that most simple and sweet song of the "Shepherd's Wife" says—

To bed he goes, as wanton then, I ween,  
As is a King in dalliance with a Queen,  
More wanton too;

For Kings have many griefs their souls to move,  
While Shepherds have no greater grief than love.

Upon his couch of straw he sleeps as sound  
As dorth the King upon his bed of down,  
And sounder too;  
For cases cause Kings full oft their sleep to spill,  
While weary Shepherds lie and sleep their fill,  
Ah then—Ah then, &c. &c.

The French cookery is the most economical in the world, and the lower classes of people are not excluded from the comfort of it: a great deal of Indian wheat it grown, and this is said to thicken soups in a very profitable degree. About Geneva the bread, which the poor people eat, is made either from this wheat or from barley, which is cultivated on a very extensive scale in the neighbourhood of Nantua, whence it is exported to the town: the bread, which we have sometimes seen in the cottages, where we have stopt to boil a few eggs, has been dark in colour, and very harsh to the palate, but, when softened in soup, may probably be nevertheless extremely nutritious and palatable.

Tea is a luxury but little known among the poor in the provinces of France: instead of it, however, they have abundance of coffee, a far greater luxury when so deliciously prepared as it is here. We have seen coarse-looking fellows sit round the kitchen-fire at a post house, drink their hot coffee, and eat their hot rolls, with a great deal of apparent, and no doubt of real, enjoyment. We have occasionally stopt to change horses at the hour of dinner, and have seen a number of labourers—at Pont sur Ain there could not be less than a dozen of them—collect together and call for their dinner, which the hostess had already prepared for them. To the water in which meat has been boiled, a large quantity of vegetables of various sorts, turnips, carrots, potatoes, garlic, &c. are added; large slices of bread, or some farinaceous substance, is interred, and together with a proper proportion of pepper, salt, and herbs, form a soup which is thus sociably eaten, and has the appearance at least of giving a comfortable meal to those who partake of it. Each peasant drinks his *vin ordinaire de pays* out of a separate glass; and, with all their abominable filth, the French may, in this particular, teach the English a lesson of cleanliness. In England, not merely at a harvest frolic and a sheep-sheering, but at the tables of most re-

spectable and genteel persons we are in the habit of seasoning our beverage with the copious saliva of half a dozen greasy mouths! But it is time to take leave of this subject, and proceed to my journal: one remark I shall make on the general appearance of the peasantry, and that is, that we see no fine old heads of either sex. We see many healthy children, many very beautiful girls, and fresh hardy-looking boys: but when the men and women approach to sixty years of age, we have very frequently had occasion to observe, that their complexions are fallow, and their faces shrunk and unhealthy. How is this to be accounted for? I shall not stop to inquire, but merely suggest two circumstances which it strikes me may possibly co-operate to produce it. Almost all the hovels, and indeed all the hotels, that it has been our fortune to rest at, are afflicted with smoky chimneys: in France every body takes snuff, and many, no doubt, in an immoderate degree. If the peasant and his family, residing in a dark and filthy room, are ever inhaling the suffocating particles of wood-smoke, and using, moreover, the vile stimulus of snuff, it is not very wonderful, surely, that their countenances should prematurely become haggard and unhealthy. We have never seen a drunken man in France, but *can de vie* is sold in almost every other shop: if it is habitually drunk by the labouring people, as one is forced to infer, from the frequency of its exposure for sale, a third and very powerful cause presents itself to account for the fact.

What an odd thing it is that the inns are much cheaper on this side of Paris than on the other! From Calais to Paris we had excellent dinners for three livres a head: at Paris we paid four, at Geneva five: after the first day, indeed, we stipulated for four; and our dinners were quite as good for this sum as they had been for the other. We can now find scarcely any hotel where they will cook us a good dinner under five livres a head.—I beg pardon: you do not want to know how much a mouthful we pay for our food.

The country from Chalons to Autun is extremely rich in vineyards and corn-fields, and is altogether very striking: the hills are lofty, and the outline is of that easy swelling form—of that soft mammillary shape, which is confessedly beautiful. The approach to Autun must in summer-time, I am persuaded, be delightful beyond any conception that we can have of it at the present season of the year: the road winds over these lovely hills,



hills, which, as far as the eye can reach, are covered with an underwood of brooms, and crowned with a forest of beech and fir-trees. The city itself is small, and, for a French city, tolerably neat: it does not appear to possess many good buildings at present; but the ruins of some good houses are to be seen! The cathedral, I think, is one of the finest that we have entered: the outside of the church is nevertheless heavy, and, I think, devoid of magnificence; the inside would certainly have impressed me with an idea of nobleness and grandeur had not some miscreant churchwarden destroyed the soberness and violated the solemnity of its character, by white-washing its pillars and its walls!—I have written 'till I am quite tired—good night! We hope to be in the carriage to-morrow morning by three o'clock. We are not fickle lovers you see; but as the moon smiled on us in the loveliness of youth, and in the fulness of beauty, we desert her not when life is in the wane, and her lustre is fading away. Is the omen auspicious? Bear it in mind, and may it never deceive you!

*Joigny, Dec. 28.*—Last night I was too fatigued to write: we rose at three in the morning, were on the road before four, and with the exception of one half hour, which we found it necessary to allow ourselves for breakfast, stirred not from the carriage till half past six at night. The length of time, however, during which we were engaged, had little to do with the fatigue we suffered: the roads! the roads! the roads! In good truth I have almost lost the use of my right arm, which, attached to one of the loops of the carriage, bore the weight of my body during great part of the day. We scarcely travelled a hundred yards without feeling ourselves in very imminent danger of breaking down or of being overturned. The carriage of M. Perigord, we are told, broke down here the day before yesterday: I am glad of it, and hope from my bear, that the First Consul may be served the same; it will give him a good hint for repairing the roads. But all's well that ends well, and after many a hard knock, which bruised us from head to foot, we arrived safe and sound at Avalin, though none of the party had the slightest disposition to eat or drink. This morning, however, we rose again at four o'clock, travelled by the morning moon-light, and are now safely housed at Joigny.

How is it possible for a man who is cooped in a carriage day after day, day after day, in the depth of winter, from

twelve to fourteen hours, to make any remarks, or collect any information worth the trouble of noting down in his memoranda. We see nothing, if you will, allow me an Hibernicism, but a monotonous variety of hill and valley, wood and water: now and then we pass full gallop through a town; I make no attempt at a journal, having no one thing in the world to say, but that the country is highly cultivated with vines, which appear to flourish on every soil. The town in which we now are is situated on the side of a hill, which reaches down to the Yonne, a navigable river, which I believe falls into the Seine. We have not been able to walk about: it was very dark and rainy when we arrived, and, as usual, we shall be off in the morning very early. What nasty places these French hotels are! I shall enjoy a little cleanliness and quiet at H——.

*Paris, Dec. 31.*—From Joigny we had a very hard day's work to reach Melun, where we slept from about half past eight at night till half past eight in the morning: this was making up for lost time. At a little after nine we set off and reached the Hotel de Vendome at three o'clock yesterday. On my return hither I promised to conduct you into the Statue-gallery: but it is impossible, for our horses are ordered to be at the door by seven to-morrow morning. We have this instant received our passports from Mr. Jackson, who, not being at home when we called at his hotel, has politely sent them to us here. It snows: this is the first sight that the Parisians have had this year! During our absence the weather has been uniformly mild here.

*Calais, Jan. 5, 1802.*—Thus far we are arrived safe and sound: but very much against my wishes and my hopes we are now detained here by a north-east wind, which prevents us from getting out of the harbour. How provoking this is! I believe truly that I must be under the influence of the vulgar laws of gravitation: attraction towards home has increased, I think, as the squares of my distance from it have diminished. The weather has been extremely turbulent for some time: two wrecks are now within sight from the shore, the sea is very heavy, and we understand that the two last packets which sailed from Calais were blown into the Downs. To mend the matter, the French packets have the reputation of being bad sailers; and by a regulation agreed on between the two Governments, an English Captain can take no passengers aboard at Calais, nor a French Captain at Dover.

*Dover,*

Dover, Jan. 7.—Mercy on us, what a passage have we had! Yesterday morning the wind blew very fresh from the south: the French Captain, probably not much acquainted with the navigation, was afraid of the swell of the sea, and refused to venture out. On a hint, however, we understood, that as the English Captain had failed, he would lose his birth if he declined to follow him, he thought it prudent to depart. This indecision had well nigh been attended with unpleasant consequences to us: on a sudden our baggage was hurried to the Custom-house, and thence down to the vessel: we returned to Ducroq's in order to settle our bill, and in the mean time the Captain, taking French leave, set sail without us. What a civil fellow this! We instantly took an open boat, and went two leagues out to sea in pursuit of the packet: it did not appear that we gained much upon her, or that she had seen our signals. The sailors refused to proceed, under an apprehension that their little boat could not possibly live out at sea: we were obliged to submit, and very reluctantly tacked about and failed back for Calais. Just before we made the harbour some one perceived that the packet had reefed her sails, and appeared to be tacking about. We did not hesitate to renew our attempts to come up with her, and fortunately soon succeeded: the Captain, it seems, when he got out to sea, had thought it impossible to reach Dover that tide, and, without any necessity, had slackened his sail till it absolutely was so! As the swell was heavy, he prudently preferred tacking backwards and forwards on the French coast to standing out at sea all night; and as the tide at Dover did not serve till one in the morning, it was not necessary to make sail before eight at night. Dreadfully ill in a hammock I lay till "A light in the harbour!" was sung out: this cheered me a little, till one of the passengers, an old sailor, went upon deck, and declared that the Captain had steered his vessel to leeward of the harbour, and it was very probable that by the time he had worked her back against tide it would not serve him to get in! At two o'clock this morning, however, we gained the harbour, after having been at sea fifteen long hours: but our trouble did not end here; for on sending to the Inspector, or whatever name he is called, whose business it is to examine the passengers as they arrive, he refused to rise from his bed, and sent us a cool insolent command to remain on board all night. We had a great

number of passengers, and several sick ladies: this infamous conduct was not to be submitted to, and after having sent repeated messages, and waited three quarters of an hour on deck, during a bitter cold night, two or three gentlemen forced their way, and we all of us contrived to scramble ashore as well as we could. Mr. Inspector afterwards paid his visit to an empty vessel: these fellows give themselves airs of insolence and authority on the too-well founded presumption, that a crew, when uncalculated, is not likely to be collected again, and that no individual will think it worth while to seek redress when the first fit of all humour is subsided.

The chaise is now at the door, and we are off for town within five minutes: I shall see you on Saturday in good health, I hope, and in good spirits. It is unnecessary to assure you with what sincere affection I remain,  
Your's, &c.

T. S. NORGATE.

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine:

SIR,

THE Author of the *Cantabrigiana* is entirely mistaken when he states under the head "*Baker's Manuscripts*," p. 495 of your last Magazine, that Mr. Baker "LEFT twenty-three volumes of his manuscripts to that great collector, the Earl of Oxford."—Indeed there is a strange inaccuracy in the whole sentence, for in the next line but one he says "*The deed of BARGAIN and SALE of the manuscripts to the Earl of Oxford, written in Baker's own hand, was executed December 6, 1716.*" The deed is *not* in Baker's handwriting, but in that of Mr. Wanley, librarian to Lord Harley; and if there were a deed of bargain and sale, how could Mr. Baker have LEFT them to Lord Oxford?

The fact is, that by this deed, which is bound up with the first volume of the manuscripts, this indefatigable antiquary sells to Edward Lord Harley twenty-one volumes of his collections, all written with his own hand, and specified in a schedule annexed to the deed, in consideration of the sum of *one pound one shilling and sixpence*, "To have and to hold to the said Edward Lord Harley after my decease; but in case I happen to survive the said Lord Harley, then upon my death to the executors and administrators of the said Lord Harley." The execution of this deed is attested by Mr. Wanley. By a paper also bound up with this volume, which is in the hand writing of Mr. Baker,

it appears that he had, since the above-mentioned deed, written two other volumes of collections, which in consideration of *one guinea*, paid him by Mr. Wanley, he had agreed should belong to Lord Harley, upon the same terms as the twenty-one volumes, and he authorizes his executors to deliver them upon demand to Lord Harley or his agents.

The Editor of *Cantabrigiana* might also have added two lines, which are at the bottom of the page, below the verses on Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and which Mr. Baker evidently intended should apply to himself and establish, pretty decisively, the whole to be his own composition.

*Porpora mi occuit; nocuit quoque libera  
lingua;  
Dum Regis Thalamum dsmoo, sub Ense  
cado.*

There is, somewhere in this collection, an original letter, from the celebrated antiquary Thomas Hearne to Mr. Baker, from which it appears that the latter had in contemplation a work very similar to A. Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.*

The lines below are contained in Mr. Baker's transcript of the Life of Sir Thomas More. vol. 7030 of the Harleian Catalogue, and as I do not recollect to have seen them elsewhere, I have thought them worth transcribing.

Lines written by Sir Thomas More, on occasion of the King's secretary having visited him in the Tower, and assured him "that the King minded not any matter, wherein he should have cause of scruple from henceforth to trouble his conscience." To express the comfort which he received from those words, Sir Thomas wrote the following "with a cole, for incke he had none."

Ly flattering Fortune, look thou oever so fair,  
Nor oever so pleasantly begin to smile,  
As thou wouldest my Ruin all repair,  
During my Life thou shalt not me beguile:  
Trust I shall, God! to enter, in a while,  
Thy Heaven of Heavens, sure and uniforme;  
Ever after the Calme look I for a Storme.  
*Panton-square. J. WILSON.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE Admirers of ancient Egypt will perhaps read with pleasure a short account of the monuments lately deposited in the British Museum. They were taken from the French army, in Alexandria, and sent to England in September last, under the charge of Colonel Turner,

and are now placed under slight temporary coverings in the court-yard of the Museum.

At either end of the first shed is a statue of white marble, evidently Roman; the first supposed to be *Marcus Aurelius*, the second *Septimus Severus*; but both of very inferior workmanship. They were discovered in the researches at Alexandria, and it is not known whence they originally came. The next fragment is a *Ram's Head* about four feet in length, carved from a *soft red stone*, called by the French *rouge gras*, and was brought from Upper Egypt. It has part of the right horn broken off; but the workmanship is exquisite, and the expression of the eyes exceeding good. The *Ram's Head* represented the Deity called *Amoun*, whom the Greeks (who borrowed much of their Mythology from Egypt,) afterwards adopted by the name of *Ammon*. *Amoun* denoted to the Egyptians the creative power of God, his beneficence and diffusive influence through the works of nature. His chief temple was at Thebes; whence the epithet of *Theban* was given to the *Ram*; which was also a representation of the Sun in Aries. They who desire a further acquaintance with the symbolical attributes of *Amoun*, may consult Jablonsky's *Pantheon Egyptiacum*. We next come to two *Obelisks*, richly charged with hieroglyphics, and much resembling in their general appearance the one at Mattareah, engraved in Dr. Shaw's *Travels*. These Obelisks, it is supposed, were erected by the Egyptians as *gnomons* for astronomic uses, and had anciently a ball on the top supported by a very small shaft, the projection of whose shadow on the ground near that of the gnomon, formed an ellipsis, by which the middle determined by its position exactly enough the height of the centre of the Sun. They are of basaltæ, and were likewise brought from Upper Egypt. Between the Obelisks stands a large square Sarcophagus or chest, composed of what the French call *breche verte*, and appears to be of an aggregate kind, with which our mineralogists were before unacquainted. It was brought from the mosque of St. Athanasius, in Alexandria. The hieroglyphic language inscribed both inside and out, denote it to have been used for sacred purposes. But whether as a chest for the images of the Egyptian deities, or as a cistern for the holy-water used in the sacred mysteries, does not appear. In form and size it seems to represent the great chest in the largest of the pyramids of Egypt,

except

except that the latter, which was long taken for the tomb of Cheops, was unadorned with hieroglyphics. However, that this chest was somehow concerned with the mystical worship of Osiris, is more than probable: though it is not likely, as has been suggested, that it was one of the *Adyta*, or secret chambers which had so great a share in the Egyptian mysteries. That it was not placed on end, seems probable from the horizontal direction the hieroglyphics are drawn in. Its weight is nine tons, and among the symbols it is covered with, the sacred monkey is frequently repeated; an animal that is not once mentioned by Jamblicus, though most classical readers will remember the allusion to it at the opening of Juvenal's 15th Satire.

"Quis desicit, Volusi Bithynice, qualia demens  
"Ægyptus portenta colat? Crocodilon ado-  
rat

"Paras hæc: illa pavet saturam serpeotibus  
ibus lûin:

"Egyp̄tis sacra micet aurea CROCOTITRECI."

Close by the great chest lies a *massive Hand*, of red granite, clenched. It is thought to have belonged to a statue of Vulcan, and was found by the French, among some ruins in the neighbourhood of Memphis. From its form it appears to have rested on the knee; and the statue it belonged to must have been at least eighty feet in height. Beside this is a *small fragment* of a light red stone, having on it several diminutive figures, with three or four repetitions of the *crux ansata*. Such are the monuments sheltered by the first covering; at the four corners of which are mutilated figures of Osiris, of black granite, brought from Thebes.

At each end of the second shed is a shaft of porphyry, the first of which is about three feet and a half diameter, and about four yards in length. Immediately succeeding, we have two figures of Osiris, seated, in black granite. He is represented with the head of a lion, round which we see the sun, accompanied by the usual head-dress of the Egyptians; from the neck downward he is represented as a virgin, and holds in his left hand the *crux ansata*: and on the feet are a few hieroglyphics. Osiris, we know, was variously delineated, according to the attributes or operations of the deity the Egyptian priests desired to express. And the figure we have here described was peculiarly symbolical of the heat, vigour and influence of the *Sun*, in the inundation of the Nile, when it passed through the signs of *Leo* and *Virgo*. The *crux ansata*. ♀

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however, is not so easily explained. The best and most accurate writers on the symbolical learning of the Egyptians have differed very widely in describing it. Some have thought the *cross* denoted the four elements of the world, and the *circle*, the influence the sun had over them. Others have thought the whole figure to be the name of the divine being who travelled through the world. Some, the figure of the deity, not made in the likeness of any creature. Some the phylactery of Isis: and others that it was the ineffable Image of Eternity. One writer has endeavoured, with a considerable share of learning and ingenuity, to prove that it was the *acus nautica*, or mariner's compass, which he was willing to believe was known even to the Egyptians. All these conjectures only serve to show that the mystery couched under the symbolical learning of Egypt is inexplicable. Close by the figures of Osiris is a *mummy-chest* of basaltus, with a narrow border of hieroglyphics round the outer edge. This also came from Upper Egypt, and its use is immediately pointed out by the shape of the cavity, in which the figure of the head and legs is clearly seen. Next, we have a fine *sarcophagus*: its size is smaller than the one already mentioned, but its weight is two ton more. It is composed not like the former of a *breccia*, but of black granite, and was brought from Cairo; and, like the larger one, is covered with the hieroglyphic writing. Close adjoining is the broken figure of a woman, seated on her hams, and probably representing Isis; the position, as Porphyry asserts, is a type of the Deity's being retired within it self. Nigh this mutilated figure lies a *cylindrical pillar*, of red granite; and close to it part of a large *case* of *black granite*, very neatly and plentifully adorned with hieroglyphics, and perhaps used for the preservation of some of the sacred vestments or utensils. It is rounded at the end, and, with one side of the smaller sarcophagus, already mentioned, has been engraved by Niebuhr. This is followed by another statue of Osiris; beside which there is a small broken figure, kneeling, with hieroglyphics; it is of black granite, and, like the greater part of its neighbours, came from Upper Egypt.

To this enumeration we must add a small chest of Oriental manuscripts, gathered by the French Institute at Cairo; they are in number sixty two, and are chiefly Coptic, Arabic and Turkish.

There are also two pieces of ancient  
C sculpture

sculpture, which have not yet arrived at the Museum; being at present deposited, for the investigation of the curious, in the library at Somerset-house, belonging to the Society of Antiquaries. One has a triple inscription, in the sacred, the vulgar and the Greek tongues; the latter of which is already engraved, and a translation of it presented to the society by Mr. Stephen Weston, whence it appears chiefly to relate to Ptolemy Philometer. The other is the statue of a woman, sitting on the ground, in black granite; between her feet the model of one of the capitals belonging to a column in the Temple of Isis, at Dendera.

Having said thus much of the Egyptian monuments, it may not be irrelevant to add a few words upon the hieroglyphics, which appear upon so many of them. Though in these Egypt shadowed out both the spiritual and physical world; yet it is not probable that a system composed with such consummate skill, confined entirely to the acquaintance of the priests, and even by them delivered orally, can at this day be laid open to the world. The savages of Cambyfes must at least have deranged the knowledge of it: and Herodotus asserts, that in his time the priests were but mere pretenders to it. We are assured by Plutarch, that the hidden philosophy of Egypt exhibited, even to those who were initiated among the priests, but dark hints and obscure resemblances of the truth. And thus much the priests themselves insinuated, since they placed figures of the sphinx at the entrance of their temples, as types of the enigmatical nature of their theology. Of the wise men who went from Greece to Egypt, Pythagoras, we are told, was most in favour with the priests; that he has imitated their mysterious manner in his writings, and, like them, conveyed his doctrines to the world in a kind of riddle. Perhaps some intelligence might be obtained by studying those writings. But, after all, we are inclined to think that the celebrated boast of Isis, which Plutarch has recorded, will still hold true:

Εἶπον ἱσθαι θέλω τὸ γινώσκον ἀλλὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν  
καὶ τὸν ἐμὸν πέπλον οὐδέ τις πῦρ  
οὐκ ἔσθ' ἀποκαλύψει.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of a late interesting TOUR in SWEDEN, by PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS of KIEL, in HOLSTEIN.

SWEDEN is a country, which under the most picturesque, and often terrifying, aspect, under masses of ice and snow, under a continual envelope, so to

speak, of forests, and a soil but little productive, conceals in its bosom immense riches, inexhaustible sources of prosperity—more mines than the inhabitants can work: its interior exhibits at the same time an admirable contrast of the simplicity of the natives, and of their indigence, which do not infringe upon their gaiety and contentment; and it will serve to prove this double thesis, this double paradox, to the man of the world, that metals are not equivalent to the abundance of earables which fertile lands produce, and that the enjoyments of great cities are not to be compared with the soft repose and happiness, which are enjoyed in countries but little inhabited. M. Schmith, Co regent of the National German Lyceum, at Stockholm, will serve us, says the Professor, for a guide, in the recent tour that he has just published, in German, and to which his fellow-tourist, M. Gillberg, Director of the Works of the Fortifications of the same City, has annexed plates, designed by himself, with equal care and exactitude, and which leave nothing to be desired, in respect of the engraving, which is partly his own work, and partly that of M. Akrel. There can be no doubt raised as to the veracity of authors like these, whose reputation, and the offices which they hold, perfectly guarantee their testimony. “Let us set out with them from Stockholm (continues the professor) and visit some northern provinces, stretching as far as to the frontiers of the country of the Laplanders!

“The winter of 1798 and 1799 had been very long and very severe (says the author); the spring was unusually tardy in imparting its benign influence; and although we passed the barriers of Stockholm so late as the 12th of June, the leaves of the trees had not yet attained half their ordinary bigness; every thing appeared with the rising spring so tender, so sweet, to the view, and then so much the more delightful, as it had been waited for with impatience; the air was perfectly temperate, the sky very serene; in a word, it was one of the finest evenings of the spring, a season always doubly charming in the North. In setting out to visit countries so curious, to see the treasures of so many mines, and the Lapmarks in their cabins, even that superb street, De la Reine, appeared to us too long, and we desired nothing more earnestly, than to respire an air different from that of the capital. At last, we got beyond the walls, and, after some minute walking, we perceived on our right the avenue of the Chateau de Ha-

ga; we had now only to pass over a little hill, and then bid adieu to the metropolis. I looked back, but no longer was there any trace of the city to be seen—not an edifice that presented itself to my view. On the right, a continual forest of fir trees joined to the road-side, and which hid many parts of the Haga; on the left was a continual mixture of fields, of orchards, and of pleasure-houses, whose finishing aspect, and modern construction, indicated, more or less, the vicinity and the influence of Stockholm. We were as yet on the high-road to Upsal, and we did not quit it till the moment before we arrived at the Chateau of Ulriksdal, where we were to turn off for the left, on the road for Sala. Our carriage was one of those two-wheeled carriages, which are here made use of for long journeys, and which we had purchased. It is true, that you may meet, at every post, with a country-carriage to let pretty cheap, but you sit in it very ill at ease, and much jogged; you must change continually, often find a good way to seek for it, and, when it is too heavy, must let it proceed slowly enough. Of course, it is most advisable to procure a carriage, like the above, for the whole journey, but one that is light, solid, and commodious. It may be usually had from 20 to 30 crowns of the country (or about 50 French crowns). Good carriages of this kind have two places or seats, and require only a single horse, which can go with it at a great pace. Often the lightness of these carriages is such, that a young man might draw them; of course they would only suit the well-smoothed roads of Sweden, which roads are a sort of causeways formed generally of hard stones, and where heavy-rolling wains have not impressed their deep runs. On the road, and in the fields, we found but few people, although we traversed a great tract of country, across well cultivated lands. Here we met with none of those jovial bands of peasants returning to their villages, and calculating the money they have received in exchange for their commodities, as we meet with in the vicinity of the great cities of Germany. Many reasons contribute to render the intercourse of the Swedish villagers with the citizens less frequent than it is elsewhere. The country, although of a very great extent, has proportionably but a very small number of cities, and but thinly peopled; so that the farmers, in bringing their commodities there, would lose too much time, an inconvenience which would be doubly felt from the scarcity of hands. The peasant must, there-

fore, endeavour to have but few wants, to be able to content himself with the productions of his land, and, in short, to confine himself to go only once or twice a year to the city to procure such things as are absolutely necessary. As to the country about Stockholm, we may further remark, that it is mostly laid out into great estates or signories, the proprietors of which send their productions to the capital, in large quantities, by water. The lords usually grant a small piece of ground to the peasants, who, being obliged to work for their master, have hardly time to cultivate the allotted ground, on the fruits of which they live, but without any superfluity that they can sell.

Without entering into a detail of the causes which militate against the improvement of the lands in Sweden, we may observe here, with the author, that it is more especially owing to the want of hands. "I have made this remark (says he) particularly in the provinces where there are fewer lands in fallow, and which are the most productive, such as Upland and Westmanland; there I never found many people either in the fields or in the houses, and most of those that I met in the villages seemed to be only occupied with domestic labours. The season of sowing was past; the horses and horned cattle were left to graze in the woods; the fields seemed abandoned to themselves; at a time, too, when the German cultivator finds so much occasion to exercise his activity. Every thing announced, that the countryman here labours only for subsistence, without being at the trouble to furnish any thing for sale. This will be remarked at once, if attention be paid to their habitations, which only consist of a single house or cottage, rarely accompanied by other buildings. Neither does it appear that the peasants, however pressing their demands may be for hay, contrive to supply the want of it by artificial meadows, so advantageous, and so common, in other countries; they prefer sowing on a great deal of land, even in fallow, and they content themselves with a moderate crop, which matured would have very much augmented. Their care does not even extend to the procuring for themselves all the hay which is absolutely necessary. In winter the cattle are fed with straw, and, when that begins to fail, they substitute for it that which forms the roofs of their houses. It must be admitted, however, that the Swedish cultivator is often obliged to struggle against a number of obstacles, as, for instance, an enormous quantity of

stones, of which he must clear the ground; and, in spite of his labours, there always remain large masses, about which, however, grain appears to thrive wonderfully. These masses, sometimes feattered, sometimes covered with wood, sometimes presenting only the bare rock, so strongly characterise the provinces of Upland and Westmanland, that, in the longest space, one cannot forget an instant that we are treading the soil of Sweden.

"It was not very far from Enköping (continues the author) at about fourteen leagues from Stockholm, that I saw cherry-trees for the first time in this kingdom on the grounds of the peasants; but to judge of them, at least, by the elegance of the house to which the garden appertained, it was not a peasant of the ordinary class. These trees, which were all in bloom, were both the last and the first which I observed in the gardens of that class of people during the whole course of my journey.

"At every post we meet with an inn, commonly let out to a *traiteur*, or to some peasant who has thus the exclusive privilege of keeping an inn; a privilege, in other places, alternate among the peasants. Every innkeeper is obliged to keep a particular chamber, with a bed, always at the disposal of the traveler; and I can certify, that I never failed meeting with both in very proper condition, and sometimes beyond my expectation. In the inns, at no great distance from the capital, you can often make very good meals and even delicate repasts; but, at a certain distance from the metropolis, we can only procure the simple viands which the country affords, to which fish is added in most places. In general there is no reason to complain of any want of cleanliness in the cooking of victuals. However, it is always advisable to carry some provisions with you, as well as to furnish yourself with beverage.

"You ought to find at all the posts a certain number of horses, amounting, in some places, to thirty; as to the roads that are but little frequented, they are only bound to keep one in readiness. The peasants, who furnish these horses, often live in houses more than a mile distant from the post (about three French leagues). They are obliged to come and present their horses alternately, whether travellers arrive or no, and to leave them there for twenty-four hours. If, at the moment of their arrival, horses should be wanted, the poor animals are harnessed, however fatigued they may be. In order that the innkeepers may have no pretence to find away the horses, a re-

gister is kept in every post-house, stating the number of horses employed in the service of the post, and in which every traveller is obliged to insert his name, his quality, the number of horses that he makes use of, and even the hour of his departure. The traveller may likewise write his complaints in this book, when he has been delayed, or ill-attended; and, agreeably to a public ordinance, these registers are to be replaced every month by others, and sent to the chancery."

"Although I had been advised (says the author) to use harsh language and behaviour to the postillions, in order to be served with more readiness, I can safely affirm, that, during our whole tour, we obtained more by gentleness, than by ill words, and that we even proceeded quicker when compulsion was not applied to the horses. It is to be observed, that in Sweden travellers may drive themselves, if they think proper. The guides, or those who are ready at the post-house with their horses, are usually boys; sometimes, however, they are men grown. When there is no room for them in the carriage, the postillion must leave the horses to the mercy of the travellers, and follow them on foot as well as he can, although his horses are sometimes the most valuable part of his property. We admit that it is not without a feeling of the most profound grief, and the most poignant commiseration, that we now publish this fact, which other nations of Europe may perhaps tax with barbarity, or, at least, with a culpable indifference towards humanity. It is a fact which has often excited our indignation, but which we always refused to insert in our journal, flattering ourselves, doubtless with some foundation, that a practice so disgusting, and so adapted to degrade Sweden in the eyes of the rest of our continent, would assuredly be abolished; but, alas! *huc usque malorum*.—Here, however, as in general, a moderate behaviour carries its own reward with it: besides the thanks which may be expected from the postillion when his horses are well treated, or that room is made for him in the voiture, and he is allowed to manage them; it is certain that they go quicker with him, because he has simple and efficacious means to stimulate his horses, and, moreover, you are more readily served for it at the next post. In many places, they ask of the postillion, How do these gentlemen go? and if the answer is satisfactory, a relay is brought forward instantly. It is generally, however, pretended, that, in the southern provinces, where travellers are the most

most numerous, it is advisable, not to use too much lenity, but sometimes to exert all your authority, in order to be well and promptly served. At the passage of bridges or of rivers, you pay a small toll; in other respects, there is nothing to be laid out for the maintaining of the high-roads, or of a safeguard. The roads are secure; the peasants mend them by a *corvée*, and even from a principle of emulation.

"On my arrival at Enköping, I formed, for the first time, an idea, comical enough, of the non-maritime towns. Figure to yourself houses formed of joists, laid horizontally on one another; most of these houses are composed only of a ground-floor, a very small number having roofs with tiles, the others are covered with turf, the green, however, of which does not contrast ill with the red colour which is given to the outside of the posts, and with the white of the chimneys. I here amused myself with contemplating, on my approach to the town, a vast field filled with cabbages, extremely well cultivated, and which swarmed with a multitude of labourers—a delightful prospect, which we so often enjoy in Germany. We quickly had horses; and we were eager to exchange the sight of naked deserts, the imprints of misery, and a wretched road, for the aspect of a smiling champaign. At the next post, no horse was to be had; the road was but little frequented; and we must, of necessity, stop an hour ere we could procure one. We were obliged to remain in a miserable cabin, where we were but indifferently sheltered from the wind and rain, which beat unceasingly; half of the roof of this hut had been eaten up by the cattle."

Our traveller having visited a church, which stood on the road, does not forget to notice a custom generally practised in Sweden, and which is still prevalent in some places in Germany: a person is appointed to walk round the church, holding in his hand a wand (in Sweden, of an enormous length), with which he gently taps those on whom the word has not been powerful enough to prevent them from giving way to sleep. It is well-known, that, in the Lutheran churches, the prayers come first and the sermon always follows, and that the discourse of the pastor is considered as the most essential part of the divine service. In general, as the ministers are successively promoted to better cures, according to their rank of seniority, they are obliged to enter early into the ecclesiastical state, to have the perspective of an

advancement always wished for; it follows, that the country swarms with adjunct priests, chapel-curates, &c. whose appointments are so moderate, that they may be likened to the revenues which fall to the greatest part of the curates in Ireland. There are, however, in Sweden pastors well paid; and it may be easily conceived, when it is known that the tythe consists of the thirtieth part of the corn reaped by the cultivator, of the eighth sheep, and of a pound of butter for every cow. Custom moreover, authorizes the curate to take a cow from the stable of a person deceased, if the herd is composed of eight heads. In the habitations of these villagers, a hearth or a chimney, placed at a corner of the room, supplies the place of a stove and of a kitchen; in another corner is a bed with curtains; on another side is seen a long table, and along the walls is a row of benches; every thing is extremely neat. The walls are usually white; the peasants in more easy circumstances decorate them with a number of rows of shining pewter-plates, with vessels of copper, &c. It is in this furniture, and in their goblets of silver, that these sort of people display their luxury, and place their chief riches, while the German villages lay out their ready money in objects much more useful.

"We had found hitherto, almost generally (says the author) the peasants of Upland and Westmanland employed in manufacturing woollen stuifs for their own use; we found the other peasants of Westmanland occupied in the same labours. They never think here of bringing these stuifs to perfection, although the wool of the sheep, which are far from being numerous, is very fine and long, but little curled. Unfortunately, they are establishing in Sweden large manufactories, for which they import foreign wool, without proper exertions to draw the first materials from the country itself.

"In the towns of any consideration, the stranger every where meets with inns; but, according to our traveller, it is better to inquire for householders who can furnish lodgings; this method is commonly the most commodious, and the cheapest.

M. Schumacher next repairs to Sala; he examines the silver-mine that is found in its neighbourhood. The town offers nothing remarkable. On his way towards Falun, he turns a little aside to inspect the iron-mine of Norberg, a visit which he recommends to other travellers to make, from a consideration of the beauty, and of the importance of the labours, of the mine. His route conducts him to Saeta, where they  
visit



visit the baths, which, however, are not much frequented, because there are a very great number of them in Sweden, and that it is especially those of Mædevi, in Ostro-Gothia, near the Western Lake, which attract the grandees and the rich from different parts of the kingdom. As to the efficacy of these thermal waters, it must be confessed, that most of them contain but very few mineral parts; but, as the Swedes are very eager to enjoy the small number of fine days that they have of the summer in this climate, and as they feel at the same time the necessity of fortifying themselves against a long and rigorous winter, a number of people, who are well in health, frequent these baths to see and converse with their friends; and to give a tone and elasticity to the organs by the observation of a regimen, and the use of a beverage generally salutary. The desire of enjoying the fine days of summer clears the great towns of their inhabitants, and, for want of other rural mansions, they go and lodge with simple peasants; so that, at the first view, a stranger, who lands at Stockholm, is singularly struck with the calm that reigns there, and to see a number of streets almost deserted.

If Sweden, which is infinitely less populous than Germany, does not present so many great cities, nor so many considerable villages encompassed with orchards—if nature is there much less embellished by the efforts of art and industry—of a multitude accumulated on a small surface—all this does not hinder but that the former country presents the most varied, and the most picturesque, points of view, nature having singularly favoured it in that respect. We are never weary of beholding the broomy heaths, which are incessantly rising to view; even the most level plains are always intersected with smiling groves; even in the roads, which traverse the thickest forests, every thing offers the character of variety; sometimes they rise, sometimes they descend; sometimes they curve to the right, sometimes to the left: here the sight opens on a valley, enamelled with flowers; there it plunges on a lake, bespangled with violets. Sweden and Norway are, without contradiction, the countries of Europe, which include the largest masses of water; and we find in them a multiplicity of beautiful situations. We can seldom extend our looks to a canton, without stopping to admire the limpid waters of a lake or of a river, where the dark-green of the fir-trees is reflected. Almost every province of Sweden possesses a large river,

which crosses it, and which, descending from Norway, and running with rapidity towards the sea, is sometimes arrested in its course, and obliged to form a lake, before it can surmount the obstacles that the hills oppose to it, which cannot fail to produce prospects as various as delightful.

What the domains of the rich proprietors are in the most fertile parts of other countries, the mines are in Sweden. Most of them belong to gentlemen or to merchants, who often go and spend the summer there, and erect chateaux, environed with beautiful gardens, &c. Our guide stops at the village of Hogfors, of which he gives a brilliant description; he passes then to Avestad, where, after having described the machinery employed in the working of the copper, he observes, that, at a certain part of the process a very fine and very brilliant powder loosens from it, which may be used for sand, and which the country people gather up, and sell for a trifle.

Instead of going directly to Fahlun, the author turns aside a little, to enter into Dalecarlia, which he describes thus:—"On arriving at Diurno, one thinks one has unexpectedly entered a strange country; I found myself in the midst of a people called *Peasants of the Valley* (Dalecarlian signifies An Inhabitant of the Valleys), who are distinguished from the other Swedes by their figure, their physiognomy, their language, their manners, and that noble simplicity which inspires agreeable sentiments in the friend of nature, and produces reflection in the philosopher. Their spare and tall make proclaims a youth inured to a sober and laborious life, to a frugal regimen. To look at their museums, which are but little fleshy, one would not think them capable of supporting the fatigues to which they are subjected from year to year. We are particularly struck with their long legs without calves. The women are a little more robust than the men, and remarkable for their stout, fresh appearance, small eyes, but full of vivacity. Most of these people speak Swedish; but it forms in their organs a dialect so singular, so corrupted, that the Swedes themselves understand it with difficulty; and, according to all appearance, they have only applied themselves to the Swedish language since the epoch of the incorporation of their country with the monarchy. Towards the north-west, in the parishes of Mora, Orsa, and Elfsdal, as well as in the parishes mentioned in the Geography of Funck

Tuneld (a superb work of Swedish Geography, of which there have been many editions) under the name of *Finmarken*, they speak a dialect which approaches to that of the Finns and the Laplanders. The Dalecarlians are well-known in the History of Sweden for their attachment to Gustavus I. and for the bravery with which they delivered the country from the yoke of the Danes; we find in them still, to this day, the same devotedness to their King, of which they gave proofs in the last war with the Russians. It is worthy of remark, that, although the greatest number of them are obliged to go and seek their bread out of their mountainous and barren country, and although most of them live scattered throughout the kingdom, the greatest part of the year, they have still preserved their language and their manners. The sterility of their soil, the population of which is more considerable than in many other provinces of Sweden, forces them, as soon as the harvest is finished, and the season of sowing is past, to repair to the towns or country places of other provinces, to get employment and bread: they sometimes make a journey of 140 leagues in going to work, in the winter, as far as the forges of Lapland. At the time of their emigration, we meet them in large bands, men and women, loaded with their small baggage, amusing the wearisomeness of their journey by diverting sports, just as if they were going to celebrate a wedding. Their good humour never forsakes them; they have always a jest for laughter, and by this they are distinguished from the other Swedes, who are more serious. The Dalecarlians are also employed out of the country in all sorts of labours, and are very useful to the inhabitants, and so much the more so, as their fidelity is proof against every trial—a valuable quality, which their severe economy guarantees, as well as their habitual familiarity with privations.

M. Schmeth, when enlarging on the misery of the Swedish peasantry, has occasion to make mention of a kind of bread, called *knackbröd*, generally in use in Sweden, except in the southern provinces; it is a sort of cake, in form of an omelet, about as broad as the bottom of a plate, a quarter of an inch thick, pierced in the centre with a hole through which they suspend it to a stick; and thus it is preserved six months, and for entire years. It grows so hard, that you cannot break it, without snapping it against your knee; and I have often remarked, with what difficulty the peasants themselves chewed and

ground it with their teeth. In the towns, this bread is sometimes not so thick, and consequently is softer: they mix anonised in it at times, which renders it agreeable enough, so that foreigners prefer it to the ordinary bread. The Dalecarlians make their bread principally with pease; they make round and very flat cakes of it, which they sprinkle with meal, or in which they dilute barley meal or oat-meal, and but seldom rye, in order that it may preserve its consistency.

Our traveller had not time to visit the quarries of porphyry of Elfsdal; but, being at the distance of only fifteen leagues from it, he takes occasion to testify his regret for it, and speaks of it thus:—"The famous porphyry of Elfsdal is black, grey, red, or brown, veined with white, red, or green spots; it is very hard, and susceptible of the finest polish. In the year 1788, a company of share-holders caused vases, table-leaves, mortars, boxes, salt cellars, heads of canes, &c. to be made of it. In 1792, they sold some for some thousand crowns of France. The dépôt of these merchandizes is at Stockholm. "I was so much the more curious to see the machines employed at Elfsdal (continues the author) as I had already seen and admired, among the models at Stockholm, a machine, invented by the ingenious mechanist, M. Hageström, to saw and polish porphyry, and which in my opinion is a real master-piece."

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
HAVING observed in the Ninety-fifth number of your valuable Miscellany, some notice taken of the Patent some time ago obtained by me for an *Air-pump Vapour-bath*, I think it necessary to observe, that the manner in which the steam is admitted into the bath is, I flatter myself, very particularly described in the specification. The manner of exhausting the air, after the turning of the stop cock, to cut off the communication between the boiler and the bath, has been described also; however, if the description does not seem clear enough, I am sorry for it, as there is nothing I wish more to avoid than all mystery respecting the apparatus.

With regard to the successful employment of it in gout, rheumatism, palsy, dropsy, scrophula, &c. my most sanguine expectations have been exceeded; but not being a medical man, I think it unnecessary to trouble you with any further particulars, as my good friend Mr. Blegborough, of London, intends very shortly

to put to press a pamphlet, explaining every thing respecting it. I have no doubt but it will prove itself worthy the attention of every practitioner in medicine; and beg you, Sir, to accept the best wishes of an old man, who is happy in having rendered society a service.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

NATHANIEL SMITH.

*Brightelmstone, Dec. 7, 1802.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

"DEFENCE OF FORESTALLING" EXAMINED.

THE arguments in favour of forestalling, published in your Magazine for April, demanded an early notice. I did expect to find them commented upon in your last number, and, for that reason abstained from the objections which had occurred to myself. To entertain a correct opinion upon the influence of forestalling, is an object of important interest to the public. All must be affected by the practice, the fate of which, and whose very existence, will be finally decided by the verdict of public opinion.

"If (says Misorhetoi) one half of a commodity, in its way to market, be met and purchased by one half of the people that would otherwise have gone to that market, the other half of the commodity that actually arrives at the market, bears the same proportion to that half of the buyers that actually go there, as the whole of the commodity bears to the whole of the buyers."

This is the language of an ingenious advocate; but the reasoning is far from being conclusive. It embraces an erroneous assumption, the falsity of which must always be fatal to the arguments pursued upon the faith of its correctness. To assume that the portion of buyers which shall have made its requisite purchases, will, on that account, absent itself from the public market, is to adopt an hypothesis not generally true.

The people who shall buy "one-half of a commodity in its way to market," will do so under the expectation of some advantage; and they will practise, subsequently, those measures which are calculated to secure the expected advantage. This is the common policy of traders. It is not sufficient that purchases are effected; the sales are yet to be accomplished: it is necessary that these shall be profitable.—These people, therefore, will not confine themselves at home with their purchases: they will be found regularly present at the

market, and for very prudential reasons: a depression in the value of the commodity would render their own contracts less profitable: their speculation would fail of its advantages, if the market produced less prices than they had given on the road: it is their interest to guard against this contingency, by swelling the tide of buyers. If their attendance and activity can raise the price of the commodity, so much the better for themselves; the profit upon that quantity which they have already bought, will be proportionally augmented: they will sell to the public, not according to the price which they have actually given on the road, but according to the price in the market; and with every advance of the market their gains will progressively increase. As far as that influence extends, which motives of interest are found to possess in regulating the conduct of men, these people must be impelled to affect the transactions of the market injuriously to the consumer.

That half of the people who are actually in want of the commodity, and who are totally ignorant of the previous engagements of the other buyers, become seriously agitated by indications of a scarcity: the market is crowded with apparent purchasers, and the supplies are obviously small. A tedious reluctance to the prices may place them in a situation where their wants cannot be supplied; but this situation, so fatal to their trade, must be studiously averted: without the commodity, they cannot administer to the necessities of their customers; and, if these are compelled to carry their money to other dealers, they may lose them as customers for ever. To obtain the commodity is, therefore, with them who are in real want of it, the first object of solicitude; and a visible (though fictitious) insufficiency of supplies, by exciting this spirit of solicitude in one half of the buyers, will ever immediately tend to raise the price of an article. Traders regulate their profits by the wants and avidity of their customers.

If forty persons constitute the buyers in a market, as long as this number continues to go there with the usual demand, and meets with the usual quantity of supplies, the value of the commodity will preserve an unvarying denomination. No one class of buyers can have an interest independently of the others; and none can be urged by considerations of personal benefit, to encourage an advance in the prices; all will be equally affected by every change that takes place. But, if twenty of these buyers go to meet and purchase one-half

of the commodity in its way to market, they (being already supplied at a stated price) will have an interest in advancing the value of the commodity, because, in the same gradation as that rises in the market, will their profits be increased upon the quantity of which they have possessed themselves. The sellers will readily co-operate with these useful allies!

The twenty persons who are yet unsupplied, thinking that all the others are in the same state of necessity with themselves, will be anxious to satisfy their own wants from a quantity which appears to be so very insufficient to satisfy the wants of all. Hence will arise a bustle and activity, the cause of which is only known to those who have an interest to conceal it. The effect will be soon operated on the market: the maturity of evil is at hand: the avidity of these twenty buyers produces the appearance of an extraordinary demand: the seller is now confirmed in the same misconception as his customer: both think that there is less of the commodity than what is really wanted: the price is immediately advanced; and every consumer will be ultimately called upon to pay some part of the addition. From the conclusion of this trading pantomime, it is easy to perceive that the performance of it, like that of all theatrical entertainments upon a large scale, must lead to great contributions from the public. S.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SPECIMEN OF A CHINESE DRAMA.

THE dramatical compositions of the Chinese may be divided into two principal classes, *long historical pieces*, and *short comedies or farces*. The latter are most frequently exhibited by the strolling companies of players. The theatre is usually of a very simple construction, being badly put together, and raised upon props, like the stages of mountebanks at fairs. The interior of a house and the street are often seen at the same time; and it is sometimes difficult to decide in what place the scene is really laid. When a door is to be opened, the actor makes a motion with both hands, in the same manner as when one throws back the two wings of a door. When he has to represent a warrior mounting his horse and riding off, he lifts up his leg as if vaulting into the saddle, is then seated on his horse, &c. In the part that is sung, the acting comedian gives an account of what he is performing before the eyes of the others: but, probably, this ought to be related by

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the chorus, which is in general stationed behind the stage, and chants the same notes as the performer.

The orchestra likewise plays in unison, and is stationed on the stage. When two armies are engaged, the noise with the *lo's* and drums is most horribly loud and discordant; and the masks of the warriors and demons shockingly distorted and be-daubed. In the following little piece, the *Chên* (buffoon) has indeed his face painted; but his dress is that usually worn by a *Pu-kang*, or mender of broken earthen-vessels, when he marches about the streets, carrying the whole of his tools and workshop.

The *Pe*, or natural speaking, is altered, augmented, and improved according to the fancy of the actor, whose alterations, however, are frequently far from being improvements of the text. The *Chên* bawls forth his song with all his might: but the *Prima Donna* (*Tan*)\* muck sing with great delicacy.

PU-KANG.†

THE POT-MENDER.

*Chên*.‡ (singing.)

Hard, hard is the lot of *Ho-lang-culb*,  
Dally must he go about the streets a-bawling;  
For thereby alone earns he his bread.

(Speaking).—Yes, Yes! I am *Ho-lang-culb*.  
—The weather is favourable to-day, I must go my rounds in the city. Quick, forth, forth!—There is no avoiding it.

(Singing) *Ho-lang-culb*, with alacrity lifts up  
his burden with the *Tiao-tan* §

Thus I run through every part of the town,  
From the east to the west, from south to the  
north gate,  
At all the four gates, at all the four corners  
I've been,

From one place to the other I've wandered,  
And no one ha' call'd the *Pu-kang*!

\* *Tan* is the actress. In this piece she is called *Yang*, to which the title of *Ta-niang* (lady, mistress) is added.

† *Pu-kang* signifies a pot-mender. In the Chinese cities there are a great number of these people, who for a trifling recompence repair earthen and porcelain vessels, by boring holes into the pieces, and joining them together with wire.

‡ *Chên* is the actor who plays the comic part, nearly the same as the *Arlecchini* of the Italians: but not quite the jack-pudding or clown in this piece; strictly adhering to the character of a *Pu-kang*. The pot-mender, whom he represents, is called *Ho-lang-culb*.

§ The *Tiao-tan* is a stick with which he carries his workshop and whole apparatus on his shoulder. At one end of the stick hangs a small box, or chest, which likewise serves him for a table: at the other end it is counterpoised by a wooden stool.

Tan. (Sings.)

*Wang-ta-niang* comes out of her sewing-room ;  
For she has heard a *Pu-kang* calling in the street.

She ope's both the wings of the door.—Yes ! truly, it is a *Pu-kang* !

*Cheu*. (Sings.)

I come to see if you have e'er a pot to mend.  
O come hither with your pretty little pipkin,  
And soon I'll repair it.—You're my first customer to-day.

Tan. (Sings.)

How many *chens*\* dost demand for a large pot,  
And how many double *chens* for a small one ?

*Cheu*. (Sings.)

For a large pot a hundred and twenty *chens*,  
And fifty double *chens* for a small one.

Tan. (Sings.)

A hundred and twenty *chens*, and fifty double ones ?

If nine or ten I add thereto, I may purchase me a new pot.

*Cheu* (Sings.)

Surely some unlucky spruce must have met me early this morning ;

As I cannot find any one who will employ me.

Come, my *Tiao-tan* !—Let us march on !

(Calls aloud)—*Pu-kang* ! *Pu-kang* !

Tan. (Sings.)

I must call the *Pu-kang* back again.—Holla ! Friend !

Perhaps we may be able to strike a bargain ;  
I'll give a hundred *chens* for the large,  
And forty double *chens* for the small pot.

*Cheu*. (Speaks.)

A hundred *chens*, and forty double ones ?

Tan. (Singing.)

At that rate you folks earn a deal of money.

*Wang-ta-niang* walks in first.

*Cheu*. (Sings.)

And after her follows matter *Pu-kang*.

(Speaking.) I salute you, gracious lady !—  
blessings on you behind and before !

Tan. (Speaking.)

I thank thee ! I thank thee ! Good luck to thee all the year round.

*Cheu*. (Speaking.)

Will you bring me hither your pipkin ?

Tan.

Here it is.

*Cheu*.

O dear ! the pipkin is most shockingly cracked.

Tan.

When one uses them, they break.

*Cheu*.

True—they are spoiled by frequent use.—I should be much obliged to you if you would be graciously pleased to give me a cup of tea.

Tan. (Speaking.)

I'll bring you one immediately.

(Sings.)

*Wang-ta-niang* goes into her sewing-room,  
And prepares her toilette for dressing.

When she dresses her hair, a black cloud covers the sun ;

On each side she fixes the shining hair-pin :  
She puts on an under-garment of red-flowered silk ;

And over it a white upper-garment of gauze,  
Embroidered with the flower *Hay-tang*.

She likewise takes white *ling*, and wraps it round her neat little feet,

Which are inclosed in a flowered shoe, of only three inches.

When she walks, vernal gales seem to blow o'er the meads :

And fitting she seems a scented taper in the temple of *Tien*.

*Cheu*. (Sings.)

With uplifted head here I sit, and gaze at the maiden twice eight years of age,

Her hair resembles a black cloud,

That intercepts the light of the sun.

At each side are flowrets formed of jewels.

Her body is clothed in red large-flowered *ling*,

And a gown of white gauze, embroidered with the *Hay-tang*.

She took the white *ling*, and wound it round her little feet,

Which are inclosed in shoes only three inches in size.

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE insertion of Topographical Sketches in various numbers of your instructive Miscellany, has contributed much to excite a spirit of mutual inquiry among the inhabitants of different places, of liberal comparison between their respective manners, imperfections, and advantages, and consequently of local and general improvement. In return for the pleasure a perusal of these sketches has afforded me, allow me to present you with some particulars respecting a place, which, though of such vast importance in forming the religious and political, as well as the literary character of this country, has never yet received any descriptive notice in your pages.

Cambridge, the *Cambaritum* of the Romans, the *Granta* of academics, and the seat of one of the most celebrated universities in the world, is situated on the river Cam, over which it has several bridges. The town was incorporated in the year 1101, by Henry I ; but the university, as a seminary of learning, was founded much earlier, viz. in the year 630, by Sigebert, king of the East Angles. Others take its origin still farther back, and say that it was founded by Cantaber, a Spaniard,

270 years,

\* Small brass or copper coins, about 680 of which are equivalent to a Spanish dollar.

170 years before Christ. Be this as it may, its establishment probably very soon followed the introduction of Christianity into this island, in the fourth century. The first authentic charter is said to be dated 15. Hen. III. (an. 1231), and to be found among the records in the Tower. Of the colleges which form the University in its present state, St. Peter's, or Peterhouse, is the most ancient, having been founded in the year 1257, by Hugh Balsham, Prior, afterwards Bishop of Ely. Before this time the students lodged or boarded entirely in the townsmen's houses, and hired halls, or hotels,\* for their exercises and disputations. Other colleges and halls were afterwards added by different persons, zealous for learning, and desirous to confer honour on their country, until, by continued accessions of revenue, and various gradations of improvement, the university was at length advanced to that degree of splendour and utility which it now boasts. It is composed of twelve colleges and four halls, which possess equal privileges with the colleges: their names follow, in chronological order, together with those of their respective founders. 1. Peterhouse, mentioned above. 2. Clare-hall, founded in 1326, by Richard Badew, chancellor of the university; being burnt, it was rebuilt in 1342. 3. Pembroke-hall, founded in 1343, by Mary, third wife of the Earl of Pembroke. 4. Gonville and Caius college, in 1348 by Edmund Gonville; and enlarged, in 1557, by Dr. Caius. 5. Trinity-hall, founded in 1550, by Bateman, Bishop of Norwich. 6. Corpus Christi, or Benet-college, in 1351; and completed by Henry, Duke of Lancaster. 7. King's college, founded in 1441, by Henry VI, but not finished till the reign of Henry VIII. 8. Queen's college, founded in 1448, by Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI; perfected by Elizabeth Grey, queen of Edward IV. 9. Catharine-hall, founded 1475, by Robert Woodlark, Provost of King's. 10. Jesus-college, in 1496, by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely. 11. Christ's college, in 1505, by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. 12. St. John's college, in 1509, by the Countess of Richmond. 13. Magdalen college, in 1519, by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. 14. Trinity-college, in

1546, by Henry VIII. and afterwards augmented by Queen Mary. 15. Emanuel-college, founded in 1584, by Sir William Mildmay. 16. Sidney Sussex college, in 1598, by Lady Frances Radcliffe, Countess of Sussex. Besides these, a new college is shortly to be erected in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, and to bear his name. This gentleman, in 1717, devised various estates for this purpose, in failure of certain issue, &c. and the validity of the will, after many years litigation, is now completely established. The master, the professors, and three of the fellows are already appointed: thirteen other fellows are to be chosen when the college is built.

The University, as composed of a chancellor, the masters, or heads, and fellows of these colleges, and the students, amounting in the whole to more than 2,000 members, is incorporated as a society for the study of all the liberal arts and sciences. Each college, or hall, is a body of itself, and bound by its own statutes; but is likewise controuled by the paramount law of the University: each furnishes members for the government of the whole, which government is administered by a chancellor, high-steward, vice-chancellor, proctors, caput, &c.

Though I have made these preliminary statements for the purpose of giving a general notion of the formation and origin of this famous University, I must decline any further detail on this head; especially as such abundant information may be obtained from the Cambridge Guide, and from Raworth's University Calendar, for 1802. It is my design to make a few remarks on the present state of its discipline, and the tendency of its mode of instruction. To these I shall immediately proceed.

The very liberal system of education pursued in this University, the various incentives to excellence, and the numerous rewards of merit, are exquisitely adapted to rouse genius into energy, and sluggishness into action; to give resolution to timidity, and furnish modesty with hope. When a youth, possessing an ardent thirst for knowledge and wisdom, is once entered into this seat of learning, he finds himself surrounded by almost all his heart can wish for—books, tutors, lectures; and, what many a neglected genius languishes for in vain, retirement and leisure to profit by his other advantages. Besides, “the Genius of the place” is a very powerful motive to exertion. It is, as an able writer observes, “a sort of in-

\* The only one of these of which any part still remains, is that denominated Pythagoras's School, which was situated on the north side of the river, and is now converted into a barn.

spiring deity, which every youth of quick sensibility and ingenious disposition creates to himself by reflecting, that he is placed under those venerable walls, where a Hooker and a Hammond, a Bacon and a Newton, once pursued the same course of science, and from whence they soared to the most elevated heights of literary fame. This is that incitement which Tully, according to his own testimony, experienced at Athens, when he contemplated the porticos where Socrates sat, and the laurel grove where Plato disputed.\* To a mind thus situated and thus impressed, every encouragement is afforded by the nature of the institution under which it is placed; its powers are concentrated about its beloved object, the attainment of which is its highest ambition.

It is to be lamented, however, that, though such helps are afforded to industry, the checks that are opposed to idleness are feeble and ineffectual. To him who is disposed to learn, every assistance is given, and the highest literary honours of the university are held out; but he who has a propensity to squander away his time, has also many temptations to indulge that propensity, and to increase it—an examination may be passed, and a degree obtained, by a very slight acquaintance with the subject, and by a very small portion of ability. It is to be regretted too, that an institution from which the establishment of the country is furnished with so many of its ministers, should require so little attention to the study of theology, which occupies only part of the first or second term, and is but occasionally touched upon afterwards.† In defence of this practice it has been urged, that, though religion is of more importance in itself than all other pursuits, yet, as these pursuits are subservient to *that* as an end, they enable him who has engaged in them to understand Christianity better, and to enforce its precepts with more success. All this is true: but would not the end be better answered if it were constantly kept in view, and if those principles were habitually applied to it, which after a long neglect must be forced, as it were, upon their object?

The grand examination of students is that which precedes the degree of Bache-

lor of Arts. This takes place in the senate-house, on the first monday in Lent term (usually in February,) and the three following days. The candidates from all the colleges, having gone through their respective courses of study, their examinations in college, and their exercises in the schools, are here examined in public, with the utmost impartiality, in all the subjects which have engaged their attention during the three preceding years, and the first term of the fourth. The greatest stress, however, is laid upon mathematics and natural philosophy; and the greatest proficients in these are placed highest in the list of honours. When the examination is completed, the candidates are arranged in classes according to their respective merits. The first class are called *wranglers*, and the *senior wrangler* has the honour of being considered as the first man of his standing in the University: the struggle for this distinction is very arduous. The two next classes are termed *senior optimes* and *junior optimes*. These are the three orders of honour: the rest of the candidates, though not *honourable*, are permitted to have their degrees,\* unless their ignorance is too glaring to be tolerated; they are styled *εωλλοι*, or multitude, and generally consist of those who are too idle to study, or too dull to learn. The wranglers have the best chance for fellowships in their respective colleges; and the senior wrangler has usually the first that is vacant. In other cases also, the fellows are chosen by merit, which is ascertained by a very strict examination in the college, which embraces the whole circle of science and literature.

Notwithstanding the general excellence of the senate-house examinations, they ought, perhaps, rather to be considered as trials of *memory* than of *talent*; since, in order to shine on these occasions, the chief requisite is for the student to *get up*, as it is called, the various authors which are read in the University, on the subjects of the examination; and those whose powers of narration are too feeble, or whose swallows are too narrow, to enable them to feed themselves with sufficient celerity, take care to get well *crammed*, either by the professors, or by others who have tra-

\* Idler, No. 33.

† Previous to taking orders, the candidate must attend at least twenty-five of the Norrison Professor's lectures on divinity. The other two divinity-professors give no lectures.

\* It ought, in justice, to be remarked, that, on the 18th of January, 1799, it was agreed, in the senate-house, that, in future, no degree should pass unless the candidate should have a competent knowledge of the first book of Euclid, arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and Locke and Paley.

welled the same road before. These hints are only intended to apply to the *abuse* of that which is good, and not by any means to revile the good itself. The superiority of this university, as a body, in mathematical and philosophical knowledge, is, the writer believes, universally allowed; and in particular the *Principia* of its great ornament and boast, Sir Isaac Newton, are, perhaps, no where in the world so well known and understood.

The first degree, of Bachelor of Arts, having been obtained, the others follow according to the terms and conditions here specified. A Master of Arts must have been a Bachelor of three years' standing; a Bachelor of Divinity must be A.M. of seven years' standing; a Doctor of Divinity must have been a Bachelor of Divinity of five, or an A.M. of twelve, years' standing; a Bachelor of Laws must be of six years' standing complete; a Doctor of Laws must be of five years from the degree of L.L.B. or a Master of Arts of seven years' standing; a Bachelor of Physic may be admitted any time in his sixth year; a Doctor of Physic, the same as L.L.D. a Licentiate in Medicine is required to be A.M. or M.B. of two years' standing. Noblemen, Bishops, Privy-counsellors, &c. are entitled to honorary degrees, at two years' standing.

Many of the buildings in this university are worthy of peculiar notice; and the walks belonging to several of the colleges are highly beautiful: those at King's, Trinity, and St. John's, colleges, and at Clare-hall, are public, and are felt as a general convenience by the students, as well as a valuable accommodation by the inhabitants of the town: altogether it may be affirmed, they are not inferior to any in the kingdom. The senate-house, in which the public business of the university is transacted, is a very elegant building, of the Corinthian order, including one superb room, highly finished, and surrounded with a commodious gallery for the reception of strangers. On commencement Tuesday, the first in July, when the masters of arts, and superior degrees are conferred, this gallery is generally thronged with spectators, to witness the ceremony, while the lower part is occupied by the vice chanceller and heads of houses, gownsmen, and by their friends. Near the senate-house, stands the public library, and behind this the schools, where several of the lectures are given, and disputations are held. The library consists of four rooms, which contain more than 90,000 volumes; among

which are many curious and valuable manuscripts. Various other curiosities are also shewn to strangers. From this library all members of the senate, and all bachelors of law and physic in the university, are entitled to have books at any time, not exceeding ten volumes, which is the greatest number any person may have in his possession at once: undergraduates may also be accommodated by obtaining a note from a privileged person. The front of this library, the senate-house, and the university church, form three sides of a quadrangle, which it is the intention of the university to complete by another building similar to the senate-house, and to be erected on the opposite side of the square. The botanic garden is extensively supplied with plants of all descriptions, and from all countries. The green-house and the hot-houses, which are large and handsome, were built by subscription; and are furnished with a most valuable collection of exotics. The whole is extremely well managed, and the plants accurately arranged according to the system of Linnæus: a catalogue of them has been published, of which a new and enlarged edition has appeared, by the present able curator, Mr. Down. In this garden are also convenient rooms, in which the professors of botany and chemistry deliver their lectures.

The largest college in the university is Trinity; the great court is nearly a quarter of a mile in circuit, and has a very fine appearance, which would have been increased if the buildings, particularly the master's lodge, had not been so low. In the middle of this court is an excellent conduit, which supplies many of the town's people with water, as well as the college: over this conduit, is a handsome stone fountain, which has lately been repaired, and permitted to play again; and if it had been restored to its full prowess, instead of *dribbling*,\* as it now does, its effect would have been very pleasing. The chapel is large, and contains a very noble and excellent statue of Sir Isaac Newton, the *chef d'œuvre* of Roubiliac; it has also an excellent organ, which has lately been much improved. The library is the most elegant structure of the kind in the kingdom; its inside is very grand, and exquisitely finished. The construction of the building, however, does no credit to the architect: many threatening frac-

\* Does not a sight of this remind the *Freemason* of his Corderius—"Ici reddidit Urinam?"



tures have already appeared to fully his fame, and disfigure his performance. This library contains more than 30,000 volumes, and many curiosities; among which are a copy of Newton's *Principia*, with his own corrections in the margin, and the original manuscript of Milton's *Comus*. The books in this library are subject to similar regulations in regard to the members of the college, with those of the public library in respect to the whole university. This college has had the honour of enrolling among its members three men, whose equals have never been produced by any seminary in the world—Lord Bacon, Dr. Barrow, and Sir Isaac Newton.

The next college, in point of magnitude as well as numbers, is St. John's; which consists of three courts, and is chiefly built of bricks. The library of this college is inferior only to that of Trinity, and the public library: it contains many scarce and valuable books, besides modern publications. This college has produced a greater number of *senior wranglers* than any other in the university. The walks are said to have been laid out by the poet Prior: whether this be the case or not, their airless simplicity, and their rural beauty, certainly do credit to any taste. Passing through these, and leaving Trinity on the left, we arrive at Clare-ball Piece, which, in summer evenings, exhibits a fine promenade; where a band of music, provided by subscriptions among the nobility and gentlemen of fortune, plays three or four times a week. From this piece, looking towards the east, a very fine view is afforded by the noble and elegant new building of King's college, the west front of the chapel, and Clare-hall: a view which, for architectural beauty, can scarcely any where be exceeded. Of King's chapel, that unequalled specimen of the ornamental Gothic, it is unnecessary to say much, since its celebrity is universal: it may nevertheless be proper to observe, that a new organ is erecting, much more grand and powerful than the former. The chapel of Clare-hall is distinguished for lightness and elegance: that at Pembroke hall is the work of Sir Christopher Wren, and is by no means dishonourable to the talents of its architect. At the latter mentioned college, the great globe erected by Dr. Long, is shewn as a curiosity; and a great curiosity it is. The diameter of this globe is eighteen feet: it is formed of sheets of iron riveted together, and is so placed that its north pole is rectified for the lati-

tude of Cambridge. On the inside are painted the constellations, and the principal fixed stars, and the whole turns on an axis, by which it may easily be made to represent the state of the heavens at any time. The entrance is by steps over the south pole; and the floor is surrounded by a seat, on which thirty persons may sit conveniently. Since Dr. Long's death, this globe has been much neglected, and many parts of it suffered to decay; though it is said the Doctor bequeathed a sufficient sum of money to the college in trust, to keep it in perpetual repair. The dilapidation of this globe is much to be lamented, not only because it is the largest in the world, but because it would serve for the best lecture-room on astronomy that can be conceived. I neglected to observe, in its proper place, that an observatory, which Sir Isaac Newton erected over the gateway of Trinity college, was taken down a few years ago; being out of repair, it was thought not worth while to be at any expence to renew it, as the shaking of carriages passing by tended very much to disturb the accuracy of observation. I confess I felt a regret when I beheld the demolition of what to great a man had raised, and could not forbear thinking it hard, that a little money might not be annually expended to preserve it to his memory; but the college judged, and, I now think, very properly, that his fame could not be extended, nor his honour increased, by the preservation of that which was of little, or of doubtful, utility.

To those who are at all acquainted with the history of English literature, it is unnecessary to point out the exalted rank which this university has, at different periods, held in all its departments. Nor will the readers of the *Monthly Magazine* require an explicit enumeration of those luminaries of science, who have here been qualified to shine with so much lustre; since a transient elevation of the mind towards the firmament of learning is sufficient to behold them in their brightness. And if, in former times, Cambridge could boast of men, whose eminent abilities have contributed to enlighten the world by their talents, to instruct it by their discoveries, and to improve it by their virtues; she has also the happiness of including among her present *resident* members, a Milner, a Vince, a Wood, a Farish, a Jones, a Maityn, a Barnes, a Tyrwhitt, a Marsh, a Davy, a Harwood, a Jowett, a Craven, &c. &c. and in different parts of the kingdom, probably

bably many more, whose attainments in the various branches of learning, would do honour to any seminary, and any country, in the world.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent K, relative to stamps, Vol. xiv. p. 383, requests one of your readers, conversant in the law, to inform him "if the venders of stamps can be justified in charging an additional half-penny or penny on any one stamp for receipts or drafts."

The law will not give him information; but the fact is: When the duty on receipts was levied, a meeting of Stationers had a conference with the Commissioners of Stamps, and a proposition was made to allow the Stationers an additional discount on stamps for receipts, on the venders agreeing not to charge the public for the paper, which was consented to by the Stationers; and *no charge ought to be made on stamps for receipts, unless printed, or bound in a book.* But on drafts, bills, and notes, the allowance is different, being only a discount of one and a half per cent. if thirty pound is stamped; the public are therefore charged for paper and profit. Your's, &c.

A LONDON VENDER OF STAMPS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF A VOYAGE made from CONSTANTINOPLE TO TREBIZOND. in the YEAR 1796, by CIT. BEAUCHAMPS\*.

GEOGRAPHERS have long wished for exact information concerning the extent of the Black Sea from east to west, as these dimensions have hitherto been fixed only by the journals of pilots. Two learned travellers, Chardin and Tourne-

\* The navigation of the Black Sea being less familiar to British Adventurers than most other parts of the maritime world; it will not (we think) be unacceptable to our readers to insert this Memoir, the original of which is contained in the second volume of the *Mémoires sur l'Égypte*, published at Paris, in 1801.

Most of the detail of the astronomical and nautical observations is however omitted, being too entirely technical for general readers. The French nomenclature of places is retained, but the corresponding names, as given in the best English maps, are added, (in Italics) where any considerable difference occurs.

fort, crossed it without adding any thing to its geography, and even the latter occasioned more inaccuracy than before, by estimating his miles at a third of the nautical league, when, as we shall afterwards prove, they were much shorter. This error has given rise to another, concerning the longitude of Trebizond, laid down by the Jesuits of Beza and Du; and tho' this authority is now given up by most geographers, it is still strongly supported by Cit. Bonne, who, in making this a fixed point, has thrown back a great part of Asia, and especially the Caspian Sea, 5° 30'. Cit. Bonne, whilst he has retained the form of this sea, laid down by the engineers of Peter the Great, has inclined it upon the meridian, which he before used as a grand axis: he could not alter the position of Astræan, as it was so correctly determined by the astronomers who there observed the transit of Venus across the sun. The observations of the Jesuits gave Cit. Bonne 43° for the difference of longitude between Paris and Trebizond, and other calculations and inferences seemed to justify the changes which he made in the former charts; but when I come to discuss the particulars of his observations, I shall shew that this able geographer has been led into an error.

I received an order, in 1787, from the Minister of the Marine, to proceed from Bassorah to Recht (*Rasid*) on the shores of the Caspian. I could not, however, advance further than Kasbyn, about forty leagues nearly due south of Recht. I here observed the end of an eclipse of the moon, on the 30th of June, in the same year; but the Persians, who took me for a Russian spy, would not allow me to make further observations. All astronomers know, that observations of this kind are liable to an error of half a degree, or 2' of time, on account of the penumbra caused by the earth's atmosphere; however, this lunar eclipse was vehemently attacked by a partizan of Cit. Bonne, who pretended that I ought to have seen it 20' later, which is an absurdity in astronomical observation. I had besides determined the longitude of Ispahan to be 49° 30' east of the meridian of Paris, which was deduced from several eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, and I had taken with the compass the route from this town to Kasbyn. From these data it is clear, that the site of the Caspian Sea should be left the same as it is laid down in the charts of Danville and others. Geographers, however, went right in concluding,

ding, that decisive observations were still wanting to determine finally, the position of the Black Sea; for, according to Cit. Bonne, it was eighty leagues longer than others had supposed it to be, a difference of nearly one third of its entire length.

As I had been commissioned with an honorable employ with the Imam of Mascate, the Board of Longitude requested, and obtained permission, that I should proceed to Constantinople, Trebizond and Erzeroum. The war rendered my passage very tedious; I had been closely watched by the English, both at Venice and Leghorn, and I could not arrive at Constantinople sooner than the 6th of October 1795.

The first difficulty which I was prepared to meet was to obtain permission of the Porte, to execute my project of determining the positions of several points in the Black Sea.

The astronomer Tondou, brother of the minister Lebrun, died at Constantinople, after waiting in vain four years for this permission. Some years after, Doctor Jumelin, having penetrated as far as the Black Sea, was sent back in irons to Constantinople. It was therefore from policy that a restraint was laid on these geographical operations; and the divan, who had never yet allowed the French the free navigation of the Black Sea, regarded with a jealous eye the eager desire which they shewed of becoming acquainted with its shores. Two other obstacles also stood in my way on my arrival, the impossibility of crossing this Sea during the month of November, and the very great difficulty of getting from Trebizond to Erzeroum. As I could not, of my own authority, abandon this important part of my mission, I consulted General Aubert du Bayet. This ambassador engaged me to pass the winter at Constantinople, and there to await the opening the navigation. I employed this time in examining the going of my time-piece, No. 29, by Louis Berthoud: its daily acceleration was at this time  $6'' 43$ , at  $54^{\circ}.5'$  temperature (of Fahr.) and  $7'' 14$  at  $65^{\circ}.75'$  temperature.

As I was encouraged by various foreign ministers, who were zealous for the advancement of science, I proposed to myself the plan of making the circuit of the Black Sea, and to examine all the parts which have been pointed out by Citizen Buache, in his well-known memoir. I had a conference on this subject with the Captain-Bacha. This great admiral warmly espoused my cause. The war was indeed an obstacle against my

visiting several interesting points in the Crimea. With the consent of our ambassador, I had an interview with the Russian envoy; but as he could not give me a safe-conduct without the permission of his court, he promised me letters of recommendation in case I was obliged to put into any of the Russian ports.

These preliminary negotiations being concluded, the ambassador of our republic presented a note to the divan on the subject of my voyage; but it was rejected, notwithstanding the warmth with which it was urged.

The ultimatum of the Porte was to grant me simply a firman to go to Trebizond under the title of a traveller.

This title gave me no power to make geographical observations: I asked to be acknowledged in my firman as a Frenchman, sent to make researches: and I cited the example of Olivier and Bruguere. The Porte answered me that these learned travellers followed the beaten tracks, and that the name of the Black Sea was not mentioned in their firman: and as my plans were now known, it permitted me indeed to go to Trebizond, but only by land. Such a mode of travelling was become impracticable. I insisted on the permission to go by water, and it cost me a month's negotiation before I could get this clause inserted in my firman. The grand vizir put a question, by a note in the margin, whether there had ever been any precedent for this permission; I quoted that of Tournesfort. The registers of those times had been burnt, and I was obliged to carry to the chief drogman the work of this celebrated naturalist, in which the order from the Grand Signor is translated literally. Upon which another exactly similar was given me, and by this I was permitted to go to Trebizond by sea, there to collect plants, birds, and rare animals; it was with much difficulty that I got the title of astronomer inserted, in order to save my instruments in case of a visit. I had also petitioned for the liberty of travelling in the environs of Trebizond, and to ascend as high as the mouths of the Phasis or even to Anapa, but this was refused me. The chief drogman answered in the name of the porte, that the Lazcs were a wild, ferocious, and independent people; and it did not choose to have an affair with our ambassador, in case any accident should happen to me.

However, after so many refusals, I at last gained the golden fleece, which consisted principally in taking the longitude

of some point or other on the confines of the Black Sea. I had not been intimidated by the dangers which seemed to threaten me: I perceived a foreign influence superadded to the accustomed jealousy of the Porte, and I felt that if I had now abandoned my design, the French geographers would have been henceforth diverted from making any future attempts. I therefore declared, that, having an express mission to go to Trebizond, I could not abandon it without receiving a formal refusal from the Sublime Porte.

As the firman which I carried with me only recommended me as a naturalist, I was obliged to proceed with much circumspection. Apprehensive that the Porte would throw still further obstacles in the way of my expedition, I hastened to hire a small decked vessel which was returning to Irizch, and was to land me at Trebizond.

I took with me a time-piece of Louis Berthoud, an excellent reflecting circle made by Cit. Lenoir, a good achromatic telescope, compasses, and other necessary instruments.

I had been previously informed of the difficulty of passing from Trebizond to Erzeroum, and I therefore felt the necessity of depositing my journals in safety at Constantinople, and especially of comparing the time-piece with the meridian of Pera, to find the errors in its going.

I set out on my voyage at the time when the beys of Trebizond had expelled the basha from the place; but I had experienced so much difficulty in gaining my firman from the Porte, that this intelligence could not prevent me from undertaking my voyage. I set sail on the 4th of June 1797, taking with me a janissary belonging to the French palace, and two assistants, whom I since lost by a pestilential disease at Aleppo. I shall pass over our passage to Trebizond, as we almost entirely kept out to sea. I had been informed, as I before mentioned, that Trebizond was in a state of insurrection. The owner of our vessel, pretending to be afraid of landing there, proposed to take me to Irizch, his native country, a town situated between Trebizond and Gounieh, a port in Georgia: his intention was that I should again hire his vessel for my return. The desire which I had of reaching the furthest confines of the Black Sea, made me consent to his proposal: but one of his sailors, also from Irizch, dissuaded me from it, telling me that his countrymen were rude and would

not admit Christians, and still less Europeans.

The evening before we were to land at Trebizond, I perceived by our chart, that we had changed our direction. My janissary, whom I informed of this, had a great altercation on the subject with our captain; and it was necessary to use force to compel him to make again the cape of Trebizond. The same evening we met a bark, the people of which assured us that the town was now quiet, an intelligence that gave us much satisfaction.

I arrived in this place on the 25th of June, at eight in the morning. To avoid giving offence, I immediately took the position with my time-piece, and finished my observations.

We had not yet anchored, when the news was spread in the town, that some Europeans had arrived. I was surprized to see a Russian come on board to reconnoitre us. As I foresaw that such a visit would gain us no favour, I treated him so rudely that he was obliged to quit us.

I sent my janissary to the basha, with the firman of the Grand Signor. This vizir, who was expelled from the town, after reading the firman, told the janissary that he was sorry he could not obey the commands of the Porte; but the chiefs had possessed themselves of the authority, and it belonged to them to receive me. My janissary then went to the two beys, Othman, and Memich-aga; the latter immediately sent on board two fusileers. I thought that they were going to conduct me to prison; and I was hardly undeceived when I was taken to a ruinous house, within the castle walls. Though we were dressed in the Tartar fashion, we were objects of curiosity for the small town of Trebizond, and we found ourselves surrounded with Turks and Lazes; however, being used to travel in the Levant, I had no apprehension as to the object of their visits, and I soon perceived that they did not view us with any dislike.

I distributed some piastres among the people belonging to the basha and the two beys, and I at last was left alone along with my guards.

The day after my arrival I sent presents to the chiefs, being well persuaded that this recommendation was necessary in order to give weight to that of the Grand Signor. Afterwards presented myself to their audience; they questioned me much on the affairs of Europe, and the conquests of the French in Italy; and

then offered me their services, on seeing my firman, to enable me to botanize in the country thirty leagues distant, at a place which had been formerly visited by the Russians and other Europeans. I was much embarrassed at this offer, as I wished at present to remain at Trebizond, to observe some approaching eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, and I could not well go to a distance to collect plants, without possessing some botanical knowledge. I therefore affected to be afraid of the Lazes; but they answered, that they would give me an escort; I alleged the heat of the season, but they gave me to understand, that if one comes from France to Trebizond to gather herbs, one need not decline to go thirty leagues farther on the same object. This argument was unanswerable; but the days and nights destined for my astronomical observations were limited, so that I had nothing left but to trust to effrontery, and I persuaded them that there were growing on the shores of Trebizond certain shrubs, the seeds of which were wanted at Paris, and if we could not find them here, we should seek for them on other parts of the coast.

To keep up appearances, and to conceal entirely our astronomical observations, my assistants and myself, when in the presence of our guards, affected to have our eyes always upon the drawings of plants in Tournefort's book. I wished to see the bishops of the town, as they were the only persons who could give us any information concerning Trebizond, and procure me the seeds of curious plants; but the beys would not indulge me in this request.

We spent the day in our gloomy house; towards evening our guards led us to a garden in the town. We looked for the *chamærodendron*, of which Xenophon and Tournefort speak. According to the account of this learned naturalist, this plant should be very common in the neighbourhood of Trebizond, and along the whole coast, as far as Sinope. I could not find it however; but I every where met with the common, and the rose laurel.

I might perhaps have discovered it at Alkliman, near Sinope, for I saw there a shrub with smooth glossy leaves, and of a lively green, similar in form to those of the laurel: it bore a small yellowish fruit, rough and hard to the touch. I will here mention a singular circumstance concerning Tournefort. This naturalist says, that the shores of the Black Sea are covered with box; but I found this shrub (which I perfectly well know) very rarely.

Being often detained by contrary winds, at different ports of this coast, we had time to examine the sea-shore, and even frequently the woods adjoining, and we generally found the myrtle, a plant which it is impossible to mistake after one has lived in Syria.

Out of all the flowers which I sought for, at Trebizond, I could only gather some lily-roots and a few others, which I sent to Paris.

On the 27th of June, I commenced my astronomical observations, to ascertain the longitude of Trebizond, which employed me thirteen days. The following are the general results which I obtained, by three different kinds of observation, namely, the distance of the moon from the sun, the time-piece, and the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites.

1.—On the 30th of June, the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Trebizond, by lunar distance . . . . . 39 33

The 1st of July, also by lunar distance . . . . . 39 45

Mean difference . . . . . 39 39

Subtract the difference between Greenwich and Paris . . . . . 2 20

Distance of Trebizond from Paris, east longitude . . . . . 37 19

2.—By comparison of time, at Constantinople with that of Trebizond

June 27th . . . . . 42 51

28th . . . . . 42 36.6

29th . . . . . 42 41.6

July 2d . . . . . 42 51

Mean . . . . . 42 45

The mean difference between Trebizond and Constantinople is 42' 45" of time, which, reduced to degrees of the equator, gives 10° 41' 15", and by adding 26° 36' 15", the difference of longitude between Paris and Constantinople, I have for the longitude of Trebizond, east of Paris 37 17 30

3.—The observations of the immersion of Jupiter's satellites gave me for the longitude of Trebizond, east of Paris.

On the 1st of July . . . . . 37 20 15

10th . . . . . 37 15 15

The

The mean between these two observations is therefore

37	17	45
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Jupiter was somewhat obscure.

#### RECAPITULATION.

The longitude of Trebizond, " ' "	" ' "
east from Paris, by lunar distance	37 19 0
Ditto by the time-piece	37 17 30
Ditto by Jupiter's satellites	37 17 45

If it be thought proper to take a further mean between these three observations, the final result will be

37	18	15
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Consequently the longitude of 42° 57' between Trebizond and Paris, given by Citizen Boune, is absolutely false. The error amounts to 5° 39', which makes 113 nautical leagues on the equator, which, multiplied into the cosine of the latitude, would give 85 leagues at the parallel of 41°, the flattening of the earth not being reckoned.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

#### CANTABRIGIANA.

[Continued from vol. xiv. page 497.]

NO. XXI.—TRANSLATION of the LATIN LINES in the last on the DEATH of BISHOP FISHER.

Thomas BAKER, ejected Fellow of  
of St. John's Coll. Cambridge.

What? sever such a holy head as thine?

What? with thy pious blood defile the hand?

Kill Rochester? Stay, wretch, the foul design—

Ne'er shall his like be born in Britain's land.  
But thou, blest saint, so ripe in years and love,  
To heav'n ascend;—God calls thee from above.

**T**HIS learned and good man was a warm Catholic, the great patron of St. John's College. He was indicted and beheaded, for denying the supremacy of Harry the VIIIth, that imperious monarch, who has been justly characterized, as a *King with the Pope in his belly*.

DR. FARMER'S ESSAY ON SHAKESPEARE.

A little time after the late Dr. Farmer published his Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare, an ingenious pamphlet, that settles the controversy concerning the literary character of our immortal dramatist, he was visited by Dr. Johnson at Cambridge.

Farmer observes in this essay, that "an article of faith hath been usually received with more temper and complacence, than the unfortunate opinion that he defended." Johnson, therefore, conversing with Farmer, on the agitations, that this pamphlet had caused among the critics, justly admonished him in some such words as these: "Fear them not, Mr. Farmer: you have cut off a limb, and must expect the flesh about it to tremble."

#### GRAY ON OSSIAN'S POEMS.

In the controversy concerning the authenticity of Ossian's Poems, Great Britain has sometimes been laid on the opinion of Gray, the poet. From two or three letters in the Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Gray, by Mason, it appears, that our great Cambridge lyricist was not only an admirer of Ossian's poems, but, at one time, a believer in their authenticity. Gray was a man of research and judgment: it should, therefore, be known, that he altered his opinion concerning the authenticity of these poems; that he never ceased to admire them, as compositions; but if he corrected his judgment, he did not make a surrender of his candour. I allude to Johnson's illiberal remarks on the nationality of the Scotch, in his Journey to the Hebrides.

**THE STRICTNESS of the UNIVERSITY, in regard to the USE of BOOKS in the PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

The University of Cambridge have of late years become unusually strict in enforcing the laws relative to the use of books in the public library. Even a member of the senate may not take a MS. to his room, without a grace; and no member of the university can now read in the library, who is not also a member of the senate, unless accompanied by one who is. These circumstances may, perhaps, bring to some people's remembrance the waggery of a certain clergyman at the reformation. He was preaching against the Romish church for denying the people the free use of the Scriptures, and exclaimed (I quote from memory,) in some such words as these: "See here," opening the book wide, "a divine book, able to make you wise unto salvation; but," continued he, (clapping the book fast, and holding it up in his hand,) "you are allowed only to admire it; you must not read it." Others may vindicate this strictness of the university, on the principle by which Bentley, when King's librarian, vindicated his refusal of

the use of a MS. to Boyle; a MS. is of no further service, when you have squeezed out the juice."

*The ANTIQUITY of the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.*

It will be fair, as the arguments in favour of the superior antiquity of Cambridge have been already produced, to give Oxford her turn on this question. As Caus has himself produced the arguments, under the form of *Affertio Antiq. Oxon. Acad. incerto auctore ejusdem Gymnasii*; in order to answer them, prefixing them to his history, I shall here give a translation of a few of them.

"Allied was born about the year 873. It appears, that the *College of the University* was founded the first, or, at furthest, the second, year after he entered on his reign, at which time he applied with all his strength to the restoration of our *Academia*, which a great many writers call its foundation. But nothing was more agreeable to this King, though, from the very beginning of his reign, always engaged in wars with the Danes, than to revive the study of letters, which lay almost extinguished among his subjects, amid the cruel and daily storms of war; and that he might do this more conveniently, he invited round him men eminent in every kind of literature. He is said to have used as preceptors and counsellors John Erigenas, Winifred Grimhald, Alquinus, Asserius of St. David's, Dunwaphus, Neotus, to whom integrity of life, no less than eminent learning, added great celebrity of name: of whom Neotus, a professor of the monastic religion, was a diligent adviser to the King, inclined by his own nature to every pious work to restore the schools, that had fallen into ruin by the iniquity of the times, at the Ford of Ilis (Oxford, they call it now), and to revive, as it were, good letters, that flourished there while the Britons reigned, to their ancient feat; for it may be collected from

other histories, as well as our own, that there was then at that place a school of philosophers, not unknown to fame, sprung from the ancient Greek philosophers, who arrived at this island with the Trojans, Bontus being their leader. When he wished to show, that the University of Oxford was by far the most ancient of all the literary institutions in the Christian World, he presently, by way of proof, subjoins first the arrival of those very philosophers (Crekelodis, or more truly, Grekocolodas), relating on what occasion they came here, and in what manner, after seeking a long while a commodious habitation, they chose, at length, that village, Oxford; adding, at the same time, its vicinity, and its more agreeable situation. But, in the mean time, he makes no mention of Alfred, whom he certainly would not have passed over in silence, had he been the first founder of the university."

JOSHUA BARNES.

Joshua Barnes was formerly the senior fellow of Emanuel College, and Greek Professor, eminent as editor of several of the Greek Classics, and skilful in making Greek verses: Nick nacs, Epigrams, and Heroics, were all alike to him. In his *Euxagistas* he compliments archbishops, bishops, and the most celebrated school-masters of his time. There are also some manuscript verses of his, in Emanuel College library, in which he epigrammatizes the master and four senior fellows on their characters, size, &c. The following is a translation of one, and may be taken as a specimen of the rest.

On the lion,\* that ornamented the top of the chapel of Emanuel College.

Thy lion bright, with tongue of gold,  
Well-pleased, Emanuel-House, I see,  
If such a rank thy lions hold,  
What mighty things thy men must be.

\* The arms of the College, that were on the top of the old chapel.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN the Critical Review for December, I meet with a very feeble translation, or imitation, extracted from the *Metrical Miscellany*, of a French Song, which has been much admired, *On the Nursing of Love*, given (according to custom) as original. Thinking as the Reviewer, who has detected the theft, that the real original is far superior, I have taken the

liberty to send you a copy of it, first, correct, which is not the case with that given in the Monthly Review; and, together with the sequel, which seems not to have been known to the *modest* author, and recalls to mind the well-known

*Sic vos non videtis.*

I remain, with much respect, your's &c.  
ILLE EGO QUI QUONDAM.  
9th Jan. 1803.

*L'Amour*

*L'Amour meurt dans les Bras de sa fausse Nourrice. — Et il ressuscite.*

CHANSON.

QUAND l'Amour nâquit à Cythère,  
On s'intrigua dans le Pais :  
Vénus dit, " Je suis bonne Mère :  
C'est moi qui nourrirai mon Fils ;"  
Mais l'Amour, malgré son jeune âge,  
Trop attentif à tant d'appas,  
Préférer le vase au breuvage ;\*  
Et l'Enfant ne profitait pas.  
" Ne faut pourtant pas qu'il pâtitse,"  
Dit Vénus, parlant à sa Cour :  
" Que la plus sage le nourrisse :  
Songez toutes que c'est l'Amour !"  
Alors la Candeur, la Tendresse,  
L'Égalité, vinrent s'offrir,  
Et même la Delicatesse ;  
Nulle n'avait de quoi nourrir.\*  
On pechait pour la Complaisance ;  
Mais l'Enfant eût été gâté :  
L'on avait trop d'expérience,  
Pour penser à la Volupté.  
Enfin, sur ce point d'importance,  
Cette Cour ne décidant rien,  
Quelqu'un proposa l'Espérance :  
Et l'Amour s'en trouva fort bien.  
On prétend que la Jouissance,  
Qui croit devoir le nourrir,  
Jalouse de la préférence,  
Quétait l'Enfant pour s'en saisir :  
Prenant les traits de l'Innocence,  
Pour berceuse elle vint s'offrir :  
Et la trop crédule Espérance  
Eut le malheur d'y consentir.  
Un jour advint que l'Espérance,  
Voulant se livrer au sommeil,  
Remit à la fausse Innocence  
L'Enfant, jusques à son reveil.  
Alors la trompeuse déesse  
Donnant bombons à pleine main,  
L'Amour d'abord fut dans l'ivresse ;  
Mais bientôt mourut dans son sein. †

Grandes alarmes à Cythère.

" L'Amour est mort . . . ab quel malheur !"

Vénus en pleurs se désespère :

Tout rétentit de sa douleur ;

" L'Amour n'a pas perdu la vie,"

" Rasseurez vous," dit le Plaisir ;

" Son mal n'est qu'une léthargie,  
Dont il peut aisément guérir."

Quel beau moment pour la Tendresse !

On la choisit pour Médecin :

Elle soupire ; elle caresse,  
Pour le ranimer . . . tout fut vain.

Malgré le bruit de la Folie,

L'Amour toujours de sommeiller ;

Ce fut enfin la Jalousie,

Qui parvint à le réveiller.

N. B. The lines marked \* have not even been attempted, not being, I suppose, understood.

† Here ends the *English* original,

LINES written on a blank LEAF in ROGERS'S  
"PLEASURES of MEMORY."

WITH Rogers, oft' on Memory's verdant  
plain,  
Life's devious path I travel o'er again ;  
Far back on scenes bepast retire to find  
Some stile once cross'd, or way-mark left be-  
hind ;  
Tracing each wilsome march, or frolic gay,  
As thorns beset, or flowers bestrewed the  
way ;  
Quaffing from Youth's gilt cup, by Memory  
giv'n,  
The nectar draughts and cordial drops of  
heav'n.  
Oft I revisit Sorrow's gloomy vale,  
To learn again some melancholy tale ;  
And oft' at midnight's silent hour I'm led  
To hail the angel-spirits of the dead,  
Pleas'd to believe some fainted-friend might  
hear,  
And come and witness true affection's tear.  
Oh ! how I love the Muse divinely taught  
By the still voice of ever-living Thought ;  
That conscious throws her eagle-glance be-  
hind  
To ken the jewels sparkling in the mind ;  
That, snatching from the wrecks of lapsed  
time  
Some holy relic to bedeck her rhyme,  
Renews acquaintance with the absent wife,  
With kindred souls translated to the skies ;  
Calls life's fled visions back to cheer the sight,  
And pours on death's dark scene a flood of  
light ;  
That, wrapt with views by magic fancy giv'n,  
Holds sweet communion with her friends in  
heav'n !

Barb.

S. WHITECHURCH.

#### ADDRESS TO WEALTH.

OH ! thou, before whose glittering throne  
Adoring myriads prostrate lie ;  
Obeying thy behests alone,  
Proud of their abject slavery,  
They submit to thy controul,  
Haughty despot as thou art ;  
Well pleas'd in Splendour's lap to roll,  
E'en with an aching heart.  
But know, thou tyrant, I disdain  
Obsequious at thy feet to bend ;  
Nor will I sigh to join thy train  
While sweet Contentment is my friend.  
Rural scenes have joys for me,  
Pleasures Grandeur never knew ;  
Eut care and sad anxiety  
Attend thy favour'd few.  
Though fools, allured by empty show,  
Fawning, to thee, blind homage pay ;  
Yet thou hast blessings to bestow,  
To brighten Sorrow's gloomy day.  
Are there not some few that live,  
Burning with a Howard's zeal ?  
They sigh—but having nought to give,  
Alas ! they can but feel ?

Yet



Yet thou canst bid the child of grief,  
Whose sinking eye betrays despair,  
Eless the kind hand that brings relief,  
And pour unseen the grateful pray'r.  
Thou canst bless the generous heart,  
When, with joy the most sincere,  
A soothing balm his hands impart,  
And wipe the orphan's tear.

Although I scorn, Oh mighty Power!  
To yield my heart to thy controul,  
And let thy sordid cares devour  
The sweetest feelings of the soul;  
Yet I never would despise  
Gifts which thou hast to bestow;  
Then let my moderate wishes rise,  
Oh! let thy blessings flow.

I ask not Splendour's gaudy train,  
For Grandeur has no charms for me;  
But let me not implore in vain  
The sweets of Mediocrity.  
Let me not be forc'd to say  
To the suppliant at my door,  
"Ab, wretched mortal! go thy way,  
For I like thee am poor."

Oh! never let my bosom know  
The stings of want and vain desires;  
But such a competence bestow,  
Domestic happiness requires.  
Then, if Laura should be mine,  
Not a wish would dare to move,  
But all my warmest thoughts combine  
To bless the maid I love.

TERPE.

AN EVENING SONNET TO MARY.  
THE blustering winds are hush'd on high;  
The darken'd clouds are all withdrawn;  
And, stealing to the western sky,  
The evening shades move o'er the lawn.  
The woodland pours its sweetest song,  
That softly sinks as day retires,  
And as it dies the vale along,  
A harmony of soul inspires.  
Calm as this closing hour of day,  
And blest with harmony as sweet,  
May Mary's seasons glide away,  
And peace and joy her wishes meet;  
And may no dark relentless storm  
Her tranquil happiness desert! TENE.

### *Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

#### USE OF ICE AS A LUXURY.

YOUR First Volume contains a notice (p. 383.) of the use of ice as a luxury by the ancients: perhaps you will admit some additions to the particulars there compiled.

"Among the proverbs collected by the men of Hezekiah," (Hilkiah, no doubt, and his son Jeremiah,) mention is made (c. XXV. v. 13.) of this refreshment. As the cold of snow in the time of harvest, says the poet, so is a welcome messenger. Now as snow does not fall in harvest-time, it must already have been habitually employed at that season for the cooling of beverage. Michaelis says, in his note to the passage, that snow was brought from Libanon in baskets to Jerusalem. It was then from natural, not artificial reservoirs, that the table of the Jewish kings was supplied with snow. Consequently, they derived this refinement, not from the Babylonians, who were too remote from a mountainous country so to obtain their snow, but from the inhabitants of Nineveh, the only other metropolis of fashions and manners, which much influenced Palestine, except Egypt, where there is no snow. Nineveh (Nahum III. 18.) was contiguous to a mountainous district.

The Romans preserved their snow in cellars, and surrounded it with straw. Seneca says: *Didicerunt Romani nives ad tempus æstatis locis subterraneis custodire.* And Augustin says: *Quis palea dedit vel tam frigidam vim, ut obrutas nives fervet; vel tam servidam, ut poma immatura maturaret?* And Seneca again: *Quid Lacedæmonii fecissent, si vidissent reponenda nivis officinas et tot jumenta portanda aqua deservientia, cujus colorem saporemque paleis, quibus custodiunt, inquinant.* So that the drink was inelegantly cooled by flinging in pellets of snow, since it was defiled by the immingled straw. Pliny's *Hi nives; illi glaciem potant* does not prove that the liquor was congealed, but merely that some persons slung in lumps of ice, rather than of snow. There is no trace of the freezing of sherbets among the ancients.

From the Arabians, through the Spaniards, this nicety seems to have penetrated into Europe. A Spanish physician, Blaze of Villa Franca, first published at Rome, in 1550, *Methodus refrigerandi ex vocato sale nitro vinum aquamque.* And another Spanish physician, Nicholas Monardes, who died in 1578, ascribes the invention to the African traders: *Tertius cum nitro refrigerandi modus, a nautis inventus, illis præcipue qui trirēibus*

*triremis webuntur.* This artificial refrigeration is necessary to manufacture sherbets. The commentator of Avicenna, Sanctorius, promulgated, in 1626, the still usual practice of employing common salt. *Nix triplo magis refrigerat, si nivi permisceatur tertia pars salis communis.* But Lord Bacon must have known it earlier; and Barclay's *Argenis* introduces Arsidas eating ices at the table of Juba, who says, *Nova est apud nos hæc ratio revocandi artem hienem sub medio sole,* and employs an Egyptian boy as his confectioneer. The *Argenis* was first printed in 1621. In Monet's French Dictionary of the year 1635, the word *Glacière* does not yet occur: but it occurs in Richekt's Dictionary of 1680. Of course ice-houses became familiar in France during that interval. Procopio, a Florentine, first sold ices in Paris, in 1660; and in 1676, according to Delamare, there were 250 shops in Paris for *eaux de gelée, glaces de fruits et de fleurs, sorbets,* and other ice-sweetmeats.

#### CRITICISM OF JOHNSON'S.

In the concluding note to Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.* Johnson says:

"Pomp is not the only merit of this play; the meek sorrows and virtuous distress of Catharine have furnished some scenes which may be justly numbered among the greatest efforts of tragedy; but the genius of Shakespeare comes in and goes out with Catharine: every other part may be easily conceived and easily written."

Johnson is, in this sentence, surely, a niggard of his praise: he has indeed elsewhere noticed the melting eloquence of Buckingham's dying speech; but he ought also to have bestowed high encomium on the masterly delineation of Wolsey; and especially on that fine scene with Cromwell after dismissal from office.

This play would be more pleasing if it terminated with the fourth act: and it ought so to be performed.

#### A PRACTICABLE ECONOMY IN DRESS.

The expence of cloathing boys would be considerably lessened, if their arms were left naked. The wear and tear of shirt-sleeves and coat-sleeves is very great, and the fashion or cut of them is complex and costly.

During the hours of labour, almost all artizans strip off the coat, and turn up the shirt-sleeve, so that this part of dress is mostly an incumbrance to the laborious class. By leaving the arms bare at all times, they would become hardier, buxomer, and more speedily applicable to various purposes.

The example of dressing boys sleeveless is not scarce in polished families: if it were more general among the rich, it might, without odium, be introduced into workhouses and manufactories, to the great save of the concern.

#### SHAKESPEARE EUROPEANIZED.

Among the desifable enterprizes of taste may be ranked a condensation, or selection, of the works of our greatest dramatist, *A Shakespeare for foreigners.* His plays are all too long for representation, and mostly for perusal. In all of them are several scenes and many passages which can be spared; either because they are episodical, or discordant with the spirit of the piece, or of obsolete, frivolous and local droilery. If such superfluous luxuriances were pruned away with judgment, there is little doubt but this author might speedily become an European classic, and draw plaudits at the continental theatres from Madrid to Moscow.

Pope's edition and the Prompter's book would supply useful hints for such an abridgement of the acting plays.

#### ANTIQUATED JACOBINISM.

However inutable may be the opinions of individuals, those of parties are remarkably stable: in the year 1708, Fletcher, of Saltoun, thus writes, or rather speaks:

"The English nation have now nothing remaining but the outward appearance and carcase of their ancient constitution. The spirit and soul is fled. Jealousy for public liberty is vanished. The court has so often renewed the same arts, methods and counsels, and so often made trial of the several parties in the kingdom, in order to compass its ends, that the nation begins to grow weary of opposing the same things, and very wisely thinks there can be no real danger of such attempts as have so often failed. Besides you are grown out of that antiquated care and concernment for the public, or at least have given it a new turn—some of you improving your morals (so necessary for the preservation of liberty) in constant gaming—as others do their military skill, by laying wagers. Even stock-jobbing makes you deeply concerned for the public affairs."

*A sentence or two off he says,*—"To set before you your present condition, I fear will both offend and terrify. I wish it may not throw you into despair. But such distempers are only to be cured by violent remedies."

What inference should be drawn from such instances in good times? Not merely

ly that the declamations of patriotism are commonly hyperbolical: but that they safely may, and often must, be so, in order to wind up men to the necessary degree of temperate exertion. Without some of the language of sedition, there is rarely enough of the conduct of independence. It is for speculation to outstrip practice.

#### WHAT PROPHECYING WAS.

Lord Bacon asks, in his Enquiry touching the Pacification of the Church, whether it were not requisite to renew that good exercise which was practised in this church some years, and afterwards put down, against the advice and opinion of one of the greatest and gravest prelates of the land, which was commonly called *prophecying*, and was this: The ministers within a precinct did meet upon a weekday in some principal town, where there was some ancient grave minister that was president, and an auditory admitted of gentlemen, or other persons of leisure. Then every minister successively, beginning with the youngest, did handle one and the same part of Scripture, spending severally some quarter of an hour or better, and in the whole some two hours; and so the exercise being begun and concluded with prayer, and the president giving a text for the next meeting, the assembly was dissolved: and this was, as I take it, a fortnight's exercise, which, in my opinion, was the best way to frame and train up preachers to handle the word of God as it ought to be handled, that hath been practised. For we see orators have their declamations; lawyers have their moots; logicians their sophisms; and every practice of science hath an exercise of erudition and initiation before men come to the life; only preaching, which is the worthiest, and wherein it is most dangerous to do amiss, wanteth an introduction, and is ventured and rushed upon at the first.

#### ON THE BEAUTIFUL AND SUBLIME.

"The very title of a dissertation on the beautiful and the sublime (says a Monthly Reviewer, vol. XXV. p. 584.) excludes the expectation of rigid philosophical precision. The beautiful and the sublime are neither allied nor antithetic emotions; and, like the pathetic and the ludicrous, they have no claim to be treated of conjointly. A beautiful object may be sublime, as Satan accolling Uriel; or it may be ludicrous, as Titania convening her elves to fan the moon-beams from the sleeping eyes of her queer lover. In like manner, a pathetic object may be sublime,

as the distress of Lear in the storm; or it may be ludicrous, as the distress of Adriana, in the second act of the Comedy of Errors. The artist, who aims at the beautiful, willingly describes objects gratifying to the senses, or the moral pleasures associated with such objects. He who aims at the pathetic, as naturally describes objects wounding to the senses, or the moral pains therewith associated. It should seem then, that the beautiful and the pathetic may be fitly placed in opposition. So may the sublime and the ludicrous. For it is the province of the sublime artist, by the selection of stimulant, impressive and great ideas, to raise and preserve in the mind a high pitch of tension: but it is the province of the ludicrous artist, by the selection of very incompatible and unequal ideas, by the sudden presentation of weak and minute, after strong and great, impressions, unexpectedly to relax and destroy the tension of the mind; which relaxation of tension, if undergone for a short time and with intermission, produces laughter; if for a long time, yawning. We cannot therefore approve the metaphysic writer, who couples together the beautiful and the sublime, without undertaking to discuss either of the connected and far more closely concatenated topics. We suspect that he proposes to himself the display of ingenious declamation, rather than of philosophic deduction: and wishes to attain the praise of the orator, rather than of the reasoner."

These remarks, which respect a work of professor Kant, are surely no less applicable to the Dissertation of Mr. Burke.

#### YOUNG.

Young's Satires are getting out of date; yet they are full of strong ditichs: take a specimen or two.

#### PEDANTRY.

To patch-work learn'd quotations are allied;  
Both strive to make our poverty our pride.

#### NOBILITY.

Men should press forward in fame's glorious  
chace;

Nobles look backward, and so lose the race.

#### SCRIBBLING.

On glass how silly is the noble peer!  
Did ever diamond cost a man so dear?

#### BUILDING.

The man, who builds, and wants wherewith  
to pay,

Provides a home, from which to run away.

#### BOOK-HUNTING.

On buying books Lorenzo long was bent,  
But finds at length it has reduc'd his rent;  
He sells—the terms are brought him by the  
clerk:

Lorenzo signs the bargain—with his mark.

What

What a pity Young did not write epigrams! He composed but one—and that against Voltaire.

#### ENTRIES IN THE ALBUM OF THE CHARTREUX.

The following entries were written in the album of the *Grande Chartreuse*, near Grenoble, in Dauphine, by the late Mr. Wilkes, and the present Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry.

"I had the happiness of passing the entire day of July 24, 1765, in this romantic place, with the good fathers of the Grand Chartreuse; and I reckon it among the most agreeable of my life. I was charmed with the hospitality and politeness I met with, and *edified* by the conversation of the *Père Général* and the *Père Coadjuteur*. The savageness of the woods, the gloom of the rocks, and the perfect solitude, conspire to make the mind pensive, and to lull to rest all the turbulent guilty passions of the soul. I felt much regret at leaving the place and the good fathers, but I carry with me the liveliest sense of their goodness. J. WILKES, *Anglais*.

See some verses by Wilkes, on visiting the Grand Chartreuse, published in the *Morning Chronicle* about eighteen months ago.

"If second thoughts are best, second visits, at least are not always so. I arrived here on Saturday, 25th of August, and was obliged by an accident to continue here forty-eight hours; perhaps, as Richard says, 'I outlived their liking.'—The General refused me the sight of the library, and the cook the necessary food. I quit this place, to use a fashionable expression, more penetrated with cold than with the civility of the house: more loaded with compliments than with food—And after seeing two swaggering Capuchins pass through the portico, with their paunches as full as their wallets, I cannot help recollecting a Scripture-expression—'He hath filled the hungry with good things, and the rich he hath sent empty away.'—As to the good fathers, they always remind me of Virgil's sentiments on the inhabitants of the shades below,

—quam vellent æthere in alto

Nunc et pauperium et duras perferre labores!

F. H.

Frederick Harvey, Bishop of Derry.

#### ORIGIN OF ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

The first man who conceived the idea of an universal dictionary of arts and sciences, under the title of *Encyclopædia*, was Andrew Matthew Acquaviva, Duke of Atri and Teramo, in the kingdom of

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Naples, who, like many other primitive benefactors of the republic of letters, has not been sufficiently known to posterity. It is rather unaccountable that not even Tiraboschi has given a detailed Notice of him, in the History of the Italian Literature, and that Morri, who gives in his great Dictionary no less than forty-four names of the illustrious family of Acquaviva, has scarcely mentioned, among them, that of the subject of this article, who is, perhaps, entitled to more honour than any of his ancestors or descendants. A full account of him, however, may be found in Mazzucchelli's *Italian Writers*, vol. 3. p. 118. and from this source we know that he was born in 1456; that he was a gallant officer under the Emperor Maximilian of Austria, and afterwards an intimate friend of Pope Leo X. and other eminent literati of his age; and that he died in 1528.

#### ANCIENT ENGLISH SPORTS, &c.

Henzner, a German, who visited this country, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, gives some curious particulars respecting London:—"There is (says he) a place built in the form of a theatre, which serves for the baiting of bulls and bears; they are fastened behind, and then worried by great English bull-dogs; but not without great risk to the dogs, from the horns of the one, and the teeth of the other, and it sometimes happens that they are killed on the spot: fresh ones are immediately supplied in the place of those that are wounded or tired. To this entertainment, there often follows that of whipping a blinded bear, which is performed by five or six men standing circularly with whips, which they exercise upon him without any mercy, as he cannot escape from them because of his chain; he defends himself with all his force and skill, throwing down all who come within his reach, and are not active enough to get out of it, and tearing the whips out of their hands, and breaking them. At these spectacles, and every where else, the English are constantly smoking tobacco, and in this manner:—They have pipes on purpose made of clay, into the farther end of which they put the herb, so dry that it may be rubbed into powder; and, putting fire to it, they draw the smoke into their mouths, which they puff out again through their nostrils, like funnels, along with it plenty of phlegm and defluxion from the head. In these theatres, fruits, such as apples, pears, and nuts, according to the season, are carried about to be sold, as well as ale and wine."

F

MEMOIRS

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

A TRIBUTE to the MEMORY of the LATE  
EXCELLENT and CELEBRATED BIBLIO-  
GRAPHER, MR. SAMUEL PATERSON.

(By MR. DAMIANI.)

THIS gentleman was born in London, in the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, on the 17th of March, 1728. His father was a respectable tradesman, and, according to unanimous tradition among his oldest friends, was a woollen-draper. He received the rudiments of a classical education, first in his paternal house, and then at school. But it was his misfortune to be deprived of his parents when he was scarcely twelve years of age, and to fall under the controul of a guardian, who not only neglected the remaining part of the instruction of his pupil, but having rendered himself obnoxious to the law in a disgraceful bankruptcy, involved young Paterson in his ruin, and occasioned him to lose that competent fortune which he inherited, and which would have rendered him independent.

To the misconduct, however, of this guardian we may, in a great measure, ascribe the early disposition which Mr. Paterson acquired for those avocations which have entitled him to the notice of his contemporaries. In order, perhaps, to be at more liberty, and to have no witness of his mismanagement, the guardian sent him to France, to complete, as he said, his education. While in that country, young Paterson could not fail to acquire some degree of information in the French language and literature. On his return to England he found himself possessed of more knowledge in foreign books than any of the young people of his age; and as he was intimately convinced of the importance of this knowledge, and of the necessity under which he lay of entering soon into business, in order to repair the losses occasioned by his guardian, he resolved to engage in the commerce of foreign books, conceiving that such an occupation would be, analogous with his temper, accompanied with a fair prospect of a subsequent fortune,

In fact, being little more than twenty years old, he opened a shop for that purpose in the Strand. The circumstances seemed, indeed, to be highly favourable to his undertaking, as this branch of foreign trade was almost unknown at that time; and it is in the recollection of some old gentlemen now alive, that the only person

then engaged in it was the celebrated Paul Vaillant, better known under the name of The Foreign Bookseller. It was a misfortune that Mr. Paterson proved unsuccessful in the settled trade, through the misconduct of some persons who were charged with his commissions, in the several parts of the continent: and it appears that he continued in this line till the year 1753, when he published "A Dissertation on the Original of the Equestrian Figure of the George and of the Garter, by Dr. Pettin-gal." Nor must we omit to mention that at the same early period in which he engaged in business, he had already married Miss Hamilton, a lady of the most respectable connections in North Britain, and still younger than himself, having been repeatedly heard saying that both ages did not make thirty-seven or thirty-eight years.

Having been unsuccessful in the book-selling trade, Mr. Paterson commenced auctioneer, and entered upon Essex-house, Essex-street, in the Strand. Nothing particular is recorded of him while in this station, except the notice of some capital collections of books, which were sold by him at different times. This period of his life is, however, the most remarkable, as it tended to develop completely those extraordinary talents in bibliography, which soon brought him into the notice of the literary world, and raised him to that eminent character which we propose to delineate in this Memoir.

The first step that our bibliographer took in his new profession was signalized by an essential service rendered to the national history, and to the republic of letters. It is a fact universally known, and lately mentioned by the ingenious Mr. Mortimer, in the European Magazine for December 1802, that the valuable collection of manuscripts belonging to the Right Honourable Sir Julius Cæsar, Knt. Judge of the Admiralty, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, had fallen into the hands of some uninformed persons, and were on the point of being sold by weight to a cheesemonger, as waste-paper, for the sum of ten pounds. Some of them happened to be shewn to Mr. Paterson, who examined them, and instantly discovered their value. He then digested a masterly catalogue of the whole collection, and, distributing it in several thousands

thousands of the most singular and interesting heads, caused them to be sold by auction, which produced three hundred and fifty-six pounds; and had among the purchasers the late Lord Orford, and other persons of rank. These occurrences took place in the year 1757.

In order to give a satisfactory account of Mr. Paterfon's merit as a bibliographer, a short digression on the progress and state of the theoretical and practical part of such learned avocations, during the two preceding generations, appears necessary. Our readers may thereby form an opinion of the several gradations in which he found, he established, and he left the science of literary history, and the art of bibliography.

The knowledge of bibliography and literary history bears, perhaps, the most recent date, in the annals of the human mind: it is the happy result of those persevering inquiries into the intellectual and active powers of man, through which we have been able to refer to their common stock, and to trace back to their root the manifold, diverging, and apparently unconnected branches of the tree of knowledge; and it is also the immediate consequence of that overgrowing and amazing scientific wealth, from which we have endeavoured to take the most valuable materials, and the most conducive method, for our exertions and improvement. It must, however, be acknowledged that no regular work, nor any detailed precept was ever given, to forward these pursuits, by the eminent metaphysicians of the last century, notwithstanding the early advice of Sir Francis Bacon; that the bibliographical science, like most others, has an accidental and rather obscure origin; that neither England nor France, nor any other country, justly considered as the native seat of genius, had issued a publication of the kind; and that the ultimate fame for the introduction of this new branch of studies must be ascribed to a nation rather noted for want of brilliant talents. In fact, the first man who attempted to give a sketch of universal bibliography and literary history was the learned and laborious Christopher Augustus Hermann, Professor in the University of Göttingen, in 1718. He then published his known work—“*Conspectus Reipublicæ Literariæ, sive Via ad Historiam Literariam*,” which gradually went through seven editions, the last of which was published in Hanover, in 1763. Numberless other works, analagous to this, were published in the same interval,

in Germany, which it is unnecessary to mention in this article.

No sooner had this swarm of laborious *eruditi* paved the way to the knowledge of authors and books, and opened this new field of scientific pursuits, than it became an additional acquisition to the philosophy of the age. It was duly experienced that the detailed notice of the gradual steps of our predecessors, in the several departments of knowledge, was necessary to carry into execution the already-mentioned precept of Lord Verulam, to teach sciences historically; how this preliminary knowledge might enable the inquirers, to ascertain the precise point from which they should begin their course; how an exact partition of labour, and a convenient method of classification, could assist the powers of judgment and of memory; and how this very method of classification might be subservient to the arrangement of a library, or, in other words, to the regular and local disposition of objects that are the occasion of our ideas, and give a fuller scope to our faculties.

No wonder then, that, about the period we allude to, so many detailed, descriptive, and rational, catalogues of books appeared, in the several countries of Europe, and that the art and the taste of constructing libraries became more general than in any preceding age; and the only thing which appears to us worthy of remark, and rather unaccountable, is that, even after the progress of philosophy on bibliography, the Germans, in this department, have excelled every other people in Europe. It is universally acknowledged, that the best work of the kind that ever appeared, about that time, was the catalogue of the celebrated library of the Count of Bunsen, better known under the name of “*Bibliotheca Bunseniana*,” to remarkable indeed for number, selection, order, connection, references and universal interest.

This was the progress and the state of bibliographical knowledge, when Mr. Paterfon entered upon the profession of it. His superior talents, already assisted by a proportionate practice, soon enabled him to judge of what had hitherto been done in the historical and systematical part of these pursuits, to imagine what still remained to be done in either way, and to adopt the best practical principles for the conduct of his avocations. He regretted that no system of universal bibliography and literary history had been ever exhibited since the attempt of professor Heumann, except perhaps the sketch late given by Dr.

Meufel, in Germany. He was aware that a work of this kind, capable of representing in one point of view the intellectual pursuits of several nations, and of an infinite number of individuals in every age to connect the scientific annals of each generation with their proper links; to notice in their due times, place and gradation, all the names who have gradually contributed to the improvement of the human mind, and to describe every publication, with the circumstances by which it was attended, would be utterly impossible for any one man to execute — impossible, even if the writer should possess all the mental powers in the highest degree of perfection. The learning of Selden, and the genius of Bacon, combined together, would prove unequal to the task. And he was wont to repeat on the subject the proverbial expression of Struvius, that "it would be easier to remove the mountain Atlas than to compose an universal literary history." The impossibility however of performing a complete work of this kind was not with him a reason why nothing should be undertaken towards effecting the purpose, if not by one man, at least by a society of men. Any partial and inadequate performance was, in his opinion, better than an utter destitution!

Next to this desideratum of universal bibliography, he regretted that not even an historical system of national literature had ever been exhibited in the most scientific countries of Europe. He made, indeed, a rational exception in favour of Tiraboschi; but he still observed that this truly ingenious and well deserving writer ought to have given, in each of the concluding chapters of the several ages of the Italian literature, a parallel view of the gradual improvements which, in those respective periods, were taking place in the neighbouring nations, and to have thus enabled his readers to judge, on which side the scientific scale might incidentally have turned. He did not think that the Literary History of France, begun by Dom. Rivet, and continued by Dom. Clement, of the illustrious congregation of St. Maur, would immediately answer the purpose, although it might supply a subsequent historian with the best materials; and with respect to England, he sincerely hoped that some eminent living writer might do justice to this subject, by enlarging and improving the short and partial essays already given by the late Dr. Kappis. He himself had also supplied some important materials for erecting this new system of national literature, in

his valuable catalogue entitled "*Bibliotheca Anglica Curiosa*," published in 1771.

Although these observations evidently prove, how deeply Mr. Paterfon was learned in the theoretical part of his profession; they would, perhaps, be insufficient to entitle him to that eminent degree of fame which he justly possessed, if he had not produced other proofs of his extraordinary abilities in the practical department — in the art of digesting catalogues. It is no compliment to him to say, that he stands hitherto unrivalled, and most likely he will not have many equal successors, in this line. He is perhaps the only man who has duly understood, and practised, the important truth that books and libraries are not susceptible of a permanent method of classification, and that the classics themselves are incapable of a regular subdivision. As this really is an interesting truth, and intirely depending on the primitive operations of the human mind, and on the natural formation of our ideas, it may be proper to accompany it with a short commentary.

In a work to be shortly published\*, the writer of this article will endeavour to evince, that the power of analysis, or, in other words, the spirit of observation, which leads the human understanding to the classification of the several objects of knowledge, being the effect of the natural impulsion of our wants, must uniformly act, in every individual, with regard to the immediate purpose of our preservation, or of universal improvement; and that in respect to the secondary object of intellectual pleasures, must unavoidably vary, according to the infinite diverging of the constituent elements of the human mind. It will recall to the recollection of the readers, what daily experience must have shewn to them, that either external things, or our ideas, are analyzed and classified by several individuals, in as many different ways as may be suggested by their respective pursuits or passions. And he will also start some doubts, whether those artificial systems of classification, so generally adopted in natural-history ever since the writings of Linnaeus, are really favourable to the progress of our understanding. Mr. Paterfon, by the natural impulsion of his genius, and by a diligent practice of his profession, had perceived this truth and the ideas of the sensible bibliographer stood only in

\* An Essay on the Mechanism of the Human Understanding, by Mr. Damiani.

need of a proper generalization, to constitute one of the most important and fertile principles in the science of metaphysics.

It is obvious, in fact, that, in the formation of libraries, every man has a peculiar design and a predominant taste, and that any book may be considered as an individual of that class, to which the character and the profession of the proprietor is apt to ascribe it. We can easily conceive, and pretty generally see, that a set of books may be arranged either in a peculiar or in an universal point of view, in a systematical or historical method, in a chronological or topographical series, and in as many other ways as the owner chooses, and as the manifold character of the books will admit. Our reader will already imagine, that, in consequence of this, Mr. Paterfon was an enemy to those systems of bibliography, which are now generally practised on the Continent, and that he set no importance even on the newly established classification of the "*Universal Repertory of Literature*," published at Jena; and we hope, indeed, that those among the readers themselves, who have happened to look at the mentioned catalogue, will not only coincide with our bibliographer's opinion, but will perhaps smile at seeing all the branches of human knowledge confined in sixteen classes, and the last of them intitled, "*Miscellaneous Works*," the proper meaning of which words has a tendency to destroy the whole classification!

Mr. Paterfon acted consistently with these ideas in all his bibliographical performances; and it is owing to the merit of an appropriate, circumstantial, and judicious classification, that his catalogues are unrivalled, and some of them are justly regarded as models. We refer the readers to the catalogues themselves, and especially to the *Bibliotheca, Fleetwoodiana, Beaucerkiana, Crofiana, Pinelliana*, published from time to time, as well as to those of the *Strange, Fagel and Tyssen* libraries, which he performed within the last two years of his life; and they will perceive in each of them, an admirable spirit of order exhibited in different ways, and suggested by those superior abilities which alone can discover and appreciate these variable combinations of the several circumstances.

A man so thoroughly conversant in the history of literature could not fail to perceive, that a vast number of books were held as valuable and scarce in England, which were rather common in other coun-

tries. He thought he could do his native country an essential service, and procure emolument for himself, if he should undertake a journey thro' some parts of the continent, and succeed in purchasing some articles of this description. With this view he set out for the continent, in 1776, and actually bought a capital collection of books, which, on his return to England, he digested in the catalogue, (the best, perhaps, of his performances,) that bears the title of "*Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta*." We are concerned, that we have it not in our power to relate here with perspicuity and precision, an interesting anecdote, which took place during Mr. Paterfon's stay on the continent. One of the most respectable booksellers of London had been his fellow-traveller in that journey; and being informed of his design, and relying on his good sense and excellent intention, offered him his friendly assistance. He lent him a thousand pounds, to be employed in an additional purchase of books, in hopes that he might have the money returned to him, when the speculation was carried into execution. Mr. Paterfon, as usual, proved unsuccessful; and the generous friend, sympathizing in his misfortunes, has never since claimed the return of his loan! The writer can say no more: the gentleman in question is one of his most respectable friends; and he is too much aware of his amiable modesty not to feel that he would take offence if his name should happen to be mentioned.

The fame of Mr. Paterfon had come to the ears of a nobleman of high respectability, from his excellent moral character, his love of learning, and his political and oratorical abilities. This eminent person requested the learned bibliographer to arrange his elegant and valuable library, to compile a detailed catalogue of his books and manuscripts, and to accept, for the purpose, the place of his librarian, with a liberal salary. The offer was too generous, and the projector of it too respectable, not to meet with an immediate compliance. Mr. Paterfon accordingly entered into the office of librarian, remained in it for some years, and perhaps expected to close his life in the same station; when, unfortunately, a misunderstanding took place between my Lord and him, by which he was obliged to withdraw. We have curiously and reluctantly noticed this fact; as it is unpleasant to consider that an event of this kind should ever have taken place between two eminent characters, each of



which was of the greatest importance in its own line.

After representing the subject of this memoir in the light of an eminent and, perhaps, unrivalled bibliographer, we yet feel a greater satisfaction in being able to give another part of his character, which, perhaps, denotes more extraordinary merit, and which exhibits an uncommon specimen of modesty, if not self-denial. He was a writer of some consideration, and from time to time he indulged in several publications, to none of which he ever put his name. The first, in order of time, is, to our knowledge, "Another Traveller; or, Curfory Remarks made upon a Journey through Part of the Netherlands, by Coriat, jun. in 1766," 3 vol. 12mo; the second is "The Joineriana; or, the Book of Scraps," 2 vol. 8vo. 1772, consisting of philosophical and literary aphorisms; the third is "The Templar," a periodical paper, of which only fourteen numbers appear to have been published, and the last of them in December, 1773, intended as an attack on the newspapers for advertising ecclesiastical offices, and places of trust under government; and the last is "Speculations on Law and Lawyers, 1778," tending to evince the danger and impropriety of personal arrests for debt, previous to any verification. Whether the author was really competent to the last-mentioned task, or whether his ideas on the subject were worthy of the public attention, we shall not take upon us to decide. We may only safely state, that his intentions were excellent, and his performance displayed the most humane, benevolent and patriotic views.

Mr. Paterfson's abilities, as a writer, did not escape the notice of some of his friends, who could see them through the veil of modesty. He was therefore earnestly desired by them to write at last, some "Memoirs of the Vicissitudes of Literature in England, during the latter half of the Eighteenth Century." Nobody, perhaps, better than he, was qualified for a work of this kind; and in several

conversations, in a party of friends, on the subject, the present writer remembers an expression of the ingenious philologer, Mr. Walker—"that he would be guilty of selfishness, if he should leave the world without favouring it with a part of this desideratum." The repeated invitations of his friends had already prevailed on him to undertake the performance, and he more than once declared that he would attend to it as soon as the Fagellian Catalogue was completed. The writer has reason to think that some precious hints towards the mentioned work may be found among his papers; and, in any case, he is confident that the venerable old man would have really favoured the public with it, if his life had been extended two or three years longer.

Mr. Paterfson died in his house in Norton-street, Fitzroy-square, on the 29th of October, 1802, in the 77th year of his age; and on the 4th of the subsequent November, he was buried in the parish-church of his birth, in Covent-garden. He was rather below the middle size and thin, but well proportioned, of philanthropic looks, sonorous voice, and unassuming and polite manners. His moral character was eminent, and unexceptionable, in every sense of the word; and, during the late unfortunate events in some continental countries, he displayed such an attachment to the old established governments, and such an abhorrence to those pernicious principles which were then prevailing, as to have deserved, even from some of his friends, the title of a violent Aristocrate. His literary merits, we hope, may be known by this Biographical Sketch: and happy would it be for the writer, if, upon paying this tribute to the memory of a departed friend, he could, in some measure, rescue his name from that unavoidable oblivion which attends the generality of modest and unassuming worthies, and contribute to exempt him from that vast number of benefactors of society who—*omnes illacrymabiles urgentur nocte, carent quia vate sacra.* F. DAMIANI.

London, Dec. 15, 1802.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

ROBERT WALKER'S (UNION STREET, MARY-LE-BONNE) for DINING-TABLES, on an entirely new CONSTRUCTION.

THE principal object of the patent, is to make these tables equally firm

with those of the old construction, and yet, when not in use, to stand in a small space; and he seems to have accomplished his purpose. A table of five feet square will stand in a space of only eight inches in breadth: it is made with a pillar and

claw; the two leaves reach to the ground, and the bed is only six inches wide. The invention consists in making two of the feet of the claw moveable, so that when the leaves are down, the three feet stand completely within the given space allowed by a bed of six inches only; when one leaf is raised, a supporter is to be pulled out to support it, but the act of drawing the supporter forward brings with it the foot of the claw. The same way the other leaf is raised and the supporter and claw brought out with the smallest exertion. By uniting several of these tables together, a table of any length and five feet wide is obtained.

**THOMAS DAWSON'S** (JAMES STREET, LONG-ACRE) *for a LAMP or LANTHORN, upon an improved CONSTRUCTION.*

This is a carriage-lamp, and, like others, it can be made to any shape or pattern. A description of a four-sided one will convey to the reader a proper idea of the invention. Two sides are of course dark, with reflectors, the other two of glass. According to the old construction, there were sliders before the glass, which were the occasion of several inconveniences. Mr. Dawson, to prevent the necessity of these, makes his lamp to consist of two parts, namely, the lamp itself, and a case, the latter is fixed to the carriage, and the former is easily taken in and out, and being made exactly square, in the day time the dark sides are outwards, which prevents any damage happening to the glass; and at night the glass is instantly turned outwards, and candles or oil may be used at discretion; another advantage is, that in case of any accident to the carriage by night, or of any thing lost, &c. the lamps may be taken very readily from the cases, when they make admirable hand-lanterns.

**MR. WILLIAM WILSON'S** (EDINBURGH) *for his improved PLAN of MAKING, ADJUSTING, and STAMPING, SCALE-WEIGHTS.*

The high scale-weights, such as have been commonly used with handles, of one pound and upwards, are made solely of hard and durable metals, without any addition of lead. The flat weights are adjusted and stamped, by attaching to them a piece of metal, harder than lead, yet capable of receiving the impression made by the stamps.

The high weights are cast in sand, or in a metallic mould, an opening being left in them of any form, of a sufficient depth for the purpose of adjusting, and its surface large enough to contain the stamps; which opening is afterwards exactly filled with a piece of metal, to render the weight perfectly conformable to the standard. When the adjusting weight is too heavy, its weight is diminished by filing off part of its bottom, or by giving it feet, in order to lessen its size, without reducing its height; or by placing below it, for the same purpose, a bit of rolled iron more or less turned up at both ends. The metal used for adjusting and stamping, is fixed by two iron pins, put into the body of the weight when it is cast, which are to be riveted on the outside. In the flat weights the rivets go entirely through the weight itself.

Although the adjusting weights may be made of any metal, or of compounded substances, yet Mr. Wilson prefers wrought-iron or steel; the substitution of an indestructible substance, in place of lead, being intended to prevent any deviation from the standard by common wear, while every thing else is so contrived as to render it impossible to mutilate the weight, without putting it in the power of any one who examines it, merely by ocular inspection, to detect the fraud. The tops are made sloping, that the dust may not lodge on them, and the edges are rounded off to prevent chipping.

**MR. AUGUSTUS FREDERIC THOELDEN'S** *for certain MECHANICAL APPARATUS for SUPPORTING the HUMAN BODY, or any PART thereof, more especially during the TIME of REPOSE, and for other BENEFICIAL PURPOSES.*

The patentee proposes to suspend from the ceiling or upper part of the apartment, or from the usual framing or tester of a common bedstead, a receptacle in which the human body, or any part of it, may be placed and supported; and in order that this receptacle, or bed, may not only possess the advantage of being moved, placed, or swung, in all directions, after the manner of a pendulum, with regard to its center or centers of suspension, but likewise in order that the said bed may be capable of a pleasant motion upwards and downwards, there is interposed between the receptacle and centers of suspension, a spring or number of springs, of any figure and construction; though that in the shape of a bow seems most preferable.

ferable. In this case, one of the moveable extremes, namely, either the crown of the bow, or middle point of its string, is to be fixed to the upper hook or place of suspension, and the bed itself is fixed to the other moveable extremity, viz. the middle point of the string, or the crown of the bow, as it may happen. And in order that the person in the said bed may produce at pleasure the before-described motion, a pulley is fixed at, or near, the center of suspension, thro' which a cord is passed, having one end of it attached to the bed, and the other at liberty to be drawn by the person or assistant, to produce the motion. There are contrivances also to prevent the spring from giving way.

This patent includes the construction of cradles, or small beds for children;—the method of suspending sofas, chairs and other seats, with or without moveable backs, for the repose of the human body. The suspension is peculiarly adapted for the support of broken limbs, and various other useful purposes.

**MR. WILLIAM CHAPMAN'S** (NEW-CASILE-UPON-TYNE) *for the APPLICATION of certain SUBSTANCES, either separately or combined, as a PRESERVATIVE of CORDAGE.*

It is a well-known fact, that common tar, unprepared, contains a quantity of vegetable acid, that is found materially to injure the cordage to which it is applied. Mr. Chapman's specification describes a method of extracting the mucilage and acid from tar, or any other resinous matter, before it is used.

The rope-manufacturer may pursue the common processes of the tar-distillers; or he may wash the tar by agitations in cold, warm, or hot water; or he may boil it in water, which, in the action of emulsion, will agitate and wash the tar, and after it has parted with a sufficient portion of its essential oil, he may separate it from the water, and afterwards pass his yarns through it, in such a degree of temperature as he may see expedient: the essential oil may be saved, by putting upon his kettle the head of a still, with its apparatus.

After the tar is purified, the water must be poured away, and the tar be boiled a little time to throw off any that may still remain mixed with it. The operation should be performed more than once, if great purity be required.

This invention goes also to the carrying forward the improvement of the rope, im-

mediately previous to, or during the putting of its strands together. In the usual method the *top* (an instrument which separates the strands until the instant of their combining into a rope) is made to slide uniformly, and without jerks, by rubbing a piece of tallow along each of the strands. In the place of tallow, the following composition is recommended, two parts of tallow and one of rosin. These proportions must be varied according to the temperature of the weather, &c.

**MR. JOHN WHITLEY BOSWELL'S** (DUBLIN) *for a METHOD of BUILDING or FABRICATING SHIPS or VESSELS for NAVIGATION.*

This method differs principally from that in use, by placing timbers or ribs, lengthwise or horizontally, instead of vertically; and in making use of a frame, consisting of a series of triangles, in certain parts of the vessel, either to produce a greater degree of strength, with the same quantity of materials, or an equal strength with a smaller quantity. By which it is expected, that much less crooked timber need be used than is now employed, and the danger of using pieces cut across the grain proportionally diminished.

In this specification are given very particular directions for constructing vessels, and all the material parts of them, separately, such as the head and stern; the keel and keelson; the intervals between the horizontal ribs, and the decks. The patentee adds, that it is his intention, that every part and thing, of and about a vessel, not described by him, should be made or done according to the method in general use.

Besides the advantages of strength gained, expense saved, and a diminution of the necessary consumption of crooked timber, Mr. Boswell proposes, as an additional security, that the planks used, should be grooved at their edges, in such a manner that when they are put together the grooves may be opposite to each other; and that narrow slips of durable wood be placed in the said grooves, so as to lie across the seams, the whole length of the plank, but of such a size as to leave sufficient space on the outside of them for caulking. It is imagined that these slips will have the effect of valves, to prevent the farther progress of any water that passes the oskum, tending to close the passage more tightly the more they are pressed by the external water.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*A Set of Ten Miscellaneous Fugues, with Two Introductions and One Voluntary, for the Organ or the Piano-forte. Three of the Fugues by Handel, Three by Joseph Diettenhofer, and Four, with the Voluntary, by John Sebastian Bach. Chiefly intended for the Use of Organists, and respectfully inscribed to J. W. Callcott, Doctor in Music, by J. Diettenhofer. 6s.*

OF some particulars of this excellent and useful publication, we cannot give a better account than in the words of the sedulous and ingenious compiler's advertisement. "The first fugue, in F major, of four subjects, is adapted for the organ, with pedal, obligato, from the voice parts of the chorus of *Let Old Timeous yield the Prize*, in ALEXANDER'S FEAST. The second is a fugue in B minor, also by Handel; originally in two parts, to which Mr. Diettenhofer has here added a third. The introduction to the third fugue is synonymous, with some alterations by the compiler; and the succeeding fugata in C minor is from Handel, with a few necessary additions. The fourth, *Non Nobis Domine*, is a double fugue, with a counter-subject, invented in the double counter-point of the octave. The fifth is of the same description. The sixth is a single fugue, without a counter-subject, and is answered by the fifth below. The seventh, with three subjects, is adapted from a score of John Sebastian Bach's. The eighth, ninth, and tenth fugues in C major, C sharp, minor, and B minor, with the voluntary, are also from Bach." By this extract the reader will be enabled to judge of the value of the present publication, and how far the lovers of fine and genuine organ music are indebted to Mr. Diettenhofer's ingenuity, judgment, and industry. The truth is, that in this work he has furnished us with another noble collection of organic compositions; and that it will prove a worthy companion to those excellent compilations with which he has before obliged the musical public; and which, together with them, will form an invaluable body of this grand species of instrumental music.

"*Fairies' Revels; or, Love in the Highlands.*" A Burletta and Ballad Dance. Performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. Composed by Dr. Arnold. 7s. 6d.

This last dramatic effort of the late ingenious Dr. Arnold, though not distinguished by any striking trait of originality, possesses a considerable degree of that spirit and fancy so conspicuous in most of the

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doctor's former productions: and bears the stamp of real genius, though not, perhaps, in its meridian. The overture is a pleasing assemblage of new and selected matter, and includes the air of the *Blue Bells of Scotland*, with as pretty variations as we ever saw to that popular tune. The song, "Come from the East," sung by Miss Tiver, "What causes my D. nald this Pain?" sung by Miss Howells, and the duet, "When Time, who steals our Years away," are smooth and melodious; and the instrumental movements depict the several situations of which they are emblematical, with energy and truth.

*Two Sonatas for the Piano-forte, dedicated to Miss Young. Composed by D. Steibelt, Esq. 6s. Op. 43.*

This forty-eighth work of Mr. Steibelt's is every way calculated to support that reputation he has so long and so well merited. The passages are, generally speaking, florid and beautiful; and, in many instances, perfectly new. Each movement has a character of its own, and the happiness of effect, resulting from the intrinsic excellence of the whole, is not a little heightened by the judgment with which the several movements are contrasted. In justice to Mr. Steibelt, we must also add, that we know of no publication better calculated to improve the piano-forte practitioner; and we do not doubt but Mr. Preston, the publisher, will feel the effect of that qualification in the sale.

*The celebrated PAS SEUL, danced by Mrs. Wylcross in the New Melodrame, called the TALE OF MYSTERY. Composed by Dr. Busby adapted to the Piano-forte, with Variations, by J. Davy 11s. 6d.*

Mr. Davy, in his variations to this so justly admired *Pas Seul*, has done ample justice to his original. The passages are free and playful, yet every where allusive to the theme; and their general construction is highly calculated to improve the finger of the practitioner.

*The Favourite Overture to the New Pantomime, called Harlequin's Haberdashery; or, the Hall of Spiders, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Composed by John Mestead. 2s.*

This overture, which consists of two movements, is fanciful and pleasing. In the introductory movement we find some strokes of real science; and the succeeding movement is striking in its subject, and well conducted. Considered as an exercise

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cise for the piano-forte, to which it is here adapted, it claims attention, and will be found useful to young practitioners on that instrument.

"*The Pilot that moor'd us in Peace.*" *Sung by Mr. Dignum at the Concerts of the Nobility. Composed and inscribed to John Hilley Allington, Esq. by Thomas Caster. The Words by John Taylor. 1s. 6d.*

"*The Pilot that moor'd us in Peace,*" is a parody on "*The Pilot that weather'd the Storm.*" In the words we do not find any thing but trite, common-place ideas, giving, in coarse versification; and in the music, only a series of every-day passages, and an effect common to vapid and flimsy composition.

"*Mary, the Beauty of Buttermere.*" *Sung by Miss Parke, at Bath. Written by the Author of Netley Abbey and Hartford Bridge. Set to Music by James Hook, Esq. 1s.*

The affecting fate of the *Beauty of Buttermere*, is here told in a natural and simple strain of versification, and Mr. Hook has tuned his lyre to the plaintive cast of his subject. The melody is pleasing and expressive; and the piano-forte accompaniment ingeniously constructed.

*A Finale for Private Concerts. Composed by J. Marsh. 1s.*

This *finale* is vocal, and consists of five distinct *parts*, which are put together with a degree of address highly creditable to Mr. Marsh's judgment and knowledge in *part* compositions. Some of the *responses* are neatly given, and the harmonic progression is in general sound and judicious.

"*Dear Boy, throw that Riddle down.*" *A Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp. Composed by W. Langfoot. The Poetry by Robert Bloomfield. 1s.*

The melody of this ballad has the merit of characteristical simplicity, but wants that sweet and rural turn of idea requisite to the pastoral style of composition. Nothing can be more artless or more picturesque than the words; but mere simplicity, (and that is all we trace in the music,) is insipidity.

*The Tamborina Dance, as danced by Miss Adams at the New Royal Circus, in the Grand Fantomime of the Eclipse; or, Harlequin in China. Composed by W. Ware. 1s.*

This is a pleasant little composition, and does credit to Mr. Ware's fancy. The *Introduction* is so short that the piece may be said to consist of but one movement; that movement, however, is pretty, both in its subject and digressive matter, and the whole forms an acceptable exercise for the piano-forte.

"*Soft as the Morning's blushing Hue.*" *A favourite Ballad, composed and sung by Mr. Inledon, in the New Opera called Family Quarrels. 1s.*

This ballad is composed in the pastoral style. Though without the aid of modulation, and those happy turns of idea, which can only result from the combination of genius and science, it possesses a smooth and natural flow of passages, and evinces natural taste, and easy conception.

## LIST OF THE NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.

### AGRICULTURE.

General Survey of the Agriculture of the County of Peebles, with Suggestions as to the means both of local and general Improvement of Agriculture, by the Rev. Charles Findlater; with a Map of Peebleshire; 8vo. 7s. boards.

Papers on Agriculture, Planting, &c.; selected from the Correspondence of the Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, &c.; originally published in 9 volumes, now abridged in 2, 8vo.

### BARONETAGE.

The History of English Baronets, and such Baronets of Scotland as are of English Families, by the Rev. W. Betham; 2 vol.

### BIOGRAPHY.

The Cambrian Biography; or, Historical Notices of celebrated Men among the Ancient Britons. By William Owen, 1 vol. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

### DRAMA.

The Merchant of Venice, altered from Shakespeare, acted at Reading School, in October

October last; published as it was performed for the Benefit of the Literary Fund, 2s. 6d.

Shakespeare's Plays, printed from the Text of the corrected Edition left by the late Mr. Steevens; with a series of Engravings from original Designs by Fuseli; and a Selection of Notes from the most eminent Commentators; a History of the Stage; a Life of Shakespeare, &c. by Alexander Chalmers, A.M. No. 1.—(To be continued every fortnight, and completed in 40 numbers,) 2s.

An Attempt to illustrate a few Passages in Shakespeare's works, by J. T. Finigan, 1s. 6d.

Shakespeare's Plays, to be completed in 40 Numbers, in which will be given 53 Cuts, fine Impressions, from Engravings on Wood, by Nesbit, designed by Thurston; printed by Bensley, on a new large type; a Life of Shakespeare, with Notes by the several Commentators, will be published, detached from the Text at the end of the Work, 8vo. No. 1. 1s. 6d.

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#### MEDICAL.

The Second Part of a Treatise on the Bath Waters, by George Smith Gibbs, M.D. 4s.

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British Mineralogy, or Coloured Figures; with Descriptions to elucidate the Mineralogy of Great Britain; by James Sowerby, F.L.S. No. 1. 2l. 6d.

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## ORIGINAL LETTERS.

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Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, to the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, upon the falling out betwixt him and his Nephew, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Lord Protector, & Henry 6th.

**R**T. high & mighty Prince, and my R<sup>t</sup> Honble. and (after one) truest Lord; I recommend me unto you with all my heart. And as you desire y<sup>e</sup> welfare of y<sup>e</sup> Kinge our Sovereigne Lord, and of his Realmes of England & France, and your owne Healthe, and ours alsoe, so haile you hither; for, by my troth, if you tarrye, Wee shall put this Land in Adventure, with a Field, such a Brother you have here. God make him a good man, for y<sup>e</sup> Widome knoweth y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> profit of France standeth in the Welfare of England. Written in great haile on Allhallow Even.

By your true Serv<sup>t</sup> to my  
Lyve's End.

HEN. WINTON.

Ex. MSS. Dell. Mus. Brit.

Henry, Earl of Richmond, before he was King, to his Friends here in England, from beyond the Seas.

R<sup>t</sup> trusty worth<sup>l</sup> & honble good Friendes & oure Allyes, I grette you well. Being

given to understand your good devoir & Intent to advance me to y<sup>e</sup> furtherance of my rightful Claime, due & lineall Inheritance of the Crowne. And for y<sup>e</sup> just depyrring that y<sup>e</sup> Homicide and unnatural Tyrant, w<sup>th</sup> now unjustly bears Dominion over you, I give you to understand, that no Chrystian Hart can be more full of Joye and Gladnesse, than y<sup>e</sup> heart of me y<sup>e</sup> poore exiled Freind, who will, upon y<sup>e</sup> Instauce of your sure Advertizement what powers ye will make redely, & what Captaines & leaders ye gett to conduct, be prepared to poit over the Sea with such forces as mye freindes here are preparing for me: And if I have such goode Spede & Successe as I wish, according to your desire, I shall ever be most forward to remember, and wholly to requite this youre greate & most lovinge kindnesse in my just Quirelle. Given under oure Signett, &c.

HR.

I praye you gyve Cledence to y<sup>e</sup> Messinger of y<sup>t</sup> he shalle impart to you.

Ex. MSS. Ashmol.

King James the Second to the Princess of Orange.

Whitehall, Sept. 23th, 1688.

This evening I had your's of the 4th from  
Dieren,



Dioren, by which I find you were then to go to the Hague, being sent for by the Princee. I suppose it is to inform you of his design of coming to England, which he has been so long contriving.—I hope it will have been as great a surprize to you as it was to me, when I first heard it, being sure it is not in your nature to approve of so unjust an undertaking. I have been all this day so busy, to endeavour to be in some condition to defend myself from so unjust and unexpected an attempt, that I am almost tired, and so shall say no more, but that I shall always have as much kindness for you, as you will give me leave to have.

*Whitehall, October 9th, 1688.*

I had no letter from you by the last post, which you see does not hinder me from writing to you, not knowing certainly what may have hindered you from doing it. I easily believe you may be embarrassed how to write to me, now that the unjust design of the Prince of Orange's invading me, is made public. And though I know you are a good wife, and ought to be so, yet for the same reason I must believe you will be still as good a daughter to a father that has always loved you tenderly, and has never done the least thing to make you doubt it. I shall say no more, and believe you very uneasy at this time for the concern you must have for a husband and a father. You shall still find me kind to you, if you desire it.

*King James the Second's Queen to the Princeess of Orange.*

*Whitehall, Sept. 28, 1688.*

I am much put to it what to say, at a time when nothing is talked of here but the Prince of Orange's coming over with an army. This has been say'd a long time, and believed by a great many; but I do protest to you, I never did believe it 'till now very lately, that I have no possibility left of doubting it. The second part of this news I will never believe; that is, that you are to come over with him, for I know you to be too good, that I don't believe you could have such a thought against the worst of fathers, much less perform it against the best, that has always been kind to you, and I believe has loved you better than all the rest of his children.

*Whitehall, Oct. 5th.*

I don't well know what to say. Dissemble I cannot: and if I enter upon the subject that fills every body's mind,—I am afraid of saying too much, and therefore I think the best way is to say nothing.

*Ex. Bib. Harl.*

*King James to the Lords of the Council.*

*Hinckinbroke, Dec. 7th, 1610.*

JAMES,

Right trusty, and right well-beloved Cousins and Counsellors. We greet you well. We have seen and considered your long letter, though written upon a short naughty subject: to which we can give none other answer than this—that from you we received first the information of this lewd fellow's speech, aggravated with these words, that he made his allusion of *serew*—a King not to be deured—*conceptis verbis*. And now, from you again, we have received a new repetition of it, though qualified and moderated as much as may be. As for our resolution, what we will have done in this case, we will ourself tell you our pleasure at meeting.—Only thus far we thought good, in the mean time, to signify unto you, that we would have wished that our Councillours and servants in the Lower House had taken more heed to any speech that concerned our honour, than to keep off the refusal of a subsidy; for such bold and villainous speeches ought ever to be crushed in the cradle: and as for the fear they had, that they might have moved more bitterness in the House, not only against themselves, but also to have made the House descend into some further complaints to our greater disliking, we must, in that point, say thus far, that we could not but have wondered greatly what more unjust complaints they could have found out than they have already, since we are sure that no House, save the House of Hell, could have found so many as they already done. But, for our part, we should never have cared what they could have complained against us, (for we hope never to live to see the day that we shall need to care what may be justly said against us) so that lies and counterfeit inventions be barred.—Only we are sorry of our ill fortune in this country; that, having lived so long as we did in the kingdom where we were born, we came out of it with an unstained reputation, and without any grudge in the people's hearts, but for wanting us.—Wherein we have misbehaved ourself here, we know not, nor we can never yet learn.—But, sure we are, we may say with Bellarmin in his book, that in all the Lower Houses, these seven years past, especially these two last sessions—*ego punior—ego carpor*. Our fame and actions have been daily tossed like tennis-balls amongst them, and all that spite and malice durst do to disgrace and inflame us,

hath

hath been used. To be short—this Lower House, by their behaviour, have perilled and annoyed our health, wounded our reputation, emboldened all ill-natured people, encroached upon many of our privileges, and plagued our purse with their delays.—It only resteth now, that you labour all you can to do that you think best to the repairing of our estate; and as for the repairing and clearing of our honour,

we will ourself think specially thereupon, and at our return acquaint you with our thoughts therein. Given under our signet at Hinchinbroke the 7 December, in the year of our reign of Great Britain, the eighth.

To our<sup>r</sup> trusty and <sup>r</sup> well-beloved  
Cousins and Counsellours, the Lords  
and others of our Privy Council.

## NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

*An Analysis of all the Acts of General Importance, passed during the present Session of Parliament—to be regularly continued in every succeeding Magazine, during the Sitting of Parliament.*

“An Act for further suspending, until the expiration of six weeks, from the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, the operation of two Acts made in the fifteenth and seventeenth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for restraining the Negotiation of Promissory Notes, and Bills of Exchange, under a limited sum, within that part of Great Britain called England.”—(Passed 17 Dec. 1802.)

The preamble recites the above acts made to restrain the negotiation of promissory notes, under five pounds, made and negotiated in England, and which have by several subsequent acts been suspended, so far as the same relate to any notes, drafts, or undertakings made payable, on demand, to the bearer: and it is enacted, that the said acts of the fifteenth and seventeenth of his present Majesty, so far as the same relate to the making void of promissory notes, or other notes, made payable, on demand, to the bearer thereof, for sums of one pound one shilling, and of one pound each; as also, so far as the same restrain the publishing and negotiating of any such promissory notes, or other notes as aforesaid, be farther suspended until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

“An Act for the more speedy and effectual Enrolment of the Militia of Ireland, and for filling up Vacancies therein.”—(Passed 17 December, 1802.)

The preamble states, that the mode of raising men by ballot has not been adopted in Ireland, and might be inconvenient; and it is enacted, that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland may, at any time within four months after passing this act, issue orders to the Colonels, and other commanding-

officers of the respective regiments of militia in Ireland, to enrol a certain number of volunteers, not exceeding the present complements of the regiments; and may also issue orders to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury of Ireland, requesting them to advance, from time to time, any sum or sums, not exceeding in the whole 40,000*l.* and to pay to the several Colonels, or other commanding-officers, such sum or sums, at the rate of two guineas for every private enrolled: one guinea of which the Colonel, &c. shall pay to each volunteer at the time of his enrollment, and the other guinea at the time and place appointed for assembling and exercising the regiment. Volunteers to be not less than five feet four inches in height, and not more than forty-five years of age. No person whatever shall be allowed to give any bounty, largess, or reward, for volunteers enlisting, above two guineas. Colonels, &c. shall transmit copies of the entries of the names, and descriptions of the men enrolled, certified by the Adjutant and Paymaster, or Clerk of the Regiment, to the office of the Lord Lieutenant. The chief Secretary shall cause copies of the returns of the men enrolled, and sums advanced, to be transmitted to the County Treasurers, who shall lay the same before the Judges of Assize, on the commission-day; and, in Dublin, before the Court of King's Bench, to be given in charge to the Grand Juries, in order that the money may be raised off the counties. No money shall be raised on any county for providing men in room of such as have been discharged, and whose service would not have been expired previous to enrolling men under this act: but vacancies by death, or desertion, may be filled up by the Colonels, &c. who are empowered to pay two guineas

guineas a man. Colonels, &c. making false returns, shall forfeit 500*l.* Irish currency.

"An Act for raising the Sum of Five Millions by Loans, or Exchequer Bills, on the Credit of such Aids or Supplies as have been, or shall be granted by Parliament for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1803."—(Passed 17 December.)

The Lords of the Treasury may raise five millions by loans, or exchequer bills, in manner prescribed by the last act of this session: such exchequer bills to be payable at any time out of the supplies for the year 1803, on fourteen days notice in the Gazette, and in three newspapers. Such exchequer bills to bear an interest, not exceeding three-pence *per cent. per diem*. They shall not be received in payment of any taxes till the day on which they shall be made receivable, as money in payment for taxes. The Bank of England is authorised to advance two millions on the credit of this act.

*An Act to amend an Act made in the thirty-seventh Year of his present Majesty, intitled, "An Act to provide for the more speedy payment of all Navy, Victualling, and Transport Bills, that shall be issued in future."*—(Passed 29 December.)

It is enacted, that from the first of January, 1803, navy, victualling, and transfer bills, shall carry an interest of three-pence *per cent. per diem*, from their date, and no more; but this not to extend to contracts existing at the time of passing this act, for which three-pence halfpenny *per cent. per diem* shall be payable, as if the present act had not been made.

"An Act to facilitate, and render more easy the Transportation of Offenders."

Whereas it is expedient that provision be made for transferring the services of offenders, transported in his Majesty's ships or vessels, in cases where no contract is entered into, or security given, in respect of such transportation: it is enacted, that his Majesty may, by his sign manual, give a property in the service of such offenders, to any person or persons nominated and appointed for that purpose, in his Majesty's order, for such term, or part thereof, as such offender were ordered to be transported.

"An Act for appointing Commissioners to enquire and examine into any Irregularities, Frauds, or Abuses, which are, or have been practised by Persons employed in the several Naval Departments therein mentioned, and in the Business of Prize Agency; and to report such Observations as shall occur to them for

preventing such Irregularities, Frauds, and Abuses, and for the better conducting and managing the Business of the said Departments, and of Prize Agency, in future."—(Passed 29 December.)

It is enacted, that Sir Charles Morice Pole, Bart. Hugh Leycester, Esq. Evan Law, Esq. John Ford, Esq. and Henry Nichols, Esq. be appointed commissioners for making the inquiries intended by this act, with power to examine into, and investigate all such corrupt and fraudulent practices, as may be found to exist, either at home or abroad, in any of the Admiralty, Navy, Victualling, Transport, Sick and Wounded, Greenwich Hospital, Chest at Chatham, Offices; or in any of the Dock-yards, and Naval yards, or in the business of Prize-agency: and the said Commissioners shall, from time to time, certify their proceedings, in writing, under their hands and seal, to the King and both Houses of Parliament, specifying the nature of such mal-practices, irregularities, frauds, or abuses, as they shall have discovered; with such observations and plans as shall occur to them, either for correcting and improving, or for abolishing or regulating any of the said departments or offices, or for regulating the business of prize-agency, as may appear to them proper to be adopted in future. They shall be entitled to call for all necessary books and papers, and to cite before them any person or persons, and examine them on oath; and, in case of such persons neglecting to attend, and produce accounts, &c. or refusing to be sworn, or to answer questions, provided such questions do not tend to criminate themselves, to issue warrants for apprehending such persons, and committing them to prison till they shall submit. Persons giving false evidence, shall be liable to the pains of perjury. Vacancies of Commissioners may be filled up by his Majesty—such Commissioners not being Members of the House of Commons. The Commissioners may appoint, &c. all proper allowances; for which purpose the Lords of the Treasury shall cause to be paid, out of the consolidated fund, any sum, not exceeding 200*l.* No action shall be brought against the said Commissioners, or against any person or persons, for any matter or thing done or committed in execution of this act, unless such action shall be brought within six calendar months after doing, or committing such matters or things. The defendants, in such actions, may plead the general issue; and, in case of non-suit, shall be entitled to triple costs.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)*

*Portrait of John Sheldin, Esq. Professor, of Anatomy to the Royal Academy, F. R. S. J. Keenan pinxit. W. Say sculpt.*

This portrait has a characteristic resemblance to the original, and is very well engraved in mezzotinto.

*Dorinda. Tirophalus Clarke pinxit. W. Say sculpt.*

The different characters described in that very popular and attractive Spanish Romance, *Don Quixotte*, have long been considered as a mine from which artists might extract the most interesting scenes, and the painters and engravers of almost every country in Europe have availed themselves of the circumstance, and delineated them. They have, by this means, diffused through their country, prints of the various scenes so admirably described by Cervantes. The picture from which this is engraved was in the last exhibition at the Royal Academy; and much, and deservedly, noticed; and the print is an excellent copy of it, though it must be admitted that the shadows in the background are rather more opaque than they ought to be.

*Le Jurement de Paris. Peint par A. Vanderwerf. Gravé par M. Elot.*

The paintings of the Chevalier Vanderwerf were so exquisitely finished as to assume the appearance of enamels; the colours appear so smooth, that they seem to have been floated on the canvas, as it is not easy to conceive that any human hand could finish so highly with the pencil. Such productions as these demand a very peculiar style of engraving, and to give a semblance of his manner is not easy; neither is this print in his manner. The artist has given us glitter instead of splendour; the lines are so highly polished, that the eye literally aches at inspecting them. It reminded us of a species of printings, not now so much in request as it was when Baskerville was considered as the first in his profession.

A print from a picture in the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, painted by Benjamin West, Esq. President of the Royal Academy, and engraved by Valentine Green, Esq. motto, *'Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven'.*

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This is engraved in mezzotinto, in Green's best manner, and, both in design and execution, may be considered as a very fine print.

*Summer and Winter, companion prints, designed by Morland, and engraved by W. Barnard.*

Nothing can be more simple, unaffected and natural, than this very charming pair of designs. A few sheep and heifers, and a shepherd, are all they contain, but these are managed so skilfully, and with so judicious an attention to nature, that they become extremely interesting. The light and shade is uncommonly fine. They are admirably engraved in mezzotinto; but the prints, which are in colours, are most execrably daubed.

*View of the Wet Dock, Isle of Dogs. Daniel del. et sculpt.*

This is designed in the very first style of grandeur and simplicity. It is engraved in aquatint, and coloured in a style much superior to the generality of coloured prints.

*View of a Design laid before the Committee of the House of Commons, from a Plan presented by Mr. Dance.*

This is a companion to the above, and is equally excellent.

*Portrait of Oliver Cromwell R. Walker pinxit. F. Bartolozzi sculpt. From a picture in the collection of Hans Wentbrop Mortimer, Esq.*

This is evidently intended as a companion portrait to a print lately published of the head of Bonaparte; and as

"*Heroes are much the same, the point's agreed,*

*From Macedonia's Madman to the Swede?"*

they may be very proper companions. From Walker's acknowledged abilities, it seems probable that the portrait of the Protector is a characteristic resemblance; and if that of the First Consul is the same, the features of these two ambitious, enterprising and fortunate individuals, will afford a curious study for the physiognomist who wishes to read the mind's construction in the eye. In the marking of Cromwell's face there is great energy, and this is a very spirited and to cible chalk plate.

New and decorated editions of Shakespeare abound more than they ever did at

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any former period. The well-earned reputations of Mr. Stothart and Mr. Heath would give celebrity to any thing; and of the edition, with prints, designed by the former, and engraved by the latter, we have seen two numbers. The first is from *The Midsummer Night's Dream, Act 4. Scene 1st. Oberon, "Now my Titania, awake you my sweet Queen."*

In this design we think Mr. Stothart has not been so successful as we should have expected. The Fairies are not poetic, they are mere creatures of this world, and the figure of Bottom is not well drawn. The vignette title page is in a very superior style, though we think Hippolita, being Queen of the Amazons, should have been rather more masculine. No. 2. *The Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act 5. Scene 3d. "Ruffian, let go that rude uncoil touch."*

This design is extremely beautiful; but the engraving is, perhaps, rather too open. This manner looks too like network.

Two numbers of a very neat edition, with copies on both large and small paper, are published, with designs by Thurston, engraved in wood by Nesbit. This is, in the phrase of the trade, very neatly got up. The vignettes are small, but engraved with a neatness, precision and labour that we have scarcely ever seen equalled. The first, which is printed on all the covers, is emblematical, and represents the heart of the poet, with emblems of a tragic coronet, robe, &c. surrounded by a serpent, as an emblem of the eternity of his fame. The vignette to the first title page represents a poet writing. The face has character, but the bard is rather 'more fat than bard befits.' The motto, 'The poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling.' The frontispiece to the *Tempest* presents us with Trineulo and Caliban, in Act 2. Scene 2. "What have we here, a man or a fish?"

In No. 2. from *The Two Gentlemen of Verona, we have two figures of the Duke and Valentine.*—Duke, "What's here?" (reads), "Silvia, this night I will enfranchise thee; 'Tis so, and here's the ladder for the purpose." The two figures are well drawn, and the engraving most remarkably neat.

Another edition is publishing with designs by M<sup>de</sup> Louthembourg, but of this and some others our room does not admit our noticing, until a future retrospect.

The late Mr. Girtin's *Panorama View of London*, still continues open to the public, and may, when taken in every point

of view, be fairly considered as the connoisseur's picture.

Dubourg's Exhibition of Cork Models, representing ancient ruins of temples, theatres, &c. is, perhaps, better calculated to give a correct idea of the objects represented, than could be done by any other materials; as the spongy nature of the cork has a great similarity of appearance to the ravages made by the teeth of time. All this gentleman's specimens, with the addition of the large model of Vesuvius, are now exhibited in the usual place in the day; but the exhibition by candle-light is suspended.

In an age so generally marked by the frivolity and dissipation of our women of rank, the few who by the cultivation of the fine arts emancipate themselves from these fashionable fetters, and display the elegance and taste so fascinating in the female sex, are entitled to peculiar honours. The Countess of Mansfield has lately finished several exquisite productions from the antique, in a very superior style.

A colossal Marble Statue of Marquis Cornwallis is just finished by Bacon, to be erected in the council-chamber, at Calcutta. It represents the Marquis holding a sheathed sword in his left hand, and offering an olive branch, as an emblem of peace, with his right. On the plinth of the statue rests a cornucopia, pointing out abundance as the consequence of peace. On each side of the pedestal are two figures, of Fortitude and Prudence, commemorative of those virtues for which his Lordship's government and command in India were distinguished. The bottom of the pedestal is emblematically decorated with trophies of arms. The likeness of this distinguished character is admirably preserved, and the limbs finely proportioned; the figures of fortitude and prudence are exquisitely modelled, and display the happiest contrast of characteristic expression; indeed, the whole may justly be deemed a *chef-d'œuvre* in this class of the British Arts.

We are concerned to state, that letters from Constantinople state the total loss of all the antiquities collected by Lord Elgin, in Greece. This collection, containing many invaluable specimens of ancient sculpture, &c. was shipped on-board a vessel, which put into Crigo Bay, in stress of weather, and the pilot letting go the anchor in too deep water, the ship was driven on the rocks, and sunk in fifteen fathoms.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL:

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

**M**ESSRS. CLARKE and CRIPPS, of Jesus College, Cambridge, have lately returned from the Greek Archipelago with a large collection of Greek MSS. and other literary curiosities of extraordinary worth. These gentlemen departed from England for the express purpose of making researches after early MSS. They visited in particular the Island of Patmos, where they were very fortunate in obtaining several from the Convent of St. John. Their Travels have been very extensive and successful. They have been through Norway, Lapland, Sweden, Russia, across the Black Sea to Constantinople, and thence into Greece. They came home enriched with great treasures of MSS., medals, MSS. &c. The more immediate subjects of attraction are two Greek Manuscripts, the one of Plato, a most beautiful MS. and well-preserved. Its age is 906 years. It contains all Plato's works, except his Books de Legibus, de Republica, and a few single Dialogues. It is complete, except in the Prolegomena, and is supposed to be a *first volume*, and one of the finest MSS. extant, of the same antiquity. The other book is a most beautiful manuscript of the Gospels. Most of these literary curiosities, which these gentlemen have brought home, are detained at present at the Custom-house. Among the Statues is the Eleusinian Ceres, brought from Eleusia, the height of which, from the breast to the top of the head, is between seven and eight feet.

An important improvement, and some new regulations, have taken place, with the new year, at THE BRITISH MUSEUM, which do great credit to the trustees, as well as to the inferior officers of that noble establishment. The reading-room is now the third, in order, from the library-door, and one of the largest in the whole building; and as it lies at the west corner, it displays to visitors the prospect of all the other rooms on the north side, and gives almost a complete view of the whole library. The reading-room is also newly and elegantly arranged: it contains five tables for the accommodation of students, and a commensurate quantity of inferior conveniences. The museum itself is opened for inspection, from ten till four o'clock, every day, except on Saturdays and Sundays: the hours of admission are at ten, twelve, and two; and each com-

pany may remain in the Museum two hours. The most proper instructions are also given for the decent and orderly behaviour of the visitors. The following is the printed notice which has been generally circulated:—

*Directions respecting the Reading-room of the British Museum.*—"The Reading-room of the Museum is open from ten till four, every day, except on Saturdays and Sundays, and for one week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide; also on Thanksgiving and Fast-days. Persons desirous of admission are to send in their applications, in writing, to the principal librarian, who will lay the same before the next general meeting or committee of the trustees. But as it might be dangerous, in so populous a metropolis as London, to admit perfect strangers, it is expected that every person who applies, if not known to any trustee or officer, should produce a recommendation from some person of known and approved character. In all cases which require such dispatch as that time cannot be allowed for making an application to the trustees, the principal librarian, or, in his absence, the secretary, is empowered to grant a temporary leave, till the next general meeting or committee. Permission will in general be granted for three months, and none for a longer term than six months; and at the expiration of each term, fresh application is to be made for a renewal. Although the librarians are strictly enjoined to use all possible dispatch in supplying the readers with the printed books or manuscripts they may apply for, yet as in so extensive a library it may not be possible to find every article immediately, it is recommended to the readers to allow a reasonable time for the search, especially as to the printed books. It is expected that the library will soon be in such a state of arrangement as to render this intimation superfluous."

Mr. CAPEL LOFFT desires us to state, that he has been favoured by Signor LA GAMO, Professor of Astronomy at Palermo, with further observations on the Ceres Fernandez, or Piazzi, planet: from the results of which, as made by eminent astronomers, in various places, he thinks the diameter may be fairly taken at not less than  $3\frac{1}{2}''$ . Its surrounding circle of nebulous light is a remarkable circumstance; but perhaps Mars would appear, he conceives, with like nebulousity if removed to an equal distance, and his light proportionably weakened.\*

\* In our last, in Mr. Lofft's diagram of the Transit of Mercury, the figures 841, indicating the first observation, were not rendered sufficiently distinct by the engraver.

MR. PHILLIPS has entered into an engagement with the family of the late General Washington, to publish, in London, the *Memoirs of the Life of that great man*, drawn up from his own papers. The work is edited by Mr. MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the United States, a gentleman eminent for his talents, and who was intimately acquainted with Washington during his life; and it will be revised by Judge WASHINGTON, the nephew of the General, his principal heir, and the present possessor of his seat at Mount Vernon. It will extend to four or five octavo volumes, will be elegantly printed, and be suitably decorated with a portrait, and with views, maps, and plans. And as such a work is equally interesting to Europe and America, it is intended that the publication shall take place in London and Philadelphia on the same day. It is believed that the first volume will make its appearance in April or May.

MR. R. DAGLEY is preparing for publication, by subscription, a *Selection of Antique Gems*, to be engraved in the manner of chalk, from his own drawings. The selection will comprise the most admired and beautiful specimens to be met with in the Greek sculptors, and chiefly such as have not been made public. It will also contain the greatest variety of subjects and heads illustrative of the Hæthen Mythology, and the Fabulous History of the Ancients, together with the animals, symbols, and fragments, found on ancient gems. It will be printed in twenty numbers, quarto, each number to contain from seven to nine subjects, at 5s. each.

MR. JOHN MAYNE has in the press a Poem on Glasgow, which, as it abounds with local allusions, he has illustrated by very interesting notes.

DR. FORBES, of the University of Edinburgh, has in forwardness *Mémoires of the first and most eminent Founders of the Edinburgh Medical School*, with an Account of their Works. In this publication the literary history of the celebrated Cullen will be particularly considered; a critical estimate of the most important of his works will be formed, and the merit of his doctrines will be candidly appreciated. In this department of his labours the author will be naturally led by his subject, to review the tenets of Brown, the far-famed rival of Cullen; and he hopes to be able to exhibit to his readers a correct statement of the speculative opinions of these renowned medical theorists.

Both Brown and Cullen now repose in the silent chambers of death: their respective theories may therefore be canvassed with temper, and without revivings, in Britain at least, these hostile literary feuds which now rage in some of the most celebrated seminaries on the Continent, and which here too once embroiled the peace of society, and marshalled medical men under the banners of their respective leaders.

MISS HATFIELD has in the press, and will publish in the course of the present month, "*Letters on the Importance of the Female Sex, with Observations on their Manners, and on Education.*"

A Translation of SUE's popular History of Galvanism, with Notes, Supplementary Matter, and Copper-plates, is in forwardness, and will be published in a few weeks.

Captain WILSON, the gentleman who was wrecked at the Pelew Islands, is just returned from China, and reports, that *the Keys to the Chinese Language*, lately published in London by Dr. HAGER, have been presented to the gentlemen of the English factory at Canton, and to some of the Chinese literati, and that the work has met with their complete approbation. Several persons, and among them a son of Captain Wilson, have been induced, by the aid of this introduction, to commence the study of the Chinese Language. Dr. Hager is now at Paris, preparing for publication a Chinese and French Dictionary, under the patronage of the French Government.

The new year has been distinguished by the commencement of two new Daily Papers, the proprietors of which are an Association of the London and Country Booksellers. Information relative to such Newspapers, as devoted, in a more especial manner, to the interests of literature, may be properly communicated through the medium of the Monthly Magazine. The title of the Morning-paper is the *British Press*, and that of the Evening-paper is the *Globe*. Of all new undertakings none are opposed by so many difficulties as daily newspapers. These are, however, now in a considerable degree surmounted: and if a committee composed of rival tradesmen, can persuade themselves to act upon their ordinary principles of energy, and unite themselves in the common cause of literature, there is no doubt but the Morning-paper of the Booksellers will prove every day more deserving of the preference of the public.

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No body of men have it more completely in their power to produce originality, literary excellence, early intelligence, and all the other essentials of a good newspaper, than the United Body of London and Country Booksellers.

A Weekly Newspaper, entitled *The Iris*, will be commenced at Norwich, by Messrs. KITTON and SHALDERS, early in February. Of its success there can be no doubt, altho' as it is to independent Whig principles, and to those first rate talents which have procured for Norwich so much literary distinction.

A System of Education will shortly be published by the Author of the Adviser. The work is stated to be altogether original, elucidating the principles and acts of the human mind, and the nature and extent of the various means by which it can be influenced, and how such means may be best employed to improve and dignify human nature.

Miss PLUMPTRE, who is passing the winter in the South of France, is preparing for the press a Sketch of her Excursion into those parts, which will be enriched with private anecdotes respecting the events of the revolution.

The Rev. J. GOLDSMITH, author of *Geography for the Use of Schools*, has prepared a Grammar of the First Elements of Geography, the descriptions and copypapers attending which have given an interest to the study of geography, among young people, which it never before possessed. It is introductory to the other, and is intended for the use of the junior classes; this smaller work being purely elementary, and the larger one illustrative, and calculated to enlarge the understanding and assist the memory, by powerful and interesting associations. It is to consist 1. Of Elements—2. Of the Use of the Globes—And 3. Of the Mode of constructing Maps, enlarged, improved, and familiarized.

The celebrated work of EUSEBIUS PAMPHILUS, Bishop of Cæsaria, in Palestine, under the reign of Constantine the Great, entitled, "The Preparation for the spreading of the Gospel," has been long known and esteemed in the learned world, and a translation from the Greek, is now announced for publication, in numbers, two of which have already appeared.

About 1000 children have been educated by the Society for Educating the Children of Confined Debtors, since the opening of the schools in 1796, and there now remain in the schools 62 boys, and 48 girls. To afford an asylum to such chil-

dren as these from misery and wretchedness; to shelter them, during the day-time, from a familiarity with scenes of gross licentiousness and profanity; to extend to both sexes the privileges of a guarded, moral, and religious education; are the objects of this institution. As this praise-worthy society has occasion to solicit, from the public, further support; we think it proper to state that subscriptions are appointed to be received at Down, Thornton, and Co's.; Hudeattle and Reyner's; Hoare's; and Ranfom, Morland and Co's.

A new college is shortly to be erected at Cambridge, by the name of Downing College. The nature of the will of Sir George Downing, the long litigation between the Lady of Sir Jacob Downing and the University, and, finally, the charter for the new college, that had the Great Seal affixed to it by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, Sept. 22, 1800, have been often detailed to the public. We shall therefore only now add, that the time is certainly approaching, when the new college will be built. The officers are appointed, and the ground is measured out on that part of the town called the *Leys*. It is expected, that the building will begin about the commencement.

The contents of the Rev. JOHN HULSE's will, dated the 21st of July, 1777, respecting the donations to the University of Cambridge, occupy much attention there at present. Difficulties, on all hands, presented themselves. The original will was bulky and voluminous. With nine annexed codicils, it extends to a length of more than an hundred folio pages. It involved also a vast number of legacies, annuities, appointments, donations, directions, and injunctions, which being all to be previously cleared off and settled, presented a most formidable weight of employment. The following are the donations to the University, all of which, after the lapse of the annuities, will doubtless be bestowed agreeably to the bequest of Mr. Hulse:—A yearly revenue of about 130l. for preaching and publishing twenty sermons, yearly, in vindication of the general authority and particular evidences of Christianity—An annuity of nearly equal value to the former, for the establishment of a writer, who is to publish a book every year, tending to the confirmation of the doctrines, or the removal of some difficulties in Christianity. The writer is to be called *The Christian Advocate*. The remaining part of the produce of his estate Mr. Hulse has devoted to the foundation



dation of two Scholarships in St. John's, each of which will be 40l. per annum. The Vice-Chancellor, for the time being, and the Heads of Trinity and St. John's, are to have the nomination in all these appointments.

Among the class of discoveries which may be considered as an improvement in the useful arts, and which may tend materially to assist the commerce of the country in its staple manufacture, as well as to preserve the health of its inhabitants, the improved method of Messrs. Duke and Co. 43, Aldermanbury, London, for making woollen and other cloths waterproof, deserves especial notice. It differs from other similar inventions, in not imparting greasy qualities, and in not causing any alteration in the appearance or texture of the cloth.

A print, representing the interior of Exeter Cathedral, from a drawing made by F. Nash, in the summer of 1802, will speedily be published.

A new flexible tube for the gazes has been invented: it consists of a brass wire, twisted round a long thin cylinder, and covered with oiled silk, twice wrapped round, and, fastened, by means of thread, between the grooves of the wire. It is then again varnished, and covered in a spiral manner with sheep-gut, slit longitudinally, and again secured with thread. Lastly, to protect the whole from external injury, it is to be covered with leather in the same manner as the tubes of inhalers. These flexible tubes answer the same purpose as the very costly ones of elastic gum, similar to the hollow bougies made for surgeons.

Mr. E. WALKER, in further prosecution of his experiments on the quantity of light afforded by candles, observes, that when a lighted candle is so placed, as neither to require snuffing, or produce smoke, it is reasonable to conclude, that the whole of the combustible matter which is consumed, is converted to the purpose of generating light; and that the intensities of light, generated in a given time by candles of different dimensions, are directly as the quantities of matter consumed; that is to say, when candles are made of the same materials, if one produce twice as much light as another, the former will, in the same time, lose twice as much weight as the latter. The following *general law* Mr. Walker states as the results of many experiments:—Where combustion is complete, the quantities of light produced by tallow candles are in the duplicate ratio of their times of burning and weights of

matter consumed. For, by experiment, it is found, that if their quantities of matter be equal, and times of burning be the same, they will give equal quantities of light; and, if the times of burning be equal, the quantities of light will be directly as their weights expended; therefore, the light is universally in the compound ratio of the time of burning and weight of matter consumed. Mr. Walker concludes, with observing, that it is the sudden changes produced by snuffing, and not the light itself, that does so much injury to the eye of the student and artist—an injury that may be easily prevented by laying aside the snuffers, and, in the place of one large candle, to make use of two.

It has been ascertained by Mr. W. WILSON, that the shavings of wood, cut under certain circumstances, are strongly electrical. From sundry experiments, it appears, that where very dry wood is scraped with a piece of window-glass, the shavings are always positively electrified; and, if chipped with a knife, the chips are positively electrified, if the wood be hot, and the edge of the knife not very sharp; but negatively electrified, if the wood be quite cold; if, however, the edge of the knife is very keen, the chips will be negatively electrified, whether the wood be hot or cold. If a piece of dry and warm wood is suddenly split asunder, the two surfaces, which were contiguous, are electrified, one side positive, and the other negative.

Mr. J. HARRIOTT has invented a new engine for raising and lowering weights, and for other purposes, by the action of a column of water. The principle of this engine consists in combining the power of the syphon, with the direct pressure of a column or stream of water, so that they may act together. It works by means of the syphon constantly acting in concert with the feeding stream of water, so that each alternately act on the upper and lower part of a piston, within a cylinder, as it were, reversing the syphon at each change; and the power is equal to a column of water of the same diameter as that of the cylinder, and equal in length to the height of the head above the tail-water. By this engine, it is said, that a boy can raise or lower goods of any weight, without other exertion than that of merely turning a cock to the stop-mark in the index. It raises and lowers goods with thrice the velocity usually produced by manual labour. The ingenious inventor has pointed out a variety of other purposes to which this discovery may be applied.

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle has lately proceeded to constitute a Lectureship on the subjects of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. A considerable sum of money has been subscribed for the purchase of an extensive apparatus, and the Rev. W. TURNER is appointed Lecturer, and has delivered a very capital introductory discourse upon the objects, the advantages, and the intended plan of the lectures. This admirable Discourse has been published.

A similar Lectureship is likely to be established, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. HINCKS, at Cork, in Ireland. Mr. Hincks has in the press, an Account of the various Charitable Institutions in Ireland, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant.

It is said, from evidence arising from long experience, that straw or loose twigs, scattered over any plant or bed of plants, preserve from frost better than a solid or close covering; and that nets, three or four thick, hung on a wall before fruit-trees in blossom, preserve them better than any substance that quite excludes the air in any direction.

Sir J. BANKS, impressed with an opinion, that a deer-park is an expensive article of luxury, in order to ascertain the amount of his annual expenditure in that article, directed an exact account to be kept of the profit derived from his enclosure, setting against it the estimated rent of the land, taxes, cost of labour, people's wages, cost of maintaining poles, and temporary fences, &c. &c. and the result has been, after three years' trial, that reckoning the venison killed at the price at which it might be sold in London, he is a regular gainer by holding it in his hands.

From a series of experiments on calamine, Mr. SMITHSON has been able to deduce, with a considerable degree of accuracy, the composition of sulphate of zinc, which, when free from combined water, he considers as composed of equal parts of sulphuric acid, and oxide of zinc. The fibrous form of the flowers of zinc, produced during the action of the blow-pipe upon calamine, Mr. Smithson attributes to the crystallization taking place during their mechanical suspension in the air, and he thinks that the fluid state is not at all necessary to the production of crystals, and that the only requisite for this operation is a freedom of motion in the masses which tend to unite, allowing them to obey that sort of polarity, which occasions them to present to each other the parts adapted to mutual union.

Professor ALDINI, of the University of Bologna, availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the execution of Fustier, on Monday, the 17th, for the murder of his wife and child, to repeat his experiments on the theory of his uncle GALVANI. A liberal offer had been made him of the use of that subject, by Mr. KEATE, Surgeon to the King, who was himself present on this occasion. The result of this experiment promises the greatest advantages to the interests of humanity, especially in cases of apparent death by drowning, and other cases of apoplexy. These gentlemen, we understand, found that the corpse, by means of Galvanism, was made to exhibit very powerful muscular contractions before dissection, and that afterwards these contractions continued for seven hours and a half. On the first application of the process to the face, the jaw of the deceased criminal began to quiver, and the adjoining muscles were horribly contorted, and one eye was actually opened. In the subsequent part of the process, the right hand was raised and clenched, and the legs and thighs were set in motion. It appeared, to the uninformed part of the bye-standers, as if the wretched man was on the eve of being restored to life. These facts, which were hitherto unknown, will serve to illustrate the physiology and the theory of Galvanism, a science which owes the highest obligations to Professor Aldini, who has already exhibited his experiments at Oxford, at Mr. Wilson's Anatomical Theatre in London, and at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals. We learn with pleasure, that the lecturers and pupils of these two hospitals have presented Professor Aldini with a gold medal, in honourable testimony of their approbation.

It has been found, that bags steeped in a solution of nitre will effectually keep off the weevil, and other destructive insects, from corn during the longest voyages.

It is said, that olive-oil, gently boiled for a considerable time, in a copper vessel newly tinned, is an effectual cure for cancers. The oil must be brought to the consistency of ointment, and then constantly rubbed on the part affected for two or three weeks or longer.

A new and cheap polishing substance has been found out. It consists of pieces of old hat (which are dyed with iron) immersed for a few minutes in sulphuric acid: the iron passes to the state of red oxide, and they then become excellent pieces for giving the last polish to the hardest matters.

The Emperor of Russia has offered a considerable premium to any person who shall introduce any new and advantageous method of agriculture, or shall bring to perfection any old invention; who shall open any new branch of commerce; who shall establish any new manufacture; or, who shall, in short, invent any machine or process useful in the arts.

The following is recommended as a simple and easy method of obtaining water in almost any situation:—"The ground is perforated by a borer. In the perforation is placed a wooden pipe, which is driven down with a mallet, after which the boring is continued, that the pipe may be driven still farther. In proportion as the cavity of the borer becomes loaded, it is drawn up and emptied, and in time, by the addition of new portions of wooden pipe, the boring is carried to any depth, and water is generally obtained.

It has been lately asserted, that WOLFF's celebrated pneumatic apparatus was the original invention of JOHN RUDOLPH GLAUBER, as may be seen in the English edition of his works, London, 1689.

To the same chemist is ascribed the invention of the method of making bottles air-tight, without luting or grinding, and which consists in having a groove round the neck, into which the cap fits, so that the groove may be charged with water or mercury.

PIAZZI wrote to M. SEYFFER on the 2d of February, that he had sought for the planet Ceres in vain during the month of December; through the greatest part of January, the weather had been unfavourable, and he had not found it again down to the instant of his writing; he was then proposing to seek for it with the elements of M. Gauss. M. Piazzani announces afterwards, that with those elements he found Ceres again, but it was only on the 23d of February, on account of the bad weather; and, he adds, that he is principally indebted for it to the ellipsis calculated by M. Gauss.

The following are the antiquities, which have been collected in the excavations at Herculaneum, and presented to the French Government:—In gold, a bulla, a collar, a pair of bracelets, a pair of ear-pendants, a ring with a stone (diamond), and a simple ring. In silver, a needle to hold the hair. In bronze, a small statue of Hercules, another of Mercury, a Priapus, a Triptol, a Patera, a *Prætericula*, a gilt-cup with two handles, a scal, two craters with feet, six candle-

sticks, four lamps, a lamp-supporter, to which four lamps are suspended, a vessel for oil, a potera for perfumes, four currying combs to be used in the baths, an oval vessel to throw water over the bath, a calque, two pieces of armour for the defence of the legs, and part of the thighs, two pieces of armour for the defence of the lower part of the legs, an armour for the defence of the shoulders, and a frying-pan.

The third Number of the *Figures of Homer*, after the Antique, by TISCHBEIN (of the former two some account has already been given in this Magazine) is appropriated to the *Iliad*, and has a reference to Diomedes. The engravings of this third number are, 1. the head of Diomedes, after a marble bust in the Pio-Clementine Museum; then follow three plates, which have a reference to Dolon. This Trojan, as is well-known, had proceeded from the camp to spy that of the Greeks; but, in the mid-way, he fell into the hands of Ulysses and Diomedes, who had come out with a view to explore the camp of the Trojans. This fable is represented in a number of gems. 2. A very beautiful groupe, after a cornelian. Dolon is on the ground, between Diomedes and Ulysses; the former has his sword drawn, and the second, whose knees Dolon is embracing, gives him to understand that he must expect no mercy. 3. After another cornelian, Diomedes has his sword drawn over Dolon: this latter expects the fatal stroke with the greatest fear and terror; he strives to remove the sword with one hand, and, with the other, he embraces the knees of Ulysses, who turns himself away. 4. The two heroes are standing erect, one before the other; Diomedes holds the head of Dolon; Ulysses has a sword, and, with his right hand, he makes a gesture, like one who wishes to indicate what remains to be done; this is likewise from a gem. 5. Ulysses and Diomedes are seen together, and with an appearance of walking with the greatest precipitation. On the ground part, between the figures, is a statue. Perhaps the two heroes are on the point of carrying off the palladium. 6. Is a warrior, with two horses, marching *le grand pas*; after a gem.

At the beginning of the year 1803, KORZENYE started a newspaper at Berlin, intitled "*Der Freimuthige*." In this paper, he intends to entertain the cultivated orders of society with news relating to the arts, sciences, fashions, &c. And if, as may be expected from the editor, it should

should continue to be animated with the same spirit that pervades the first six numbers, it will prove a valuable acquisition to the reading public.

Among the stones on the sea-beach, near Boulogne, a particular kind is collected, which, when calcined, and pounded like plaster, forms a very hard cement with water. This substance has been used for economical purposes, and is found to possess the valuable qualities of resisting water, and becoming much harder under that fluid than in air. It has been analysed, and its component parts are,

Lime	-	403
Carbonic acid		330
Oxide of iron		113
Silica	-	99
Alumine	-	44
		<hr/>
		989
Loss	-	11
		<hr/>
		1000
		<hr/>

Citizen GUYTON thinks it will prove very useful in the fabrication of various articles of pottery.

A new method has been discovered, by M. BRUGNATELLI, of expeditiously obtaining nitric-ether, by distillation, without external heat: it is thus procured:—Into a tubulated retort is introduced one ounce of sugar, and two ounces of pure alcohol are poured upon it. To the retort is adapted a capacious receiver, enveloped with a cloth, dipped in cold water, and the joinings are secured with a single slip of paper. Upon this matter, three ounces of highly-concentrated and smoking nitric-acid are poured through the tube of the retort. An effervescence instantly takes place, the mass becomes heated, the sugar is dissolved, ebullition ensues, and the alcohol is etherified, and passes from the retort to the receiver. Thus, in a little time, all the alcohol, converted into excellent ether, of a light-orange colour, and a very agreeable smell, may be collected in the receiver. After the formation of the ether, a small quantity of nitrous gas is disengaged in the operation, which may be discovered by a red vapour. At this moment the receiver should be changed. The residue of the sugar may be readily converted into oxalic acid, by treating it with a fresh quantity of nitric acid.

The same chemist has succeeded in turning oil, in an almost rapid state, into wax. To two parts of oil, pour one of alcohol, and then another part of nitric acid. The alcohol was converted into

ether. The oil, after growing cold, and standing undisturbed twelve hours, was found changed into a yellowish-white substance, coagulated in a single mass, insipid, without smell, and of the nature of wax.

M. CHENEVIX has analysed the humours of the eye, making his experiments chiefly upon the eyes of sheep, and he considers the aqueous and vitreous humours as composed of water, albumen, gelatine, and muriate of soda: the chryselline contains no muriate of soda.

In the *Annales des Artes*, &c. is the following receipt for making a milk-white paint:—Skim-milk two quarts, fresh flaked lime eight ounces, linseed oil six ounces, white Burgundy pitch two ounces, Spanish white three pounds. The lime is to be flaked in water, exposed to the air, mixed in about one-fourth of the milk, the oil in which the pitch is previously dissolved, to be added, a little at a time, then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. This quantity is sufficient for twenty-seven square yards, two coats, and the expence not more than ten pence.

Citizen SAGH has analysed an ore of Uranium, and finds that 100 parts contain seventy-eight of uranium, twenty of iron, and two of sulphur.

It has been found by Dr. NAUCHE, at Paris, that a person perfectly blind may be made to perceive very lively and numerous flashes of light, by bringing one extremity of the voltaic pile into communication with the hand or foot, and the other with the face, skin of the head, and even the neck. That reiterated applications of Galvanism, when they comprehend the half trunk, produce in the person subjected to them great agitation, many reveries, involuntary tears, increased secretion of the saliva, an acid or alkaline taste, a great secretion of the urine, and increase of heat and transpiration, and of perspiration in the Galvanised parts. That the action of the Galvanic fluid may be increased by drawing it off by a sharp point.

A French-and-Arabic Lexicon, in small folio, for the use of those who visit the Levant for commercial purposes, will shortly be published at Paris. It is compiled by a pupil of Silvester de Sacy, who revised and corrected it, and printed in the *Imprimerie de la République*.—A second volume is to follow, containing the Arabic-and-French part.

*Journey to Mont Blanc*.—M. FORNET, of Lauisanne, and the Baron DE DORTHEREN, have undertaken a new Journey to Mont Blanc. After two day's travel, they arrived at the summit,

I

when

when the tempestuous weather obliged them to sit rolled up together with their guides, for fear of being precipitated. The cold which they felt here was six degrees beneath the freezing point; the variety of the air, and the extreme pungency of the cold, lacerated their lungs in so cruel a manner, that they declared no motive should induce them ever to recommence so painful a journey.

IFFLAND, Manager of the Berlin theatre, equally distinguished as an actor and a dramatic-writer, has deserved well of the Stage, by publishing a series of tasteful theatrical decorations and costumes.—He is the *Ta'ma* of the Germans. The second number of this work has appeared, and, like the first, contains eight well-executed plates in small folio, exhibiting scenes from the most favourite German dramas. No. 2. viz. *Orantes*, the Parthian Ambassador (in the tragedy of *Rodogune*) is drawn with striking fidelity, according to the antique. Another old work, *Dædalus* and his Statues, a pantomimic dance, (Berlin-Sander) is deserving of honourable mention. This ballet, the music to which was composed by Rhigini, was danced by the Court at Berlin, under the direction of Mr. Hirt, the celebrated antiquarian. *Dædalus* is here supposed, under the guidance of *Minerva*, to have animated whole groups of ancient heroes. There are ten of these groupes; and the whole is represented by Hummel, an artist of distinguished merit, in twelve excellently-designed and coloured copperplates. In the commentary, which accompanies the prints, Mr. Hirt introduces his fair readers dancing into a knowledge of the fairy-world of antiquity.

M. CIRCAUD has recited, in a letter to Delametherie, the results of some Galvanic experiments, which, if correct, will doubtless lead to many important discoveries in animal physiology. The ancient, and now almost exploded, doctrine of the vitality of the blood, and the independence of the vital on the sentient principle, appears to have acquired a high degree of probability by M. Circaud's experiments; the minute particulars of which we shall pass over, confining ourselves to the general result. This is, that the blood drawn from the veins or arteries of an ox, which has just been knocked down, and agitated for a minute or two till coagulation takes place, is susceptible to Galvanic stimuli; as appears from the contractions that take place in the clot thus formed when made to communicate in the usual manner with the Galvanic pile. The conglum con-

tinued to possess this property for about forty minutes, or till it had cooled down to nearly the atmospheric temperature. During the latter part of this period, the contractions having become very feeble, were increased by the effusion of fresh warm blood, or by immersing the clot in the same. A solution of muriat of ammonia had no effect in exciting or increasing the contractions. Hence it appears, that sensibility to Galvanic stimuli is a property of molecular fibre wholly independent on the nerves; and, therefore, not in the least indicative of sensation.

VAUQUELIN has published an analysis of the milky juice of the *Papaya* fig (*carica papaya*.) This plant, a native of the tropical countries, grows plentifully in the Mauritius, from which place the specimens analyzed were brought by Cit. Charpentier. These were of two kinds; the one a simple dry extract, the other a soft extract, preserved in an equal weight of rum. The former of these, though hard and brittle when dry, yet, by exposure to a moist air, soon became soft and pliable. When mixed with thirty six times its weight of water, the result was a milky liquor, which frothed by agitation like a solution of soap. After a time, a white flacculent precipitate was deposited, and a mucous pellicle formed on the surface; the whole liquor became putrescent, with a decided odour of animal corruption. The flacculent precipitate had a greasy appearance, and by exposure to the air became like thick glue: when laid on a hot coal it liquified, and small drops of an oily matter cozed out, accompanied by a crackling noise and thick smoke, as is the case in the combustion of animal matter. Being examined with the proper re-agents, this dry extract seemed to consist entirely of albumen, of a substance analogous to fibrin, and of phosphat of lime; so that, with the exception of colouring matter, its composition is extremely similar to that of blood. The soft extract was semi-transparent, of a reddish colour, and a flavour approaching to that of animal extract, or portable soup, but yet flat and somewhat mawkish. When subjected to distillation in close vessels, it affords first water, then a reddish liquor, then crystallized carbonate of ammonia, a thick and fetid oil, and oily carbonated hydrogen: there remained behind a light spongy coal, of difficult incineration, which by burning in the open air left behind some phosphat of lime. The general results of the analysis of this soft extract were the same as those of the former, and the slight differences

ferences were owing to the different modes of preparation; the one being simply dried, the other mixed with alcohol. Albumen and other animal products have before this been found in small quantities among the component parts of certain vegetables; but none, except the subject of this analysis, has been found entirely made up of what used to be supposed exclusively the products of digestion and animalization. Thus we see to this, as in many other cases, that nature is able to accomplish the same designs by various means, and that the gradual transition of her works into each other baffles the feeble definitions of human philosophy.

M. EKEBERG, an eminent Swedish chemist and mineralogist, has discovered a metallic substance, which he considers as possessed of peculiar properties, and therefore new. He calls it Tantalé. There are two forms under which it occurs in nature: the one is the native oxyd of tantalé, formerly taken for an oxyd of tin, and, therefore, called by the Germans *zinn graupen*, but which is now denominated by M. Ekeberg, tantalé. The

second is the metallic oxyd, in mixture or combination with the earth Yttria; hence it is called Yttrótantalé: this species is found at Ytterby in Finland, in granite, dispersed in small nodules about the size of a nut. The circumstances that distinguish the Tantalé from other metals are, 1. It is absolutely insoluble in acids. 2. It is attacked and taken up by alkalies in considerable quantities, and without much difficulty; and is precipitated from its alkaline solutions by the addition of an acid. 3. The colour of the oxyd is white, and does not alter by exposure to fire. 4. Its sp. gr. after having been made red hot, is = 6.5. 5. It melts with phosphat of soda and borax into a colourless glass. 6. When strongly heated with charcoal powder, it agglutinates, and assumes a metallic aspect. The two ores of this mineral being by no means unfrequent in Sweden, it is to be hoped that M. Ekeberg will repeat and renew his experiments on this substance, that its properties and relations may be more fully known.

## ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

*From the 20th of December to the 20th of January.*

*Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.*

SCARLATINA	-	-	18
Rheumatism	-	-	29
Catarrh	-	-	48
Typhus	-	-	7
Dyspnoea	-	-	17
Athensia	-	-	23
Dysenteria	-	-	9
Aménorrhœa	-	-	21
Ménorrhagia	-	-	8
Leucorrhœa	-	-	6
Epilepsia	-	-	10
Hysteria	-	-	9
Afeites et Anasarca	-	-	13
Morbi Cutanei	-	-	19
Morbi Infantiles	-	-	28

Scarlatina, one of the most contagious and formidable in the list of febrile diseases, has been, of late, more than usually prevalent, at least amongst the humble classes of the community. Of a disorder so well-known, little new or interesting can be remarked, either concerning its symptoms, or the medical treatment which they require. The Reporter has, however, in his recent practice, with regard to patients afflicted with Scarlatina, ventured

to deviate, in a considerable degree, from the ordinary routine.

With the exception of the astringent and antiseptic gargles, the frequent use of which, the local affection, in scarlet fever, invariably demands, he has adopted, almost strictly, that method of cure, the propriety, and nearly certain efficacy, of which, in typhus has been established by the most ample and satisfactory experience. *Cool ablution* he has, in every instance, particularly insisted upon; and out of upwards of 200 patients in this disorder, that, within the space of little more than three months, have been submitted to his care, the solitary instance of fatality that occurred was that in which the washing, though earnestly recommended, was, by either the indolence or obstinate timidity of the attendants, unfortunately omitted. One case was rather singular, from the patient being a woman nearly thirty years of age, and from her child, who hung at her breast during the actual continuance of the disease, escaping entirely uninfected by it.

Of rheumatism and catarrh, which may be regarded as the *epidemics* of an English winter\*, and to which the ill fed, ill-housed, and ill-clothed poor, are, in our inclement and precarious climate, more particularly exposed, little need be said now, in addition to what has been observed in former Reports, than that these complaints, when they attack persons in a needy and destitute condition of life, are, in general, more successfully combated by the administration of *food and flannel*, than by the most powerful of all the numerous weapons in the arsenals of pharmacy.

One remarkable modification of cholera has occurred in a girl of nine years of age. Her limbs, during the time she is awake, are in constant motion; so far from being able to stand still, she is hardly able to stand at all; every muscle of her face is strangely distorted, and her countenance wears an expression of singular horror. She frequently throws herself upon the floor, and beats her head violently against it, the effects of which are visible in the scars and contusions which remain. She will, in some of her paroxysms, thrust needles into the flesh of

her arms, without appearing to receive any pain from the wounds thus inflicted. She is in the habit of grasping with an uncommon degree of eagerness and tenacity, any object which happens to be within her reach. All these symptoms, when regarded in combination, seem to indicate a superabundance of sensorial power, which continually requires to expend itself in muscular motion and voluntary exertion. It is not at all improbable that the reduction of excitability which gradually takes place, as life advances, may, in time, restore this patient to that health which no remedies are likely, at present, completely and permanently to effect.

A child, three years old, that exhibited every characteristic which nosologists regarded as essential to hydrocephalus-internus, was within not many days completely cured, by the daily rubbing of calomel into the gums. It produced, what very rarely occurs in this disease, a speedy salivation\*.

Such a fact, corroborated by several others that have fallen under the eye and management of the Reporter, authorise him to believe, that what is vulgarly called water in the head, is not that dreadful and invincible malady, which it has, in general, been represented to be.

J. REID.

*East-street, Red Lyon-square.*

P. S. The Reporter has been desired to take this favourable opportunity of informing the public, that the governors of the Finsbury Dispensary have resolved, that those who wish to guard against the evils and dangers of the small-pox, may be inoculated with the genuine cow-pox matter, at the Dispensary in St. John's Square, on Mondays, between twelve and one o'clock, without expence or letter of recommendation. And that any person who applies, may depend upon every medicinal assistance or advice within the power of that charitable institution.

\* In opposition to invectives against an "English winter," might be alleged a remark, which the Reporter himself made, during his recent visit to the metropolis of France, a region, the mildness and equality of whose climate has been, in general, regarded as propitious to the health of the human frame, and is often, at this day, prescribed, in a particular manner, as medicinal to all disorders of the lungs. At the Hotel Dieu at Paris, which, during the few weeks of his residence there, he made a point of visiting and studying, he was surprised to observe, that nearly nineteen out of twenty amongst the sickly tenants of that comprehensive asylum of disease were afflicted with catarrhal or pulmonary affections.

This, however, may, in a great measure, be accounted for, by the very imperfect protection, which the *endress* of Paris gives to the bodies of its inhabitants; and also to the custom, which extends impartially to all the gradations of society, and to all the seasons, of the year of visiting, nearly every evening, an unnaturally heated theatre; or of lounging or promenading nocturnally in the delicious gardens, which are implanted in the centre, and crowd the vicinage of that too luxurious and voluptuous capital.

\* The exactness of this statement, as well as that of almost every other in these Reports, for some time past, may be additionally confirmed by the testimony of Dr. Murray, a sensible and ingenious young physician, who, of late, has been in the habit of accompanying the writer in his professional peregrinations.

ALPHABETICAL





## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

EXTRACT of the REGISTERS of the CLASS of PHYSICAL and MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES.—SITTING of 9th THERMIDOR, YEAR 10.

CITIZEN VENTENAT read in his own name, and in the name of Citizens JUSSIEU and DESFONTAINES, the following Report, on different labours in botany, of Citizen POITEAU.

The commissaries designated by the class to take knowledge of the collections, designs, and manuscripts of citizen Poiteau, conceive that they ought to introduce their report with a succinct notice on this voyage. The Institute, which every day encourages and patronizes the efforts of those who cultivate the sciences, will, doubtless, applaud the success that a person, destitute of the first principles of instruction, till the age of twenty-five years, has obtained to, in one of the most extensive and most difficult branches of natural history. Their astonishment will increase on learning that this same person, obliged incessantly to struggle against obstacles of every kind, but supported by an indefatigable zeal, deserves to hold a distinguished place among the naturalists, who, in painful voyages undertaken for the advancement of the science, have contributed the most to its progress.

Citizen Poiteau was, in 1792, the gardener's boy in the Museum of Natural History. In following the course of botany, he perceived that there was a surer method to name the plants, than that of considering them attentively, of catching their image, and of engraving them. Convinced that the happiest memory could not embrace the characters of a number of vegetables so considerable as what is shewn in the Garden of Plants, he resolved to learn the Latin tongue, in order to be able to comprehend, and to consult, upon occasion, the authors who have written in that language upon botany. He procured a French and Latin Dictionary, and the elementary work, known under the name of *Rudiment*. His hours of recreation were entirely consecrated to study; and the very time which he employed in manual labours, was not lost for his instruction. While digging in the ground, while carrying about his water-pots, he was declining nouns, conjugating verbs, and trying to compose sentences. And, lastly, after having cultivated (himself

alone, during seven or eight months) the happy dispositions that he had received from nature, he obtained success proportioned to his assiduous efforts, and he could read and understand the *Système Vegetabilum* of Murray.

The designs of the first artists, exposed during the sittings of the courses of botany, and intended to serve to the demonstration of the genera, and of the species that are not cultivated in the Garden of the Museum, proved to Poiteau the utility of this art, which renders objects sensible, and the practice of which, is, unfortunately, not familiar enough to those who devote themselves to the study of natural history. Convinced of its importance, Poiteau applies to it with all the assiduity he is capable of; he will not have to regret the loss of some valuable time in making bad copies of excellent originals. Nature alone was his master. He began, at first, with distinct parts of leaves, branches, stalks, and he afterwards attempted to represent the *ensemble* of all those parts, by designing entire plants. His progress was rapid; and the numerous designs which he has brought from St. Domingo, will obtain the approbation of botanists, and the encouragement of consummate artists.

Voyages into remote countries, to collect there the objects which are wanting in the collection of the Museum, have, for a long time, been the recompence that the professors of this establishment confer on the young gardeners that have distinguished themselves by their zeal and by their progress. Poiteau earnestly coveted this flattering mark of the satisfaction of his employers, and it was assigned to him. Appointed to go to St. Domingo, in the year 4, in the suite of the particular agents of that colony, the joy which he felt in learning that he should quickly traverse that ill where the Plumiers, the Jacquins, the Swartzes, &c. have made such abundant harvests, caused him to neglect the informing himself before-hand what was the salary which Government was to allow him. On his arrival at St. Domingo, he found, but too late, that a voyager ought not to quit his country, without knowing the resources he can apply to in the country which he proposes to visit. The particular agents differed in opinion among themselves as to the utility of his mission; and not being able to agree as to procuring him the means whereby he was to carry on his researches, they refused him every sort of appointment, Poiteau,

Poitau, without letters of recommendation; unacquainted with any one at St. Domingo; and, deprived of resources, did not lose courage. He devoted one part of the day to labour, in order to procure himself a subsistence, and he employed the other part in visiting the environs of the town of the Cape, and in collecting plants. About this time he sent three cargoes of seeds to the Museum of Natural History, two of which happily arrived at their destination. A labour so painful and constant diminished his strength, and his health being impaired by frequent privations, he was obliged to suspend his labours, and to spend several months in the hospitals, in order to re-establish his strength.

The political situation of St. Domingo being a subject of disquietude to the French Government, its particular agents were recalled, and their authority vested in a single person, Citizen Roume. This latter functionary, having more zeal for the advancement of the science, granted some assistance to Citizen Poiteau, which enabled him to resume and to continue his labours, and to employ himself on the object of his mission; but that worthy representative of the republic having gradually lost his power, and having been even deprived of his liberty, Citizen Poiteau was again obliged to discontinue his researches.

It was in these painful circumstances, that our zealous voyager received from a foreigner, a man of science, sensible proofs of the interest which his zeal and devotedness ought to inspire. Mr. Edward Stevens, Consul-general of the United States, a person thoroughly conversant in the knowledge of plants, had long known how to appreciate the merit of Poiteau. Aware of the important services which this naturalist might render to science, he employed the most delicate means to furnish him with assistance.

Poitau then devoted himself entirely to botany. He traversed the different quarters of the northern part of St. Domingo, but particularly the isle of *La Tortue*. He did not confine himself to the making of collections; he studied the characters of the plants; he described all their organs, and almost always annexed coloured designs, which, being carefully executed in their *ensemble*, exhibit a faithful image of the contour of the plant; and are, moreover, highly interesting, from the accurate details of the parts of fructification.

The collection which Citizen Poiteau has brought into France, is composed of 600 packets of seeds and fruits, one part

of which has already been delivered by him to the gardener of the Museum of Natural History, to be sown there on the spot; and about 1200 species of plants, the numerous patterns of which, collected in the different ages of the individual, and carefully prepared, present to the student all the resources that a collection of this nature ought to afford. These species have been all named; and although the library of Citizen Poiteau was only composed of the *Philosophia Botanica* of Linnaeus, of the *Genera* of Jussieu, and of the *Système Vegetabilium* of Murray, he was able to distinguish those that were mentioned in the works that he possessed. Those that he could not determine, he has considered as new. Indeed, many of these latter are assigned, in recent works, which our voyager had it not in his power to consult; but others, and in a pretty considerable number, are actually hitherto unpublished. This will also apply to the genera which he has established. We find many of them in the *Prodromus* of M. Swartz; but there are some that are actually new; and the publication of which will contribute to the progress of botany.

If Citizen Poiteau has been anticipated in his researches, the labours which he presents to the class, will not, on that account, be the less useful to science. The botanists who have written on the vegetable productions of the Antilles, not being sufficiently convinced of the principles, and of the advantages of the new method, have confined themselves, in their descriptions, to the sole characters of the flower and of the fruit, and have almost neglected those which result from the structure of the seed. Citizen Poiteau has supplied these omissions, and by dwelling on the characters which the most important organs furnish, he has dispelled the doubts which botanists must have entertained, as to the order that should be assigned to plants but incompletely described.

The examen which this voyager has made of the plants anciently known, has caused him to discover some errors that were perpetuated in the writings of the botanists, and enabled him to determine, in a more precise and accurate manner, the characters of many genera. The class has been able to judge of the sagacity of Citizen Poiteau, by the observations that he has communicated on the *Arachis hypogaea*. Although this plant has been described by many celebrated botanists; although it has been long cultivated in the gardens appropriated to the study of the science, nevertheless the form of the csiyx, the

the position of the ovary situated at the basis of the tube of the calyx, and the *stipes* which carries the ovary, which lengthens it considerably after flowering, are so many facts that naturalists were entirely ignorant of. Your commissaries have verified this observation, which does the greatest honour to the sagacity of Citizen Poiteau, and they have found it to be extremely correct, and to be exactly represented on the design made by the author in presence of one of them.

GENERAL MEETING of the ACADEMY of SCIENCES, BELLES-LETTRES, and ARTS, of DIJON, held the 19TH FRUCTIDOR, 10TH YEAR.

AT this meeting the above title was adopted as a more proper denomination, and better suited to recall to our memory the illustrious Society to which the present has succeeded. In the Report made of the labours of its Members, we remark an account of the phenomenon of scintillation, produced by the concussion of carbonified wood. Three explosions had taken place in the powder-mills of Vonges in the space of four months, notwithstanding every precaution being used to prevent it. In consequence of this remarkable repetition, C. Lemaître, Inspector General, was ordered to repair to the spot, and inquire into the cause of this accident. The Inspector General, already known to the world as the author of many interesting memoirs in natural history, &c. made a number of experiments in order to fulfil the object of his mission. The reporter, C. Liséhev, was present at many of them; and to his account the Academy is indebted for a knowledge of the singular phenomenon of striking fire by the collision of carbonified wood with any other wood. For a more detailed account it is necessary to read the history of the experiments, which prove this fact in the most indubitable manner. It realises the suspicions already conceived of the danger of using charcoal in stacks in the fabrication of gunpowder. C. Liséhev terminates his Memoir with the following reflection:—"Light and heat, when disengaged from combustible bodies, being so much the more abundant as the combination of oxygen with the body is greater, in a given space of time, it should seem, from the circumstances of the phenomenon just related, that a small degree of heat only is necessary to produce the combination of oxygen with charcoal, and the combustion of the latter."

The Academy has proposed the following question as the subject of a prize for the ensuing year: "Catarrhal fevers are become more frequent than they ever have been; inflammatory fevers are become more rare; bilious fevers are less frequent: It is proposed to ascertain the causes which have given rise to this revolution in climate and temperament." The value of the prize is 500 livres; and the contest is open to every one but members of the Academy. Bilious and inflammatory affections, which stamped a character on most of the acute diseases of which the ancients have transmitted a faithful account, have evidently given way to the catarrhal fever. Diseases of this order are, in fact, much less common in our days than formerly. It was about the middle of the 15th century that they took on that train of symptoms which at present characterize them; and they have since been observed, at different periods, to run over many countries of Europe, and give rise to many epidemical diseases, more or less mortal: such were those of the year 1775, and 1780. Such a change occurring in the system of diseases which afflict mankind, depends, no doubt, on the co-operation of a variety of causes, as well physical as moral. It would be desirous to determine the description of individuals particularly subject to these diseases, and whether or not they are those of weak constitutions, either natural or acquired. Do we not daily observe that women, children, and the aged, are more particularly attacked? Struck by these considerations, and desirous to contribute all in their power to throw light on a subject of so much general importance, the ancient Academy proposed this as the subject for the prize at their public meeting, 25th August, 1788. The memoirs which were delivered in consequence, were not judged to answer completely the intentions of the Academy; the Revolution suspended the further prosecution of the subject, and the present Academy, actuated by the same motives as the former, have renewed the question as a subject of general medical interest.—Memoirs, written in the French or Latin languages, to be addressed, post paid, to C. Vallor, M. D. Secretary of the Academy, before the 1st Messidor, an. 12.

*An account of calculi, of considerable size and weight, extracted from the fossa navicularis, by C. DUMERIL.—Extracted from the Transactions of the Philomathic Society.*

The young man from whose urethra these calculi were extracted, was twenty-one

one year of age. The first nucleus appeared in the *fossa navicularis*, the original cause of which was a contraction of the prepuce, a kind of natural phimosis, which, at the period of the operation, hardly admitted the head of a pin, with which the patient removed the calculi, which obstructed the flow of urine, and produced considerable pain. It was about this original nucleus that the rest were formed, and which, by their size, had entirely disfigured the glans, so as to give it the appearance of a second bladder. Three principal calculi articulated together, nearly 0.60 in length, and 0.40 in diameter, formed the piruettes of this kind of quarry, and in the cavity of which floated two others, polished and cut into surfaces of different size and form. To extract these calculi, it was only necessary to open the gland, which was then a membrane. Citizen Damerl, from a variety of obvious considerations, extracted these calculi through an incision on the back of the penis; the inner surface of the sack resembled a mulberry, and in the anfractuosités of which a variety of small stones were lodged. The sack contracted, and in a few days the gland put on its natural appearance. The stones are deposited in the collection of the School of Medicine.

*Notice of a peculiar kind of leech, swallowed and stopped in different parts of the throat. By C. LARREY. Ext. from Trans. of Soc. Philom.*

The worms which are the subject of this observation, live in pools of muddy water, in the middle of those deserts which separate Egypt from Syria, and of these on the confines of Lybia. They have the form of a horse's hair, and some times only in length; but, filled with blood, they become the size of an ordinary leech. When the French army entered this country, the soldiers, pressed by thirst, threw themselves on their mouth and nose, and drank greedily of this water; many of them felt immediately stings or prickling pains in the posterior fauces, followed by frequent cough, glary spittle lightly tinged with blood, a disposition to vomit, a difficulty of swallowing, laborious respiration, and sharp pains in the chest: the patient lost his appetite and rest, became then uneasy and agitated, and if the complaint was not relieved, he fell a victim. The first person attacked thus, beside these symptoms, had lost much blood. On coming into the hospital, Citizen Larrey, on pressing down the tongue with a spoon, perceived the leech, which was of the size of the small finger: he introduced a small forceps to lay hold of it;

but on the first touch it contracted, and placed itself behind the *velum pendulum palati*: as soon as it had resumed its former position, he seized it with a polypus forceps; the consequent hæmorrhage soon ceased, and the soldier was perfectly well in a few days. About twenty soldiers were attacked in the same way on the march of the army from Syria to Belbec: gargles of vinegar and salt-water were sufficient to detach such of these animals as placed themselves constantly in the posterior fauces; fumigations of tobacco and the polypus forceps, were necessary in some cases. The Chief of Brigade, Lattour Maubourg, commander of the 22d regiment of chasseurs, swallowed two in the deserts of St. Makaine, a day's journey from the Pyramids; they reduced him to the last state of emaciation and weakness; and even after detaching these animals, the convalescence was long and difficult. Citizen Larrey gives many other cases of the same kind in the Memoir from which this extract is taken. He recommends travellers through these deserts, who should be obliged to drink this water, and in which the presence of these animals is to be apprehended, to strain it through a thick and close cloth, and to add some drops of any acid.

A very curious, and, if true, a most important fact, has been reported to the Galvanic Society, namely, that the fibrine of the blood is sensible to Galvanic irritation, and its contraction becomes apparent on the application of this fluid. If this fact should be ascertained by subsequent experience, notice thereof shall be given, as well as of any other progress made in this branch of science.

*New Work*—An Essay on the Art of observing and making Experiments, by Senebier, 3 vols. 8vo. Geneva. In 1774, C. Senebier, published the first edition of this work. After twenty-five years of labour in physical science, he offers the second, which he still entitles an Essay.—The plan is not changed in this edition: the author, having enumerated the qualities which an observer should possess, examines what he should do while he observes the phenomena which Nature presents to his view, and the manner in which he should interpret these phenomena, so as to render an account of what he had observed. One part of this work is entirely new, namely, where the author treats of the mode of making experiments; a subject of great and evident importance in the present state of physical science. He concludes his work by an application of his principles to the study of letters and arts.

The precepts which the author gives to young observers, are supported by examples, which shew their solidity and importance.

## TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

### NATURAL HISTORY AND CHEMISTRY.

**I**N a former volume of these transactions, Mr. KIRWAN published an essay on the primitive state of the globe, in which he asserted, in proof of the Mosaic account, that no petrifications were found imbedded and incorporated in masses of stone, in such countries as were elevated 8,500 or 9,000 feet above the actual level of the sea; for instance, in the great Tartarian platform, and the elevated regions of Siberia, though in all inferior regions of the same extent such petrifications were abundantly found. Now those writers who have denied the Mosaic account, maintain that the keen air existing in these elevated regions has long since decomposed and consumed the shells that might have been deposited there; they have also asserted, that in Peru, at the height of 14,120 feet above the level of the sea, petrifications have been found. These facts Mr. Kirwan controverts in a brief illustration and confirmation of his former essay. He first shews, by barometrical calculations, that, instead of 14,000 feet and upwards, the height could not have been more than 8,200 feet; and then secondly, that the shells found must have been deposited by the ocean, because it is expressly asserted, that, in the same rocks in which the shells were found, petrified wood was also seen; but the wood must have grown on dry land, and must have been floated when the shells were deposited, since both are found in the same rocks; and therefore he concludes, they were brought together by a deluge, as it is known that wood will not grow there. The shells are for the most part bivalves, which geologists allow to form petrifications of the most modern date.

In an essay on the declivities of mountains, Mr. Kirwan sets himself to inquire into the *inequality of declivity*, which the sides or flanks of mountains exhibit in every part of the globe hitherto examined, according to the points of the compass to which they face, and are exposed.

It is known that almost every mountain or high hill, is steeper on one side than on the other. With regard to the *extreme ends* of mountains, the *steepest* declivity always faces that part of the country where the land is highest; in the southern

and eastern parts of Sweden, for instance, they face the east and south east. In mountains that run from N. to S. the western flank is the steepest, and the eastern the gentlest; and in those which extend E. and W. the southern declivity is the steepest, and the northern the gentlest. Mr. Kirwan has collected a vast variety of facts to prove that this is the case, with regard to the principal mountains in Europe, Asia, and America; and in assigning the causes of this universal allotment of unequal declivities to opposite points, and why the greatest are directed to the west and south, he observes that it is necessary to consider (1) that all mountains were formed while covered with water: (2) that the earth was universally covered with water at two different æras, that of the creation, and that of the Noachian deluge: (3) that in the first æra we must distinguish two different periods, that which preceded the appearance of dry land; and that which succeeded the creation of fish, but before the sea had been reduced nearly to its present level; during the former, the primæval mountains were formed, and during the last most of the secondary mountains and strata were formed: (4) that all mountains extend in general either from E. to W. or from N. to S. With these data Mr. Kirwan explains the causes of this curious phenomenon in natural history.

On the same subject, Mr. Kirwan has an answer to Sir James Hall's Proofs of the Huttonian theory of the earth.

In Mr. Kirwan's Chemical and Mineralogical Nomenclature, we have an attack upon the French Nomenclatures. Some of his observations are successfully applied, but others are less important, and will scarcely induce any English chemist to adopt the alterations which he has suggested. "The term *oxide*," says our author, "is unsuited to our language, in which it naturally expresses the hide of an ox. In pronunciation they cannot be distinguished; in its stead I would use *oxat*, or *oxidat*; and instead of *oxidized*, I would substitute *oxidated*. The application of either of these terms to metallic substances in an oxidated state is generally superfluous, as such substances are already denoted and known under the name of metallic calces; Guyton has lately proved that diamonds are the purest carbon; yet surely even the French school will not attempt to suppress that well known name, and exchange it for carbon. Neither, I suppose, will they call charcoal an oxide of carbon, though proved to contain some portions of oxygen; and for the same reason, I shall not exchange

exchange the well-known term plumbago for that of carburet of iron, though with respect to similar compounds of other metals, the term carburet should be employed."

From the REV. GILBERT AUSTIN'S Description of a new Apparatus for impregnating water and other substances, strongly, with carbonic acid gas; we learn that, with this machine, water may in a very few minutes be acidulated to any degree; so as even to foam out of the glass-vessel like liquors highly in bottle, as soon as the stop-cock is opened; consequently by means of it, artificial mineral waters may be prepared in great perfection, as soon as any other medical prescription.

LORD TULLAMORE has analyzed the ashes of turf, with the view of obtaining from them an alkali, but without success. "We are taught," says his lordship, "that ashes of all vegetables afford more or less potash; and, considering bog or peat to be of vegetable origin, I was led to suppose, that, after it had undergone a similar process of incineration, a similarity of product, though proportionally small, might be the result." After a very accurate investigation of this subject, it was found that the whole mass of salts thus procured, consisted of sulphat of soda with little or no intermixture. To Lord Tullamore it appeared very singular, that marine alkali, combined with sulphuric acid, should be found in such abundance in turf-ashes, procured at a great distance from the sea; "but," says he, "my admiration increases when I also take into consideration the very great solubility of this compound; and (if we allow the existence of salts in vegetable matter previously to combustion) the length of time it must have remained without being operated on, in a substance eternally pervaded with water."

The red ashes of a neighbouring bog produced *muriate of soda*, but in a much smaller quantity than had been procured of the *sulphat of soda* from the white ashes: hence, perhaps, the greater efficacy of red ashes as a manure.

M. SUBRINE'S Memoir of the Mines of Glan is founded upon an accurate survey. The southern sides of the mountains of Glan are granite, the northern sides are entirely slate; and it is in the slates that the different veins commonly known by the name of the mines of Glan are wrought. From the observations made by this gentleman, he concludes that granite was the ground-work of the globe; that slate was

afterwards formed and laid over it; and that, finally, the calcareous stone, the most modern of all, was laid over the latter. But as there are two kinds of calcareous stone, one of which contains an infinity of shells, and the other absolutely pure, he does not pretend to decide whether the latter is to be considered as contemporary to the granite or slate.

From The Hon. GEORGE KNOX'S analysis of *calp*, we find that 100 parts of it contain the following substances in nearly the proportions annexed:

Carbonate of lime	—	68
Oxide of iron	—	3
Argill	—	7½
Silex	—	18
Carbon and bitumen	—	3
Water	—	1½

*Calp* is found in great quantities in the neighbourhood of Lucan; and the quarries from which it is dug exhibit the following appearances:—immediately under the vegetable mould is a thin bed of lime-stone gravel; next, to a considerable depth, are strata of dark lime-stone, separated from each other by beds or layers of argillaceous shists. The deeper the quarry is dug, the nearer the lime-stone seems to approach to the nature of *calp*; to which it at length arrives by a gradual and almost imperceptible transition.

About a mile from Lucan is a spring, called the boiling-well, the temperature of which is somewhat higher than that of the neighbouring springs; two gallons of which contain,

	Grains.
Carbonate of magnesia	— 1½
— of lime	— 23
— of soda	— 39
Muriate of soda	— 4
Sulphur	— 16

The carbonate of lime is held in solution by an excess of carbonic acid, amounting to about 32 cubic inches in two gallons of water.

Mr. CHENEVIX, in his Observations and Experiment made with a view to determine the quantity of sulphur contained in sulphuric acid; and of this latter contained in sulphates in general, had recourse to the authorities of Lavoisier and Fourcroy; according to the former of those chemists, 100 parts of sulphuric acid contain 71 of sulphur, and 29 of oxygen; and according to the latter there are 33 parts of acid in 100 of the sulphate of barytes. But if 100 contain 71 of sulphur, 33 must contain 23.43: consequently for every 100 parts of sulphate of barytes, 23.43 of sulphur must be allowed.

From some experiments made by Mr. Chenevix, he was induced to doubt the accuracy of these statements; and by repeating them, and making many others with great care, he was led to conclude, that the proportion of sulphur contained in 100 parts of sulphate of barytes was 14.5 instead of 23.43. And in 100 parts of calcined sulphate of lime there are 57 parts of lime and 43 of sulphuric acid. Hence he observes, that, by knowing the ratio that sulphate of barytes bears to sulphate of lime, with regard to the acid in each, it will be easy to arrive at the knowledge of what quantity of sulphur is contained in real sulphuric acid. In another course of experiments Mr. Chenevix found that 183 parts of sulphate of barytes con-

tain the same quantity of sulphuric acid, as 100 parts of sulphate of lime, viz. 43. Therefore, he says, as  $183 : 43 :: 100 : 23.5$  = the proportion of acid in 100 parts of sulphate of barytes. But it has been before seen, that 14.5 of sulphur form that portion of sulphuric acid contained in 100 of sulphate of barytes, viz. 23.5; therefore  $23.5 : 14.5 :: 100 : 61.5$  = the proportion of sulphur which, combined with 38.5 of oxygen, will form real sulphuric acid.

As these proportions differ from those given by Lavoisier and Fourcroy, Mr. Chenevix concludes his paper by assigning the probable causes which may have led these celebrated chemists into an error.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In January, 1803.*

### FRANCE.

**I**F Bonaparte had terminated his mortal career at the victorious issue of the battle of Marengo, his name would have been consecrated to all posterity, as the Saviour of his country, as a hero who devoted the most brilliant military talents to the noblest ends, the independence of nations, and the liberty of the human race. The atrocities which are ascribed to him in Egypt and Syria (and which will shortly undergo a severe investigation) would have been forgotten, or excused as necessary severities, or as evils naturally arising from what is in itself a congeries of every evil, and of every vice—a state of war. He would then have shone upon a theatre on which he was calculated to act a most distinguished part. His ignorance of civil affairs, his crude notions of jurisprudence, and his inadequate information on the principles of commerce, would not have been manifested to the world. His mean and selfish ambition, his disregard to justice and to liberty, to every thing that constitutes the great in a human character; his petty views, his restless and meddling policy, which would embroil Europe on the most trivial occasions; his folly in aiming at extended territory, rather than the happiness and prosperity of his country, would not have been developed. So long hesitated to pronounce any man happy till he had seen his end; and surely *we* may be allowed to be equally scrupulous in attributing to any human being

the epithet of *great*, till we have marked his progress. Such instances are calculated to invalidate the decisions of history, and to induce us to conclude, that Leonidas, Epaminondas, and Hampden were fortunate in death. With some it has been a problem, whether a *mere soldier* is a fit person to exercise the first authority in a great empire. The problem is now solved, and the question decided on the most satisfactory proof, that of experience.

It requires no great extent of political sagacity to perceive that the consular (or, as it will probably be, the imperial) throne of France rests at this moment on a most precarious basis. Whenever the succession has been disturbed in any state, time and caution are necessary to reduce a nation again to what may be termed a regular government. In France we have seen lately a succession of revolutions. If a small but active party have had the temerity to fire the alarm-gun, or to sound the *tocsin* (so prone are the French nation to change), they have seldom failed to engage the populace of Paris, and the bulk of the soldiery in their favour. Old things then easily give way to new; and, with the French, a government of a twelvemonth may be almost considered as superannuated. If the information contained in the public prints is to be depended on, or if we may trust the reports of those who have visited the country, the military in France are far from being satisfied with their present government. We repeat it, the

the Chief Consul would have acted a wise part to have reduced the military establishment instead of augmenting it. The failure of the St. Domingo expedition, and other causes, will increase the present discontents; and should the unlucky stars of Bonaparte urge him again to a renewal of hostilities with any of the European powers, there is but little probability that the enthusiasm of the nation will be found to second his efforts. It is one thing when a people suppose themselves contending for their independence and their liberty; and another when they are shedding their blood to gratify the selfish ambition of their ruler. Except a war be popular, there is but a slender chance of success. The reluctant spirit which was manifested in the late attempt to enforce the conscription, abundantly confirms this reasoning; and in what a state must France be at present, with all the military force which it boasts upon paper, if, in the melancholy situation of its army in St. Domingo, the Chief Consul can only dispatch a reinforcement of 3000 men!

Bonaparte, as we have formerly intimated, has been long affecting to tread in the steps of Charlemagne, though neither the time, nor the state of Europe, are in his favour. He now aspires, it is said, to the title of Emperor of the Gauls. If he wills it, he will certainly achieve it; but how long will he bear his blushing honours? He must do something more substantial for the nation; he must shew that he lives not merely for self, but that he has their real interest in view.

Extent of territory has hitherto been a ruling object with the Chief Consul; and in that respect he seems likely to receive an additional gratification by the resignation or deposition of the king of Etruria. The Florentines, it is reported, dissatisfied with their new monarch, have petitioned General Clark to induce the interference of the Consul, either to restore them their ancient Sovereign, the Grand Duke, to establish them as a separate Republic, or to unite them to the Italian republic, already established. If this intelligence may be relied on, it is not difficult to see where the measure originates, or to guess at its issue. Etruria will probably be added to the Italian Republic.

While the Chief Consul is thus extending his European dominions, he is not inattentive to colonial acquisitions. It is confidently asserted, that by his influence with the court of Madrid he has obtained a cession of the territory of East and West Florida; and that active preparations are

making for the dispatching a large body of troops to take possession of this new acquisition.

It is said that the Senate have lately discovered some reluctance to the investing of the Chief Consul with any further dignities. This is however too inconsistent with their general character of flexibility, to be deserving of much credit. In the Italian Republic he has experienced a stronger spirit of resistance, in consequence of which some new arrangements have lately been adopted, of which the principal is the suppression of all assemblies not approved by the government.

On a general view of the state of politics in Europe, we find but one serious cause of quarrel between France and Great Britain, and that is Egypt. The Beys have been completely victorious over the Ottoman forces, as our readers will see under that head. In the mean time the British forces have not yet evacuated Egypt, under the plea, it is said, of expences incurred in the conquest of that country, which the Porte has not yet reimbursed. While such is the state of things in Egypt, the French influence at Constantinople is visibly gaining ground, and M. Sebaliani has been sent from France to Cairo, and received there as an accredited minister. It appears therefore not improbable that the French may be ultimately employed by the Porte for the re-conquest of Egypt; and this will most likely be resisted by great Britain, who will of course be apprehensive for her possessions in the East. Thus the two nations, by the pernicious ambition of one man, may be involved in a new train of horrors and calamities. May heaven (in pity to mankind) avert such a crisis!

#### HOLLAND.

There never perhaps was a more outrageous dereliction of principle than the interference of the French in the affairs of independent nations. In time of war some apology might be offered for the maintenance of French troops in the territories of friendly powers, to prevent their falling into the power and under the direction of an enemy; but in a time of profound peace, there is not the shadow of excuse for such a controul. If indeed it is right that France should be the dictator of Switzerland, of Spain, of the Batavian republic, and pretend to regulate their internal affairs at this time; then the collected powers were more than justified in endeavouring to force a government upon the French themselves. A very flagrant instance of this unjust interference has lately occurred.



red. We stated some time since, that a dispute had arisen between the city of Amsterdam and the Batavian Republic relative to the mode of levying the taxes there. Taking advantage of this trivial circumstance, the Chief Consul dispatched General Montrichard to take the command of the French troops in the Dutch service, ordering him to fix his head-quarters at the Hague. The Batavian Government, with a becoming spirit, represented that it could not recognise General Montrichard in this capacity, the assent of the Republic not having been previously obtained; and intimated an intention of continuing the French troops no longer in their pay. The reply to this representation was an order from the Chief Consul demanding a loan of 80,000,000 of florins (about seven millions sterling) and an intimation, on their pleading incapacity, that he would send an army of 40,000 men into the centre of the Republic, to enforce the collection of it. Later advices however intimate, that the Dutch are now in hopes of procuring the removal of the French head-quarters from the Hague. Possibly, as the affairs of the Chief Consul in the West Indies become more embarrassed, he may think it prudent to relax in his demands on this republic; or possibly they may have commended for their offence by the equipment of the fleet which is intended to convey the new governor of Louisiana, General Victor, to the place of his destination.

#### GERMANY.

The Emperor has not yet ratified the definitive conclusion with respect to the indemnities. The vote of Brandenburg, seconded by those of Bavaria, Hesse Cassel, and Wirtemberg, declares a readiness to contribute to the furtherance of the interests of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, but objects to any reserve being inserted in the general conclusion on that subject. All the votes hitherto given have been in favour of the general conclusion. It is however supposed that the Grand Duke of Tuscany will be advanced to the electoral dignity, and that he will receive from Munich the bishopric of Eichstadt, the allodial property of that court in Bohemia, and some districts in the Upper Palatinate.

Those who conceive that the activity and encroaching spirit of Popery is altogether subdued, will do well to direct their attention to the insidious proposal of the court of Vienna for increasing the number of Catholic votes in the Diet of the Empire. By the spirit and funnels of the King of Prussia this manœuvre has for the

present been frustrated. His Majesty declared, that, however in future he might be disposed to withdraw his opposition to such an arrangement, at this time, at least, it appeared unnecessary and improper.

#### EGYPT.

Such are the revolutions in the military force and genius of states and empires, that the once formidable power of the Ottoman Porte now shrinks before the most puny antagonist. "Man but a reed against Othello's breast, and he retires!" As the perfidy of the French towards Toussaint in St. Domingo has been amply avenged; so the cruelty of the Grand Vizier seems to have recoiled upon himself in Egypt. By letters from Constantinople, bearing date the 2d of December, it appears that the Porte had just received advices of the entire defeat of their forces there. The Mamelukes, it is said, were surrounded by the Ottoman troops under the Pacha of Cairo; but in the mean time Osman Bey had procured a large reinforcement unknown to the Pacha. The other Beys then brought a body of troops to act on one side of the Turkish army, while Osman Bey attacked on the other. The consequence was the total route of the Ottomans, with a dreadful carnage, which was only put a stop to by the intervention of the English from Alexandria. In the mean time the Beys are entire masters of Lower Egypt.

Most extraordinary changes have happened in our time in the political world: but none is more astonishing than the alliance, which is said to have been contracted on this occasion between the Porte and the famous Pashwan Oplou. That atrocious rebel, it is now reported, is the man to whom the Divan confides the conquest of Egypt, and he is making preparations to that effect. Should this be the case, either the Porte has determined to get rid of a troublesome neighbour, by ceding to this enterprising chief the government of Egypt, or he, in accepting the commission, has deeper views. The Porte is probably equally jealous of the French and English, the only two powers who could essentially assist it in this object; and these powers are probably equally jealous of each other.

#### WEST INDIES.

In the beginning of the month an unfounded alarm was excited by intelligence said to have been brought by the *Eliza* schooner, purporting that the island of Jamaica had been invaded by a large body of troops, French and Spaniards, from Les Cayes. The momentary apprehension

prehenſion which this report at firſt produced was ſoon allayed by the conſideration, that neither France nor Spain were in a capacity to attempt any enterprize in that part of the world. It was ſoon evident, that the whole muſt have been the deſperate effort of a few piratical adventurers, who made a deſcent on the iſland ſolely for the purpoſe of plunder.

The ſituation of the French in St. Domingo becomes every day more deſperate. On the 2d of January General Le Clerc expired of a malignant fever, after an illness of ten days. He is ſucceeded by General Rochambeau, a man of approved talents, who, when the laſt diſpatches came away, was taking meaſures for maintaining his poſt, in the hope of a reinforcement ſpeedily arriving from France. But even of the poſſibility of keeping the negroes at bay for that little time, ſtrong doubts were entertained by the beſt-informed perſons in the French army.

At Guadaloupe the French have been more ſucceſſful; and if we may depend upon the official ſtatements, the rebellion there is nearly extinguiſhed, cultivation reſtored, and the colonial produce in ſuch profuſion, that it encumbers not only the warehouses but even the ſtreets. The exaggerated representations in their own favour, which the French government is in the habit of receiving, or at leaſt of publiſhing, may juſtly excite ſome doubts concerning the accuracy of theſe accounts; and ſhould the insurgents in St. Domingo prove ſucceſſful, there is but little probability that the flame of reſiſtance will not be again revived in Guadaloupe.

#### GREAT-BRITAIN.

Before we enter upon the detail of our domeſtic affairs, we may, we truſt, be indulged in a few words on the conduct of that body of men in this country, who are known by the name of the *Whig-party*, and on their ſupport of the preſent adminiſtration. In this deſcription of men we do not include the decided Republicans, much leſs the *deſperate* of any faction; nor do we mean exactly what is called the *Oppoſition*, or *Foxite party*, in parliament: we mean that great body of men diſperſed throughout the nation, who have ſhewn themſelves on all occaſions the friends of the Proteſtant faith, the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, the friends of conſtitutional liberty, the enemies of tyranny, civil and eccleſiaſtical, under every form. It is cuſtomary with the venal tribe, who wiſh to pay their court to every golden idol who holds the reins of government, to repreſent this independent body as factious, diſſatisfied,

as endeavouring to trench continually on the juſt prerogative of the crown, and to abridge the powers entruſted to it by the conſtitution, to impede the meaſures of adminiſtration, and, in their hacknied phraſeology, “to clog the wheels of government.” The king or the miniſter who liſtens to theſe inſinuations will be his own enemy, and he will neglect the only party on whole ſupport he might ſecurely rely. Of ſuch calumnies the beſt reſutation is the ſupport which Mr. Pitt experienced on his firſt acceſſion to office, when the Whigs were diſguſted with the famous Coalition; and that which has ſanctioned the meaſures of the preſent adminiſtration, by whole powerful and controuling voice the efforts of a ſtrong but pernicious Oppoſition have been rendered abortive.

It muſt be obvious to any man who views the preſent political ſtate of this country, that the miniſtry are weak in the parliament, but ſtrong in the people. Within the parliament, the moſt powerful intereſts, the moſt opulent families of the country, the borough-mongers, the loan-mongers, the contractors, all who gain by war, all who fatten on the diſtreſſes of the public, are combined againſt them; without, the free voice of the Engliſh nation has ſanctioned their proceedings, and their adverſaries are afraid to ſpeak out their wiſhes or intentions.

Though we approve of the conduct of the miniſtry in general, in one inſtance we think it leſs deſerving of commendation. It would have been not only becoming the dignity and courage of the Britiſh nation, but the dictate alſo of ſound policy, to reduce the eſtabliſhment. We cannot but cordially agree with Mr. Fox, “that it would have been greater in a miniſter, and would have ſtruck more terror into our enemies, to have paid off fifty millions of the national debt, than to have maintained 50,000 ſeamen.” It would at once have ſhewn to Bonaparte, and to the world, the reſources of Britain. It would have ſhewn, that the power of France was not capable of exciting an alarm in Britiſh hearts, and that ſhe could not take us unprepared. It, indeed, there is an excuſe for the practice of impreſſing ſeamen, it is that it ſaves a permanent expence to the nation:—while that practice exiſts, we muſt aſſert, there is no argument for a large naval eſtabliſhment; and while Great Britain can man a large fleet in a ſingle night, ſhe muſt be invulnerable. In this inſtance Mr. Addington appears to have been influenced rather by the clamours of his adverſaries

verfaries, the war-party, than by his own judgment. We regret that fuch a vote has paffed the Houfe of Commons, as every indication of alarm is a mark of pu-  
tillanimity.

In the beginning of the month intelligence was received of an alarming mutiny in the Mediterranean. A Squadron of four fail of the line, the Gibraltar, the Supeib, the Dragon and the Triumph, failed from Gibraltar for Malta. Soon after they left the rock, the crew of the Gibraltar mutinied, took poffeffion of the fhip, and ran her up under the fterns of the other veffels, cheering as the fignal of revolt. The crews of the other veffels, however, remained firm to their duty; and

the mutineers, panic-ftuck with this unfavourable reception, were eafily overpowered by their officers. The leaders in the mutiny were immediately tried by a court martial, and executed.

On Thursday, the 20th of January, a Special Commiffion was opened at the Seflions Houfe in the Borough, before Lord Chief Juftice Ellenborough, and the Judges Thompson, Le Blanc, Chambre, &c. for the trial of Colonel Defpard and his accomplices, upon an indictment founded on the new Treafon Bill. A bill was found by the Grand Jury againft Col. Defpard and twelve others, who are to be arraigned on the 31th, and put upon their trial on the 7th of February.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of diftinguifhed Characters recently deceased.*

Since the firft difcovery of Vacciolous Inoculation, as a means of preventing and extirpating the Small Pox, we have from time to time communicated to the readers of the Monthly Magazine notices of the fteps which have been taken, by the intelligent part of the faculty, to promote its general adoption. The means hitherto ufed, have, however, been divided and ifolated; and fome centre of action or rallying point was neceffary to give effect to the good intentions of individuals. Such a meafure has at length taken place, under the happieft auspices. On the 19th a moft refpectable meeting was held at the London Tavern, at which THE LORD MAYOR prefided, and a number of judicious refolutions were paffed. Dr. Lettſom, Dr. Bradley, Mr. Benjamin Travers, Mr. Gurney, and Admiral Berkeley, made appropriate ſpeeches; and their exertions on this occaſion are worthy of record.—The following Addrefs to the public was read and approved, viz.

“The dreadful havoc, occaſioned by that horrid peſtilence the Small Pox, which, in the United Kingdom alone, annually ſweeps away more than forty thouſand perfons, has long been a ſubject of deep regret to every humane and reflecting mind.

“The inoculation of this diſeaſe has opoſed an ineffectual reſiſtance to its deſtructive career. Although confeſſedly a valuable improvement, in rendering the diſeaſe more mild, yet ſuch has been the conſequence of the partial adoption of the practice, that it appears, on a careful review of the hiſtory of

the Small Pox, that inoculation, by ſpreading the contagion, has conſiderably increased its mortality.

“A new ſpecies of inoculation has at length been providentially introduced by our countryman, Dr. JENNER, which, without being contagious, without occaſioning any material indifpoſition, or leaving any blemiſh, proves an effectual prefervative againſt the future infection of the Small Pox.

“The Houſe of Commons, having inveſtigated this ſubject with the moſt ſcrupulous attention, and being perfectly convinced of the ſuperior advantages reſulting from this diſcovery, have given their ſanction to the practice; the ſafety, mildneſs, and efficacy of which, more than half a million of inſtances have fully confirmed.

“The unſpeakable benefits which may be expected to ariſe from an extenſive diſfuſion of this ſalutary practice, will be much accelerated by the eſtabliſhment of an institution in a central part of the metropolis, on a broad baſis, ſupported with a ſpirit equal to the deſign, and worthy of the character of the Britiſh Nation. And, when the magnitude of the object is conſidered, which is no leſs than to eradicate a diſeaſe, acknowledged to be the greateſt ſcourge that ever afflicted mankind, there can be but one ſentiment on the ſubject.

“The enlightened, the benevolent, the opulent, will doubtleſs vie with each other in the zealous ſupport of an undertaking which will reflect the higheſt honour upon their country; and, by ſaving millions of victims from an untimely grave, prove an inſtimable bleſſing to the whole human race.”

The following reſolutions were alſo voted unaniſouſly:—

“On the motion of His Grace the Duke of Bedford

Beauford, at the special request of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, seconded by the Hon. Admiral Berkeley:

"That the thanks of this meeting be transmitted to Dr. Jenner, expressive of the high sense it entertains of his merit, and the great importance of his discovery; and particularly for the liberal offer of his assistance to accomplish the great object it has in view.

"That this meeting do form itself into a society for the extermination of the Small Pox.

"That a subscription be now opened to prosecute the intentions of this society."

"The London Dock Company have expended, between the terms of May 31, 1801, and May 31, 1802, for premises, building, &c. the sum of 45,561*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* and their receipts, from installments on their stock, profit on public securities, &c. amount to the same sum."

## MARRIED.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, R. Beaver, esq. captain in the royal artillery, to Miss Morrison, of Salisbury-street.

J. F. H. Rawlins, esq. to Miss Baker, of Bayford bury, Herts.

T. Usher, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Foster, of Grays.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Pundson, to Lady F. Villiers.

At St. Dunstan's, J. Rawlins, esq. to Miss Baker, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

G. Favell, esq. of Coleman-street, to Miss Cox, of Millman-place, Bedford-row.

At Wandsworth, C. Watkins, esq. of the Music Temple, London, to Miss M. Williams.

At the parish church of St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. W. Digby, of Offenham, Worcestershire, to the Hon. Miss C. E. Digby, Maid of Honour to the Queen.

At Twickenham, T. Hoblyn, esq. of the Treasury, to Mrs. Overend.

At Lady Cecilia Johnstone's, in Wimpole-street, Anthony Merry, esq. late British Plenipotentiary at Paris, to Mrs. Leathes, widow, of Herring-street-hall, Suffolk.

At Ather, in Surrey, the Rev. J. Baver, Rector of Childney, Berks, to Miss H. Hall, of Henley-park.

J. Atkinson, esq. of the East-India House, to Miss C. Haines, of Jamaica-street.

## DIED.

At Mr. Diagrave's, in Salisbury-street, Mrs. Bailey, relict of the late R. B. esq. of Spier-hill, Berks.

At Clapton, aged 63, A. Wilkinson, esq. of Dublin, one of the Directors of the Bank of Ireland.

At his house in Manchester square, Sir Henry Lambert, Bart.

At Twickenham, in his 81st year, Sir Richard Peryn, Kt. late one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

In Wimpole-street, Lady Parker, wife of Admiral Sir Peter Parker.

In Portman-street, aged 68, Mrs. Foss, sen.

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Mrs. Jane Innis, wife of Mr. W. Innis, engraver, of Gracechurch-street.

D. C. Shairp, esq. of Great St. Helen's.

After being delivered of a still-born infant, the amiable Mrs. Greville, wife of Colonel H. Greville, of Hanover-square.

At her house, in Baker-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Beckford, relict of the late F. Beckford, esq.

Mrs. Russell, wife of G. Russell, esq. of Christ church, Surrey.

At her house in Newman-street, Mrs. Hutton, wife of J. Hutton, esq.

Mrs. Radcliffe, wife of H. Radcliffe, esq. of the Stamp-office, Somerset-place.

Mrs. Stanfort, many years housekeeper at Buckingham-house, Piccadilly.

Mrs. Billings, widow, of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, formerly of Gower-street.

Mrs. Gange, a partner with Mr. Hodgson, at the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden.

After spending a pleasant evening with a select party of friends, and sitting in an arm-chair, and laughing heartily, he suddenly clapt his hands together, as in the act of uttering an ejaculation, and dropping from his chair, immediately expired.

J. Hawthornthwaite, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Maule, wife of Saint J. Maule, esq.

Aged 78, Mrs. Oliver, relict of D. Oliver, esq. formerly an eminent merchant of the city of London.

Mr. J. Waffell, of Parliament-street.

Mr. H. Thomas, of Vauxhall-walk.

Mr. Smart, of Exeter Change.

At Brimpton, aged 85, Mrs. Mayes, relict of the Rev. T. Mayes, formerly of Pirton, in Worcestershire.

C. Pasley, esq. of Thavies-Inn, Holborn.

At his residence near Barnet, aged 63, Mr. Jobson, sen. late of the George and Blue-boar Inn, Holborn.

Mrs. Macnamara, of Curzon-street, May-fair.

Mrs. Capper, of Ely-place.

Mrs. F. Munton, of Craven-street.

Mrs. F. Hark, widow, of Newington, Surrey, formerly of Bridge-street, Westminster.

At his house in Dover-street, of a gradual decay of nature, Edward Hulse Montague, Earl of Beaulieu. By his Lordship's death a princely fortune goes by will to distant relations.—200*l.* a year has been settled on an old servant, who was twenty-five years in his Lordship's service.

At her house in Argyle-street, in her 77th year, the Right Hon. Lady Viscountess Bateman, relict of John, Lord Viscount Bateman, of Shobdon-court, in Herefordshire—a Lady of unexampled munificence to all those whom the powers of fortune rendered destitute of comfort, and whose distresses came within the scope of her charitable enquiries.

At his house on Little Tower-hill, in his 40th year, Mr. David Steel, Nautical Bookfeller.

Bookseller—a man endowed with a respectable share of classical knowledge, and gifted with brilliant talent. Of his general character, it may be said that his ideas were enlarged, his mind intelligent, and richly cultivated; his principles generous and manly; and his eloquence nervous and impressive. He possessed singular acuteness and penetration; and was the genuine friend of truth and rational liberty. In the relative duties, he was exemplary. He was the author of that extensively useful book, “*The Shipmaster’s Assistant, and Owner’s Manual* :” and also of a little work, greatly esteemed by the admirers of typographic accuracy, and now become scarce, intitled “*Elements of Punctuation* ;” containing Remarks on an “*Essay on Punctuation, with Critical Observations on some Passages in Milton*.” He likewise assisted his late father most essentially in the compilation of that widely-circulated, important, and original work, intitled “*The Elements and Practice of Rigging, Seamanship, and Naval Tactics*,” published in 2 vols. 4to. in 1794: as well as in several other publications of great utility to the naval service of his country.

At her house in Albemarle-street, advanced in years, *Mrs. Levi*, a rich Jewess—This Lady formerly gave fashionable entertainments; but within the last seven years, she became a valetudinarian; and, during the latter part of her life, lived in such a recluse manner, that even her neighbours did not know her. Her retinue, however, was still retained, and the same equipage kept up as in her days of splendour. The carriage appeared regularly every morning at the door, though it was seldom used. The last time she appeared in public was at Bath, where her *grotesque* appearance, and eccentric behaviour, were the daily topic of conversation in the Pump-room, &c. &c. Although she was usually in town during the fashionable season, no one was admitted to see her; and the summer was always passed at her villas, at Richmond, in Surrey. *Mrs. Levi* died immensely rich. Property was found at her banker’s, amounting to 125,000*l.* No will, however, has yet been found; nor is it known whether she had any relations to inherit her property.

*Mr. W. Canner*, late City-Marshal. He was a native of Nottingham, where his father was, for many years, the principal distributor of the Nottingham Journal, and who apprenticed his son to a hair-dresser, with very slight advantages of common education. He soon, however, by his skill and taste, became the favourite hair-dresser of all the macaronies in that gay town—for the term *macarony* was then in high vogue. By the advice of some respectable young men, his acquaintance, *Mr. Canner* came to London, where he soon acquired a large share of business, both as peruke-maker and hair-dresser, which he carried on for several years in

Wood-street, Cheap-side, but which he resigned soon after he obtained the office of City-marshal.—In this latter capacity, it is only doing him justice to say, that he exerted himself with unwearied assiduity, prompt activity, and unimpeachable fidelity.

In Bloomsbury-place, *T. Cadell, esq.* Alderman of the City of London. He was a native of Bristol, and served a regular apprenticeship to the late celebrated Andrew Millar, bookseller, the patron of Thomson, Fielding, and other meritorious authors. In 1767, *Mr. Cadell* succeeded to the business, and was soon considered as at the head of his profession. *Mr. Cadell* followed the track of Millar, and held out considerable remunerations to Robertson, Blackstone, Gibbon, Burn, Henry, and various other able writers. In 1793, he retired from trade, in the full possession of his health and faculties, and with an ample fortune. Accustomed, however, to an active life, he, with a laudable ambition, fought and obtained a seat in the Magistracy of London, being unanimously elected, March 30, 1798, Alderman of Walbrook-ward. At Midsummer, 1800, he was elected to the Shrievalty of London and Middlesex. To a conscientious attendance on the severe duties of that Station, (for he was never absent a single Sunday from the Chapel of one of the Prisons) he owed the foundation of that asthmatic complaint which has now terminated his life. He had dined out on Sunday, and returned in the evening to his own house, apparently in as good health as usual. In the morning, a little before one, he rang his bell, and told his servant that he was dying. A person was immediately dispatched for medical assistance, but, before it arrived, *Mr. Cadell* had expired. He had been, for some months, subject to severe fits of coughing; by the effects of one of which fits, his death was probably occasioned. He had not long presented to the Company of Stationers, of which he had been thirty-seven years a Liveryman—a handsome painted window, for the embellishment of their Hall.

*Samuel Matthews*, commonly called the Hermit; or, Wild Man of the Wood, was lately found murdered near his cave, on Sydenham-common. Three boys, who had been often to see the old man, came a day or two after the murder, in quest of him; one of them crawled in, and found that their old friend was missing, but that his bottle and bag were there. They soon afterwards found the body not far from the cave: it was pretty well covered with fern and furze, the old hat he usually wore was drawn over his face, which appeared bloody.—The jaw-bone of the deceased was found to be broken in two; a quantity of blood, in a coagulated state, was found in his mouth and throat. A large oak stick, with a hook, seven inches long, and upwards, was found close by the body.—The old man, from the make of

of his hut, and the smallness of the entrance, was under the necessity of crawling in head foremost; he would then move round, and lay himself down, and place his feet against the little defence he had to the entrance: this rendered it very difficult to get in upon him, and therefore it is presumed the long hooked stick was put in to get hold of his head or mouth, and thereby turn his head and body round that they might drag him out; for, when found, his head was towards the cave in lieu of his feet.—On the whole, the fracture of his jaw-bone, and the consequent extravasation of blood, was, in the opinion of a respectable surgeon, who went into the wood to see the corpse, the cause of his death. Coroner's inquest: Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. An immense number of men, women and children, among whom were several of the most respectable inhabitants of the parish, (who had known and respected the deceased in his life-time) followed the corpse (after his daughter and her husband) to the place of interment, the chapel-ground at Dulwich. Three Gypsies have been since apprehended, and committed for trial, on suspicion of being concerned in the above shocking murder. The eccentricities of the above unfortunate old man have, for a number of years past, been the subject of mirth, to those who have visited Norwood and its vicinity. Upwards of twenty-eight years ago, he obtained leave of the Governors of Dulwich College, to form himself a dwelling on their ground, in the neighbourhood of Sydenham-common and Dulwich-wood. This dwelling, which was the child of his own fancy, was far secluded from any other, and consisted of an excavation in the earth, thatched in with fern, under-wood, &c. In this cave, or hermitage, he lived for a series of years—his daily employment being to work in the gardens of the neighbouring gentry, by whom, from the simplicity of his manners, he was much liked. He always returned to his cave to sleep; and, on Sundays, used to sell beer, make tea, &c. to such as curiosity might lead to visit his cell, of whom, in the summer, there were many. About five or six years ago, some villains broke into his cave, beat him cruelly, and robbed him of twelve shillings. After this he deserted his abode, and slept in the hay-lofts, stables, &c. of those with whom he had been at work. Drawn, however, by some strange impulse to his former mode of life, he returned to his cave; after which he altered the construction of it, digging it with a mouth, resembling an oven, into which he had just room to crawl.

On Tuesday, Nov. 16, six days before the vessel (in which he was failing to Italy for the recovery of his health) reached the port of Leghorn, Robert Cappe, M. D. of York, in the 31st year of his age.—The eminence to which he had attained in his profession, at

this early period of life, fully justified the expectations which had been raised by the honours conferred upon him in London and in Edinburgh, and afforded the strongest additional testimony to his talents and his acquisitions. The coolness and discrimination which he discovered in the investigation of disease, and the uniform delicacy, yet firmness, of his conduct, when called to act with others of the same profession, commanded their respect and esteem; while the success which so generally attended his skilful and judicious treatment of disease, produced an unlimited confidence, highly favorable to the repose and recovery of his patient; and his kind and unwearied assiduities excited not merely the gratitude, but the affection, of those who submitted themselves to his care. He never entered the sick-chamber but the countenance of the sufferer was enlivened with hope: he never left it, but the heart of the patient expanded with emotions of thankfulness and esteem. Towards the poor, his humanity was unbounded; and the gratuitous services which he devoted to them, were performed with as much zeal, and as much cheerfulness, as those which were purchased by the most rich and elevated.—Such was he in his professional character. In private life, his manners were mild and amiable; yet, upon every proper occasion, his conduct was marked by vigour and decision. His conversation was uniformly cheerful, and frequently enriched by an unassuming display of very extensive information. His active mind, aided by uncommon industry, had gone far beyond the limits of medical science, and exercised itself, with very considerable success, upon subjects of general knowledge, taste, and literature: yet he was so unaffectedly modest, so utterly a stranger to every ostentatious wish, that, although in his society the wisest might be instructed, the most ignorant were never made to feel their inferiority. To those who enjoyed his friendship, he was most affectionate and sincere—to all with whom he was connected in the common intercourse of life, he displayed an affability and politeness, which were in him the sure indications of a virtuous and benevolent heart. A more irreproachable, a more useful life, few ever passed; and few will ever die more justly, and sincerely lamented.

At Mr. Norman's, picture-frame maker, in the Strand, Mr. J. Girtin, a young artist of most promising and uncommon talents. He was born on the 18th of February, 1773, and died on the 9th of November, 1801. His complaint was an asthma, with which he was afflicted for many years, and his illness was very painful; but though of so long continuance, he bore it with manly fortitude; and a short time before his death, he said, when Dr. Monro once attended him, "I do not care what you do with me, if you will only put me in such a way that I can continue

to make drawings." Such was his attachment to his profession, that he worked at it only eight days before he died. Before the loss of his health his spirits were eminently high. He was interred at St. Paul's, Covent Garden; his remains being attended by Sir William Beechey, Mr. Hearne, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Eldridge, who thus paid their last tribute of respect to talents which they were so eminently qualified to appreciate. He was instructed in the first rudiments of his art by a drawing-master, of the name of Fisher, who then lived in Aldersgate street; and he was for a short time the pupil of Mr. Dayes. He early made nature his model; but the first master that struck his attention forcibly was Canaletti. Sir Joshua Reynolds was accustomed to say, that the colouring of Rubens was sun-shine; and this Girtin seems to have felt, for in the latter part of his life he feebly studied the colouring of that great master. He was the first who introduced the custom of drawing upon cartridge paper; by which means he avoided that spotty, glittering glare, so common in drawings made on white paper; and some of his later productions have as forcible and spirited an effect as an oil picture, and are more clear. In his first manner he made the outline with a pen, but lately did away that hard outline, which gives so edgy an effect to drawings that are not in other respects destitute of merit; and, having first given his general forms with Indian ink, finished his work by putting on his different tints. This may be considered as a new school; and, if judiciously managed, is certainly a great improvement in the art. It has been said, that he made great use of the rule, and produced some of his most forcible effects by trick:—nothing can be more opposite to truth. His eye was peculiarly accurate; and by that he formed his judgment of proportions. Whoever inspected his pallet would find it covered with a greater variety of tints than almost any of his contemporaries employed.—Mr. Moore was his first patron, and with him he went a tour into Scotland. The prospects he saw in that country gave that wildness of imagery to the scenery of his drawings, by which they are so pre-eminently distinguished. He also went with Mr. Moore to Peterborough, Litchfield, and Lincoln; and indeed to many other places remarkable for their rich scenery, either in nature or architecture. That gentleman has a drawing that Girtin made of Exeter cathedral, which was principally coloured on the spot where it was drawn; for he was so uncommonly indefatigable, that when he had made a sketch of any place, he never wished to quit it until he had given it all the proper tints. This we particularly notice, because it was generally supposed he was careless in making his sketches, when, in fact, he was

remarkably accurate in making them, though very careless of them after they were made. He was early noticed by Lord Howwood, Mr. Laflamme, and Doctor Moore; in whose collections are some of those fine specimens of the arts, by the study of which he formed his taste. The Doctor has in his possession some of his earliest, and many of his finest, drawings. He painted two pictures in oil; the first was a View in Wales, which was exhibited, and much noticed, in 1801; and the second, the Panorama View of London, which is now on exhibition in Spring Gardens, and may, if taken in all its points, be fairly considered as the most classical picture that has yet been painted in that branch of the art, which may fairly be denominated the *triumph of perfection*. About twelve months before his death he went to France, where he staid till May. His last, and indeed his best, drawings were the Views of Paris, which were purchased by Lord Essex, and from which his brother intends publishing engravings. These views were taken at different times of the day; and, as the Parisians are rather jealous of any person, especially a foreigner, taking views of their metropolis, he, on those occasions, usually took a coach for a given number of hours, and stopped opposite to the place of which he intended to make a design; and he was so anxious to get the tints of nature, that he frequently remained in it the whole day. He etched all the plates in the soft ground, so that they have all the effect of drawings. He delineated two of the scenes at Covent Garden theatre; one a view of the *Concierge* at Paris, for a pantomime of *Djeh-din*'s, and the other the *Rue St. Denis*. Mr. Opie painted his portrait on a three-quarter canvas, and Mr. Edridge painted him in miniature; both of them are good pictures, and strongly resemble the original. He had a mask taken from his face, and from that mask Mr. Garrard, the animal-painter, intends turning a bust.

Aged 77, at his house in Salter's-hall-court, Gilbert Thompson, M.D. of the Royal College of Physicians, London. He was born at Warrington on the 5th of December, 1726; his parents being of the society of Friends. He was educated under the tuition of his uncle, Gilbert Thompson, who was of the same society, and an eminent school-master at Laukey, near Warrington. Although Dr. Thompson received from his uncle a competent fortune, yet he went to study medicine at Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1753, having published a *Thesis de Exercitatione*. He settled as a physician in London in 1754, and was some time afterwards admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1771 he married Mary Edmondson, of Wray, in Lancashire, who has survived him. He succeeded the late

late Dr. John Fothergill, as physician to the Friends' School and workhouse, Ilington-road, in the year 1764. Dr. Thompson was secretary to that most respectable Society of Physicians\* in London, which published the "Medical Observations and Inquiries," in six volumes. The arrangement, revision, and correction, of the papers composing that valuable work principally rested with him. After the death of Dr. Fothergill, the secretary, at the request of the society, drew up a short account of the life and writings of their deceased member, which was published in 1781.—When Miller, who was both an engraver and a botanist, published, under the patronage of Dr. Fothergill, his magnificent "Illustration of the Sexual System of Linnæus," in 1777, Dr. Thompson was engaged to write the Latin explanation of the plates: this he performed in a very masterly manner, and added a preface entirely of his own composition. Linnæus was so much pleased with the work, particularly with the engravings, that, in one of his letters, he says: "*Figuree sunt et pulchriores, et accuratiores, quam ullæ quas vidit mundus a condito erit.*"—Dr. Thompson had a minute and critical knowledge of the ancient Greek and Roman languages. In early life he occupied himself night and day in studious attention to the purest of the classic authors; and had transfused into his own mind their sentiments and modes of expression. The poets he had mostly committed to memory, so that whoever in company began to repeat a line or sentence of Homer, &c. without being able to conclude, Dr. Thompson could instantly supply the rest. His favourite indeed was the poet of *Asia Minor*. Pope's *Iliad* he considered as a fine poem, but as not affording any specimen of Hæmeric versification. He wished to rub off the elegant uniform varnish with which Pope had softened the frequent ruggedness of the original, and partly concealed the antiquated, but interesting, simplicity of manners and address among the Greeks, before their age of refinement.—More than forty years ago, Dr. Thompson formed the design of publishing the *Iliad* in English blank verse. He completed the ninth book, and translated the similes throughout, with other beautiful

passages; most of which appear in a volume of Poems, printed by Phillips, 1801. These imitations are thought by critics to express Homer's manner more correctly than any other version of him in our language. Dr. Thompson's own poems, annexed to his imitations of the Classics, have likewise considerable merit; yet his diffidence respecting them prevented their being committed to the press till after his 74th year. The studious retiring disposition, the simplicity of appearance, and the modest deportment of Dr. Thompson did not immediately recommend him, as a physician, among the busy inhabitants of an immense commercial city. However, from the year 1770, till the accumulating maladies of age began to oppress him, he was extensively employed in the profession; his learning, skill, solicitude, and unobscuring integrity having produced their right effect, through the medium of one who took time to ascertain that merit, of which the possessor himself made no display. As he was ever attentive to the cry of the poor, they also found easy access to him, so as to enjoy the advantages both of his skill and benevolence. While the physician thus devoted his day to professional and social duties, who could refuse the man of letters, the poet, his hour of evening converse with Hesiod, Homer, Musæus, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, and Juvenal? As to Dr. Thompson, these delights of his youth became the solace of his declining years, nor lost their charm "while memory held its seat." Dr. Thompson observed in company a strict decorum of behaviour, and was never forward in delivering his opinion. He pursued the strictest line of moral conduct; not, however, adopting the morality recommended from its fineness, by his eloquent friends at the Academic Grove. Neither did he, like some other ancient philosophers, cultivate virtue for its own sake. His correctness of morals immediately resulted from the principles of pure apostolic Christianity, with which his infant mind had been carefully imbued; and which were fixed there, at a maturer age, in fullness of faith. Few men, perhaps, have better put in practice, or with less ostentation, than Dr. Thompson, the precepts of the Gospel. Kind, compassionate, friendly, unassuming, and fearful of giving offence even to a child, he acquired the friendship and esteem of all good men who had communication with him; and found no enemies, but those who were conscious of having injured or ill-treated him without a cause. Dr. Thompson readily adhered to the religious community in which he was born. He likewise assisted in conducting its internal economy; the effects of which are well known and admired even by those who have not learned how those effects are produced.

\* Among the members of this society were Dr. Fothergill, Dr. W. Hunter, Dr. W. Pitts, Dr. Wilbraham, Dr. Brocklesby, Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Morris, Dr. R. H. Saunders, Sir William Watson, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Dickson, and Dr. Solander. Dr. Morris, who has retired into the country, is now the only surviving member.—The society met every fortnight at the Mitre Tavern, Fleet-street. A president was elected from the body annually.



# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.*

•• *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A plan is in contemplation to establish four different schools of board, education, industry, &c. for poor children, in four different parts of the county of Durham, there being already an endowment of lands vested in certain trustees, named governors, for this purpose, to which the Lord Bishop of Durham has made a considerable addition, by a munificent allotment of 100 acres, of certain commons that are intended to be inclosed. The above acres are situated in lands that are very improvable, so as to render it highly probable that the endowment will continue to increase, according to the relative value of money.

It is intended to make a turnpike road from Thirsk, through the west part of Cleveland, to Yarm, by which the towns of Stockton, Sunderland, Newcastle, and the two Shields, will be enabled to communicate with the great road to London, in a straighter and better line. The new road, by avoiding Boroughby-bank, and being much shortened between Ingleby and Crayborne, will make the distance from Ferrybridge by Wetherby, Borough bridge, Thirsk, Ingleby, Yarm, Stockton, Castle Eden, and Sunderland, to Newcastle, five miles nearer than by York, Northallerton, Darlington, and Durham; and the whole line, with the exception of some hills between Stockton and Sunderland, (to avoid which exertions are now making,) will be nearly level. The proposed new line of communication will likewise be the means of affording a mere speedy intercourse, by post, between the principal stations of the coal-trade, &c. particularly Newcastle with London and other parts of the island. The establishment of a mail, which shall reach Newcastle before 10 o'clock in the morning, from the south, and return between two and three in the afternoon, is likewise in contemplation.

Mr. Greathed has lately constructed a new model of a LIFE BOAT, which is justly considered as an improvement upon his original plan; it is calculated for being used by vessels of every description as a *long boat*, incapable of being sunk. A sliding keel is placed below the boat, through the centre, which is perfectly manageable by means of a rudder. This valuable improvement bids fair for universal adoption, and is pregnant with the most extensive usefulness, as it is not limited to cases of shipwreck merely, but is equally calculated for general purposes.

Bills of Mortality for Newcastle and Gateshead, 1802.—Baptisms 1016.—Marriages 286.—Burials 729, exclusive of those interred at the Ballast Hills; in number 782.

*Married.*] Mr. Perry, currier, of Yarm, to Miss Gibson, of Durham.—Lieut. Wilfon, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Young, of Berwick.

At Newcastle, Mr. J. Anderson, joiner and composition-maker, to Miss M. Ridley, of the Ouseburn.—Mr. J. Dixon, iron-merchant, to Miss Rawling, of Marshal Lands, niece of T. Maddison, esq. of Birtley.—Captain Lotherington, of Wearmouth, to Miss Wilkinson, of Sunderland.

At Earsdon, in Northumbetland, the Rt. Hon. John Lord Delaval, to Miss Knight.—C. Page, esq. of Upper Guildford-street, London, to Miss M. Robinson, of Middle Hendon, near Sunderland.—Mr. W. Davison, druggist, of Alnwick, to Miss Winship, of Gosforth Barr.—E. C. Holgate, esq. of Thornton Curtis, Lincolnshire, to Miss Maling, of the Grange, near Sunderland.

At Drum, J. Outram, esq. manager of the Clyde iron-works, to Miss E. Knox.

At St. Helen's Auckland, Mr. J. Todd, to Mrs. J. Hodson. Their united ages amount to 142 years!—Captain J. Pearson, ship-owner, in South Shields, to Miss Dixon, of Cox Close.—Captain Palmer, of the ship Betty, of Sunderland, to Miss Paling, daughter of Mr. T. Paling, ship-owner, also of Sunderland.—The Rev. J. Henderson, minister of the Associate Congregation in Hawick, to Miss C. Dixon, of Halfpenny Burn.

At North Berwick, Mr. R. Conningham, manufacturer, to Miss Isabella Oliver, daughter of Mr. R. Oliver, surgeon.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, in her 37th year, Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. W. Spencer, draper.—Mr. Jon. Ward, many years clerk of the chapel on the bridge.—Mr. B. Manchester, ship-owner.—Mrs. Bateman, relict of the late Mr. Bateman, many years clerk in the banking-house of Sir W. Ridley, bart. and Co. of this town.—Advanced in years, Capt. Frank, many years commander of the *Priscilla*, Greenland ship, of this port.—Aged 79, Mr. W. Stokoe, formerly a master builder.—Aged 75, universally regretted, Mr. J. Harle, landing-surveyor of the customs at this port.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Connet, staymaker.—In his 34th year, Mr. T. Sanderson, flax-dresser.—Mrs. Sands, mother of Mr. Sands, stationer.—Aged 47, Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Mr. J. Wright, hatcher.—Aged 43, Mr. W. Cousins, formerly a hatter.—Mr. Rigg, furrier-merchant.—Aged 80, Miss F. Charlton.—W. Fearon, esq. barrister, and recorder of Berwick.—Mr. V. Kirkup, corn-merchant.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. T. Brown, saddler.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Cook.—Mr. J. Smith, printer,

In Gateshead, Mrs. Bulman, shopkeeper.

At Durham, in his 22d year, J. Poits, esq. He had lately come to the possession of a very considerable fortune.

At Alnwick, aged 69, Mr. J. France, innkeeper, and formerly an officer in the excise.

—Aged 89, Mr. R. Russell.—Aged 28, Miss E. Fenwick. She suddenly fell from her chair, and expired immediately.

At Tynemouth, suddenly, Mr. Rose.

At Morpeth, Mrs. M. English, widow.—Aged 102, Mrs. A. Dixon, innkeeper.—Mr. H. Sadler, publican.—Aged 52, Mr. T. Hudson, butcher.—Aged 68, Mr. J. Embleton.

At Darlington, Mr. W. Askew, better known by the whimsical name of *Roaring Jake*.—Aged 36, Mr. S. Hodgson, late a wine merchant at Richmond in Yorkshire.—Mr. G. Harperley, formerly a considerable manufacturer.

At Sunderland, Miss Isab. Pumphon, daughter of Mr. T. Pumphon, ship owner.—Aged 55, Mrs. Sharp.

At Bishop Wearmouth, in the parish house, Mr. Turner Wilson, formerly game-keeper to the late Sir Richard Hilton, of Hilton Castle.

At Berwick, aged 23, Mr W. Good, printer.

At South Shields, Mr. J. Wilson, schoolmaster.—Aged 77, Mrs. E. Smith, mother-in-law of Mr. Wilson.—Aged 80, Mr. J. Greathead, late comptroller of the salt duties of the port and district of Newcastle.—Aged 70, Mr. Cuthbert Marshall, ship owner.—Mr. J. Hepple, butcher.

In October last, in the island of Jamaica, Mr. R. Pewter Morton, son of Mr. W. Morton, late of Chester Hill.

Aged 72, Mr. J. Pringle, tenant in Clifton Cote.

At Chester-le-Street, aged 91, Mrs. S. Saikeld, widow.—Aged 33, Mrs. Rogers.

At Ulgham, near Morpeth, aged 82, Lawson Armstrong, esq.

At Boston, in New England, Mr. R. Ridley, brother of Mr. B. Ridley, of Newcastle. He served as a lieutenant in the British Navy, during the whole of the American war.

Aged 36, the benevolent Mrs. Allgood, of Nawick, in Northumberland; a lady of truly amiable life and manners, whose loss will be severely felt by her domestics, and the neighbouring poor.

In his 37th year, at Ravenworth Hillhead, near Newcastle, Mr. J. Rawling, jun.

At the Ouseburn, aged 77, Mr. H. Watson, many years principal mason at Blagdoe.

At Cullercoats, near North Shields, Mrs. Shevill, innkeeper.

At the Low Lights, North Shields, Mr. Ab. Brown, chimney-sweeper and razor-grinder; in which humble occupations, by management and economy, he was enabled to accumulate the sum of one thousand pounds. He was a kind master to his numerous apprentices.

At Warkworth, aged 62, Mr. H. Muers, master of the Sun inn.

At Branton, R. Foster, esq. one of the Duke of Northumberland's commissioners,

Aged 77, Mr. Luke Long, of eccentric memory; better known to his fellow townsmen by the appellation of *Dr. Long*. At an early period of his life, he was employed as a surgeon or a surgeon's mate, in different ships on the coast of Africa; and hence his *exploits*, *adventures*, and *hair-breadth escapes*, became, ever after, during life, the common topics of his, if not prolix, yet certainly *unlascivious*, conversation, and, particularly so, on convivial occasions. Having early acquired, by happily copying the fables of his profession, a sort of dignified countenance, and a solemn, pompous demeanour, accompanied with a venerable mode of address, he was frequently admitted to the company of men much above his own rank and station in life; and being a jovial member of the festive board, it was no uncommon thing to see him placed in a respectable seat at corporation dinners, and other distinguished festivals. The flashes of his wit, on these occasions, being never spoiled with too much polishing, were happily calculated to create the animated pun, and by exciting merriment, "to set the table on a roar." His *metrical* compositions, which, to say the truth, were never too much loaded with erudition, will, doubtless, be long remembered by the visitors at the Mansion-house, as samples of the doctor's humour; and the songs which were prepared for such occasions, and sung by him with wonderful animation, and with no small share of sapient glee, will, no doubt, be quoted as proofs of his *good-natured genius*. In the early part of his life, after he became stationary in Newcastle, he was for some time employed as an apothecary in the town; but the various improvements that had taken place in the science having greatly outrun his former studies and early acquirements, the business gradually dwindled into insignificance, and he was afterwards obliged to stock his shop with other articles besides those of Daffy's elixir, Anderson's pills, &c. The singular medley he thus associated together would form a curious catalogue, containing, like the village barber's shop:

"Pomatum pots, rollers, and musty perfumes,  
Remnants of stumps, a broken case of lancets;  
Leaches and genuine corn-salve, made a shew."

Besides a good assortment of ribbons, tapes, blacking-balls and brushes. The doctor had something to relate of every person and subject; but every thing new was almost sure to meet his reprehension, and the disappointments and failures of others, which he pretended to have foreseen, the severity of his sarcasms. He had a particular fluency for telling stories; and, on the whole, we may apply to this eccentric character, the following parody on our great dramatic poet:

"Noting his shippancy, to myself I said,  
And if a man did wish to hear a tale,  
Secrets of families, or affairs of state,  
Here lived an oily toogoe would tell it him."

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

<sup>1</sup> The Right Hon. Lord Lowther proposes to re-erect, in the ensuing spring, that ancient and beautiful pillar, commonly known by the name of King Edward's monument, on Burgh-marth, in Cumberland, which fell down some years ago. Soon after its fall, a gentleman, who resided at a considerable distance, to manifest his regard for his natal soil, proposed a subscription for rebuilding this very venerable piece of antiquity; but although many persons were desirous of seeing it again, in a posture which had called the storms of 490 winters, nothing has hitherto been done towards effecting the purpose. His Lordship likewise intends to restore the whole of the old inscription, and to join an additional one suited to the occasion.

Government having lately directed surveys to be made, with a view to ascertain the state of the harbour of Port Patrick, on the west of Scotland, it has been suggested by a correspondent of the Carlisle Journal, as a very desirable improvement, that a port and harbour should be established at Port Norfolk, a small bay a few miles to the southward of Port Patrick, it having good anchoring ground, in a proper depth of water, and, if a pier were formed there, which might be done at a moderate expense, it would, doubtless, protect a limited number of vessels in stormy weather. From this bay vessels may sail, when they cannot from Port Patrick; and by means of these two places, the packets may sail at all times. The harbour of Port Patrick is very confined as to space, and is, likewise, much exposed to a very tempestuous sea; so that with south west winds, vessels are sometimes detained for several weeks, to the great inconvenience of passengers, and the detriment of trade, where regularity and dispatch are generally of the utmost importance. The other part of the survey ordered by Government extending to the situation of the roads and bridges between Carlisle and Port Patrick, it is observed, by the above correspondent, that several of the Galloway roads have already been greatly improved, and may be even produced a good main for road-making; and that the remaining portion of roads are mostly in a fair way of being rendered as perfect as possible, both as to facilities and distance. From Dumfries to Carlisle, much remains still to be done; the principal feature is the carrying a new road from near Gretna across the river at Garriestown, and from thence, in nearly a straight and level line, to Carlisle. This would have a distance of about five miles in twenty-two; and convert what is now two stages, (between Annan and Carlisle) into one stage. This is rendered still more important, by another consideration, viz. that the road from Glasgow, Greenock, and Paisley, into England, would be materially beneficially tri- in improvement, as well as by that from Port Patrick. There is, it is well known, an excellent situation for a bridge at

Garriestown; it may be founded upon a rock, and as the materials are at a moderate distance, the expense will be comparatively small. A final bridge will likewise be necessary over the stream or rivulet, called the Sark. But this improvement, it is added, will be very imperfect, so long as the bridge at Carlisle shall remain in its present inconvenient and dangerous state. As that city is the centre where all these roads now meet, it is much to be desired that a new bridge may be erected over the river Eden. A good bridge, with commodious entrances and a clear space, fine air and engaging prospects, (which would be acquired by removing the walls,) would render the city of Carlisle not only the resort of manufacturers, but the admiration of people of taste and fortune.

There is an ancient cupboard now in the possession of a gentleman at Cattermough, which, from the date inscribed upon it, appears to have been made in the year 1197. It is supposed to have belonged to the family of the *Schairs*; their arms and initials being still to be seen upon it. The fashion of this truly venerable piece of furniture is, of itself, a very singular, striking, and highly interesting subject of curiosity.

It is intended shortly to erect a bridge over the water of Liddal, near Penton Linns, betwixt the counties of Dumfries and Cumberland.

*Married.*] At Whitehaven, Mr. R. Benson, attorney, of Cattermough, to Miss A. Charnbre.

At Harringtoo, Captain Atkinson, of the ship Alliance, of Whitehaven, to Miss Mac Min.

At Carlisle, Mr. Baker, muslin manufacturer, to Miss Story.—The Rev. E. Rawcote, to Miss E. Grisdale.—Mr. J. Elliott, banker's clerk, to Miss D. Lumsby, of Newtown.

At Workington, Mr. Hanoyide, saddler, to Mrs. Irving.

At Corney, Mr. J. Pritt, schoolmaster, to Miss A. Steele.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mrs. E. Hind, wife of Mr. J. Hind, clerk to Mr. Scott, common carrier between Glasgow and Manchester.—Mrs. A. Kinson, wife of Mr. R. Atkinson, coachmaker.—Very suddenly, aged 40, Mrs. J. Duff.

In his 32d year, Mr. F. Pickering, saddler; a man who generously scorned the little arts of dissimulation, and whose fervent wish was to make his fellow creatures happy.

Aged 41, Mr. C. King, spirit merchant.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Moncreiffe, wife of Mr. W. Moncreiffe, of the Customs-house.—In the prime of life, though in an infirm state of health, Mr. Fleming, mate of the ship Cumberland.—In the prime of life, Mr. W. Courts, printer.—At an advanced age, the Rev. J. Favell.

At Workington, advanced in years, Mrs. Harriman, formerly of Brigham.

At Kendal, aged 47, Mr. W. Simpfoo.—  
Mrs.

Mrs. Rigge, wife of Mr. Isaac Rigge, card maker.—Mrs. Hunter, wife of Mr. B. Hunter, corn merchant.

At Cockermouth, in an advanced age, Mrs. S. Ramfay, a maiden lady.

At Harrington, in an advanced age, Mrs. Mac Gaa.

At Penrith, in his 77th year, Mr. T. Shepherd.

In Lamplugh, in his 70th year, Mr. P. Atkinson.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The Committee appointed for the management and disposal of the ground in the citadel, commonly called the garrison, of Kingston upon Hull, lately granted by Government to the Corporation and Trinity House of that town, have lately published an Advertisement in the Hull papers, offering to receive proposals from such person or persons as are willing to contract for pulling down the ancient wall, extending from the North Block-house, towards the New-cut on the garrison side; and for dressing the bricks and stones in the said wall; and for the forming and making a new road, from the ancient fort, called the Block-house, into the garrison; and for laying the rubbish to be taken from the materials of the said wall, upon such intended road, for the improvement thereof.

Application is making to Parliament in the present session, to obtain an act for lighting the streets and open passages in the town of Doncaster, and for preserving the foot paths and water pipes; for regulating the standing of stalls, carts, and carriages in the streets, fixing boxes for watchmen; regulating signs, sedan chairmen, &c. for preserving from injuries Hobcroft's Hill; and for removing all nuisances, encroachments, and obstructions, in the said town.

The ground designed for the making of a new dock at Hull, has been lately staked out, and it is intended to proceed upon the work without delay. The dock is to be seven acres in extent, including the space between the river Humber and Myton Gates.

A resolution has been lately entered into by the Dock Company of Hull, that a certain number of dolphins shall be erected in the fore-shore of the rivers Hull and Humber, opposite the town and the intended improvements, for the further convenience and security of shipping.

At a late meeting of land owners, &c. at Cottingham, near Hull, J. Rickard, esq. in the chair, it was resolved unanimously, that in the opinion of the meeting, a navigable canal from Cottingham to Hull, with an outlet to the river Humber, will be a great improvement to the town of Cottingham, of considerable advantage to the neighbourhood, and of evident public utility.

*Married.* At Hull, Mr. J. Fearn, linen-draper, to Miss Glendow, daughter of Mr. Glendow, ship-builder.—Mr. R. Jefferson, woollen-draper, to Miss M. Hardey, daughter of Mr. J. Hardey, farmer, of Barrow, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Milbourne, attorney, to Miss Pearson, milliner.—Mr. Mills, merchant, to Miss Stephenfon.

At Sheffield, Mr. G. Thompson, to Miss A. Ronky.—Mr. W. Hague, to Mrs. M. Betts.—Mr. Mackenzie, broker, to Miss S. Bell.

At Easingwold, Mr. T. Paul, jun. attorney, in New Malton, to Miss Pen. Wales, youngest daughter of W. Wales, esq. deceased, late clerk of the peace for the North Riding.—Mr. W. Hestline, jun. of Hood, near Thirsk, to Miss Dobson, of Ampleford.

At Pomfret, Mr. J. Hanka, nursery-man, &c. to Miss S. Dunhill.—Mr. Wilson, of Ackworth, to Miss Fowler.

In London, Mr. Grant, jeweller, of Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, to Miss Falconer, of Doncaster.

At Hornsea, T. Ledgard, esq. lieutenant in the Navy, son of the late Sir Digby Ledgard, of Canton, to Miss S. Bishop.—Mr. J. Crasland, attorney, of Bradford, to Miss Sowden, of Leeds.—Mr. Towers, linen-draper, of Hull, to Miss Serjeant, of Melton Ross, Lincolnshire.

At Hatfield, near Rotherham, H. Eustace Strickland, esq. youngest son of Sir George Strickland, bart. to Miss Cartwright, daughter of the Rev. Edm. Cartwright, of Woburn.

*Died.* At York, Mr. R. Huddleston, steward to R. Denison, esq. of Kilnwick, near Pocklington, and formerly of the Golden Fleece inn, in Leeds.

At Hull, aged 30, Mrs. A. Kirkur, widow of the late Mr. J. Kirkus, mate of the Bee, a revenue cutter.—Aged 39, Mrs. Rosa, wife of Mr. T. Rosa, tobacconist.—Aged 39, Mrs. Jackson, wife of Mr. Jackson, of the Admiral Rodney public-house.—Aged 29, Mrs. Waite, wife of Mr. R. Waite, sail-maker.—Aged 55, Miss A. Johnson, sister to Mr. Johnson, hosiery.—Aged 33, Mrs. S. C. Snowden.—Aged 29, Mrs. Sandford, wife of Mr. J. Sandford, publican.—Aged 102 years and 5 months, Mr. J. Thompson, father of the late Mr. J. Thompson, ship chandler.—Mrs. Renards, wife of Mr. Rennards, of the sugar-house.

At Tickhill, Miss Mary Hatfield, the daughter of the late Joseph Hatfield, esq. of Fishlake.

On the 6th of November, 1802, on his passage from Liverpool to Loughorn, whither he was going for the recovery of his health, Mr. Robert Capper, a young and promising physician of York; universally regretted by all who knew him. For a further account see page 83.

At Leeds, Mr. G. Dawson, attorney. Mr. T. Hannam, bookseller; a well-known local preacher in the societies of the New Methodist Itinerary.

Mr. S. Prior, mother to Mrs. Rhodes, of the Golden Lion inn.—In her 83d year, Mrs. M. Gray.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Gregory, joiner.—

Aged 39, Mrs. Calton, wife of Mr. Calton, linen draper.—Mr. R. Emmerfon, table-knife cutler.—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Rose, cutler.

At Wakefield, aged 72, Mr. W. Walker, surgeon, formerly of Hull.

At Whitby, aged 40, Mr. W. Dickinson, post-master.—Aged 68, Mr. T. Knaggs, ship-owner.—Aged 50, Mrs. Porritt, wife of Mr. G. Porritt, ship-owner.

Aged 94, Mrs. A. Bumb'ea. She lived in the same house with her two sisters; one of whom was older, and the other somewhat younger, than herself: these last are both alive. The eldest is a maiden lady, and frequently distinguishes herself by the epithet of the *Young Maid*.

At Doncaster, Mr. Smith, farmer to Sir George Cooke, bart.

At Beverley, aged 79, Mr. T. Jefferson, late a considerable miller.—Aged 89, Mrs. Piercy, widow, formerly of the Globe inn.—Mrs. Baldwin, mother of the late Mr. G. Baldwin, linen-draper.

In her tooth year, Mrs. Bulmer, of Buslinthorpe, near Leeds.

At Ulley, near Rotherham, R. Poynton, esq.

At Ackworth, in her 56th year, Mrs. Wilkinson.

At the island of Trinidad, Capt. T. Riddel, of the 14th regiment of foot, eldest son of T. Riddel, esq. of Scarborough.

At Paddington, near London, in his 39th year, Mr. T. Jenkinson, of Barnsley.

At Badsworth Hall, Capt. Cavendish Nevill, son of P. Nevill, esq. He served under the late General Abercromby, and was wounded in the campaign in Egypt.

On the 7th of October last, at Spanish Town, in the island of Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr. J. Radford, lieut. in the corps of Royal Engineers, and a son of the Rev. T. Radford, of Sheffield: a young gentleman of prepossessing manners, and great professional abilities.

On the 4th of December, in the prime of life, the Hon. G. Vere Hobart, lieutenant-governor of the island of Grenada, and late of Doncaster. He had landed only six weeks previous to his demise, and unfortunately fell a victim to the yellow fever, after an indisposition of four days.—Also, on the same day, Colonel Boyd, a relative of Mr. Hobart's by marriage, with whom he had embarked for that island.

#### LANCASHIRE.

Information respecting the state of British and foreign ships, that have entered inwards, and cleared outwards, at the port of Liverpool, from the 10th of October 1801, to the 10th of October 1802.

British ships, entered inwards in 1801	1331
Do. in 1802	1783
Foreign ships entered inwards in 1801	641
Do. in 1802	425

British ships clearing outwards for 1801	1694
Do. for 1802	2062
Foreign ships clearing out in 1801	705
Do. in 1802	461

If the increased tonnage of the ships, and the increased number of men employed in them, be considered; the result, as to the total increase and decrease, respectively, of the British and foreign ships would be found still more considerable—in 1801 the amount of the tonnage was 22,696—do. for 1802, 25,527.

A similar progressive increase of British ships, and a decrease of foreign ones, has been likewise observable, of late years, in the capital ports of Bristol, Hull, and Glasgow.

A more expeditious and less expensive mode of cleaning public roads and highways, than the one usually made use of, has been lately discovered by a person in the neighbourhood of Lancaster. It is performed by the simple operation of working a roller backwards and forwards, across the road. A wooden or cast-iron roller, two yards long, and two feet in diameter, by the labour of only two or three men, will cleanse a greater length of road, during rainy weather, than twenty stout men could perform in the usual way, and in the same space of time. A scraper is placed to as to take off any mire which might adhere to the roller.

The increase of population at the town of Preston has been astonishingly great of late years, and the buildings both public and private evince the progressive enlargement of commerce there, which a capital of 200,000l. would be very inadequate to maintain. The manufactures of the town are unassisted by peculiar streams of water. It is chiefly indebted for these advantages, to the assiduous exertions of J. Horrocks, esq. their present representative in parliament, as likewise to some other gentlemen and merchants of the town and neighbourhood, stimulated by his success.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. P. Scott, merchant, of Glasgow, to Miss Mair, of Bransley, in the island of Shetland.—Mr. J. Williamson, merchant, to Miss Tate.—Mr. T. Moss, druggist, to Miss E. Gregson.—Mr. Howarth, merchant, to Miss Robinson.—Mr. T. Whitby, to Miss Potter, daughter of the late Mr. G. Potter, attorney.—Mr. C. Jones, merchant, to Miss M. Welsh.—Mr. W. Hitchen, merchant, to Miss Webster, daughter of the late Captain Webster.

At Manchester, Mr. R. Dawson, manufacturer, to Miss Dickenson.—Mr. W. Mouncey, cotton-manufacturer, to Mrs. Burton.

At Lancaster, Mr. T. Jackson, cooper, to Miss A. Atkinson, milliner.

At Preston, Mr. R. Pollard, of the Cross Keys inn, to Miss Miller.

In the East Indies, G. C. Master, esq. of Croston, in this county, to Miss A. Campbell, daughter

daughter of Sir J. Campbell, bart. of Inverneil, Argyleshire.

Mr J. Marsden, cornfactor, of Manchester, to Miss Rhodes, of Leeds.

Mr C. Swainson, callico-printer, of Walton le Dale, near Preston, to Mrs. Warbrick, relict of Mr. T. Warbrick, attorney.—Mr. R. Wainley, mercer, of Preston, to Miss Dixon, of Goodenough.

Mr. Barnes, surgeon, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Hodgson, of Workington.

**Died.]** At Liverpool, Mrs. E. Cate.—Mrs. Beard.

At Manchester, Mrs. Phillips, wife of F. Phillips, esq.—Mr. E. Norris.

In Salford, Mr. J. Cnamock, shoe-maker, —Mr. J. Hancock.—Mr. R. Blonsley.

At his lodgings in this town, soon after his arrival from the Isle of Man, where he had been for the recovery of his health, Mr. J. Beever, son of J. Beever, esq. of Salford, Manchester.

In his 81st year, Mr. T. Statham.—Aged 17, Miss M. Woolrich, of the neighbourhood of Farnworth.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. R. Walker, engraver.

At Lancaster, aged 80, Mrs. Goss, widow.—Aged 70, Mrs. Tallon, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Tallon.—Mr. J. Young, of the Black Bull inn.—Mr. J. Fisher, butcher.—Mr. J. Robinson, master of the sloop Tiger, of this port. His death was occasioned by an unfortunate fall from the side of the vessel, two or three days preceding.

Aged 74, Mrs. E. Atkinson, a maiden lady.—Aged 63, Mrs. Horner, wife of Mr. R. Horner, brewer.

Mrs. Alice Radford, of Pendlebury, a virtuous wife, a tender mother to 17 children, and a generous benefactor to the neighbouring poor. This excellent woman was the first member and institutor of the Female Friendly Societies, in this county.

At Ulverstone, aged 27, Mrs. J. Gibson.

At Prescot, aged 45, Mr. H. Webster, of the Red Lion inn.

At Bolton le Moors, Mr. J. Hardman attorney.

At Warrington, Mrs. Skitt, wife of Mr. T. Skitt, merchant.

Mr. T. Lowndes, late librarian to the king, for more than 20 years; a situation for which he was extremely well qualified, having a general knowledge of literary characters and their works. He possessed a retentive memory, and had been favoured in his youth, with a liberal education.

#### CHESHIRE.

**Married.]** Rev. Mr. Jones, of Congleton, to Miss Bramwell, of Liverpool.—R. Richardson, esq. of Copenhurst, to Miss Bower, of Cheshire, in Derbyshire.—Mr. J. S. Rogers, merchant, of Cheshire, to Miss A. Hughes, of Croes, Howel.—S. Britain, esq. of Upton, near Chester, to Miss Hicks, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Hicks, formerly of Chester.—Mr. H. Whitfield, of Congleton,

to Miss Whillock, niece to Mr. Rowley, of Overton.

**Died.]** At Chester, Mrs. S. Baker.—In her 73d year, Mrs. Newell, widow.—Mrs. Bingley, wife of Mr. Alderman Bingley.—Aged 76, Mr. J. Saunders.—Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. Ellis, liquor-merchant.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. V. Evans, of the Bear and Billet public house; a woman of a truly humane and inoffensive character.

At Toxteth Park, Mr. H. Mulligan, a gentleman whose literary productions have already appeared before the public, and received its sanction, in a volume of poems, and whose posthumous works, if collected, will be found, it is expected, to merit a like favourable reception.

At Malpas, aged 50, T. Shone, butcher. His death is attributed to the circumstance of his having unfortunately fallen over a slab, which lay across the foot path between Whitechurch and Malpas and to his having afterwards, very unadvisedly, lain in his wet cloaths all night.

Mr. Embry, sen. of Park-hall.

Mr. Amery, of Caughall, near Chester.—In the township of Wrenbury, at the age of 105, Mrs. A. Edgley. She had enjoyed an uncommon share of good health and spirits, till about a year previous to her dissolution.

At Bedesgellen, Mrs. Pennant, relict of the late T. Pennant, esq. of Downing, and sister to the late Sir Roger Moyn, bart.

Aged 53, Mr. T. Ellis, attorney, of Pivychwell.—Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. Hughes, of the Fox inn, in Hwarden.—Mrs. Walchall, wife of P. Walchall, esq. of Wistaton.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

**Married.]** At Langley, near Derby, Mr. W. Osborne, of the Burroughs, to Miss Jerram.

In London, Mr. G. Bakewell, to Miss A. Swift, both of Derby.

Mr. J. Heathcote, butcher, of Sheffield, to Miss C. Marsh, of Dronfield.

**Died.]** At Derby, aged 69, Mrs. E. Boost, widow.—Aged 78, Mr. E. Hollinghead.—In her 20th year, Miss M. Bateman.

Aged 80, Mr. R. Wilde, of Haslop, near Bakewell.

Aged 56, Mr. J. Thacker, of Wilmills.

At Alfreton, Mrs. Cooper, a widow lady.

At Alvalton, aged 54, Mr. Holmes.

Aged 87, Mr. Blackwall, of Blackwall.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Epitome of baptisms, burials, and marriages, for the three parishes of St. Mary's, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter's, in the town of Nottingham. Mr. May, total of baptisms, 949; increased in baptisms this year, 94.—Burials, 619; decreased in burials, 158.—St. Nicholas, baptisms, 104; increased, 13.—Burials, 121; decreased, 1.—St. Peter, baptisms, 89; burials, 84; increase in baptisms, 10; decrease in burials, 10.

**Married.]** At Wilsford, Mr. Clayton, engraver,

sier, of Upton, near Southwell, to Miss Harard.

Mr. Rathill, surgeon, of Walthamstow, Essex, to Miss Isabel's Graves, late of Woolaton, near Nottingham.—Mr. J. Taylor, shoemaker, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Brown, of Bolsover.

**Died.]** At Nottingham, in her 80th year, Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Mr. Richardson, mercer, and late matron of the General Hospital.—Mrs. Smith.—Also a few days after, J. Smith, gent. husband of the lady whose death is here announced.—Mrs. Swan, wife of Mr. C. Swan, draper.—Mr. Grant, shoemaker.

At Farnsfield, in his 19th year, Mr. H. Bucklow, farmer.

In her 32d year, Mrs. Sharp, wife of Mr. Sharp, junior, miller, &c. of Cotham.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a late meeting of proprietors interested in the commons of Holbeach and Whaplod, it was unanimously resolved, that in the opinion of the meeting, it will be expedient to have an immediate inclosure of the said commons, and that the said inclosure will be advantageous to the proprietors at large.

Great rejoicings have lately taken place at Oakham, in consequence of the canal from Melton to that town having become navigable.

**Married.]** At Sutterton, near Boston, Mr. Simons, grazier, of Frampton, to Miss Caborne.

In London, G. Holford, esq. of this county, to Miss A. Daniel, of Lifford, in Ireland.

The Rev. W. Nettleship, rector of Fairfold, in this county, to Miss Buckley, of Langley Park, Bucks.

At Boston, Captain Massam, to Miss Drake.

At Lincoln, Captain Wrangham, to Miss Dunn, of Louth.

The Rev. P. Curtois, rector of Hanworth, to Miss Lathe, daughter of Sir James Lathe, bart.

**Died.]** At Lincoln, aged 50, Mrs. Lings, wife of Mr. Lings, butcher.

Aged 66, Mr. W. Wian, weaver. For many years he was master of the Society of ringers, in the Cathedral at St. Peter's Church at Arches. At the interment of his remains, a solemn dumb peal was rung at the latter church, according to custom.

At Stamford, aged 82, Mrs. Fardell, mother of Mr. Fardell, butcher.—Aged 39, Mrs. Barnes, wife of J. Barnes, gent. and late of Thurlby.—Aged 78, Mrs. Parker, widow.

At Spalding, Mr. Gardiner, merchant.

At Walsingham, near Gainsbro', aged 60, Mr. R. Brooke, farmer and grazier.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

A letter has been received by the Secretary of the Leicester Infirmary, from Messrs. Browne and Gilborne, purporting, that these two latter gentlemen, as trustees for distributing the property of the late Isaac Haw-

kins, esq. of Burton-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire (bequeathed to the trustees for charitable uses) have agreed to allot to the Leicester Infirmary the sum of 1500l. 3 per cent. Consol. stock, together with 70l. per annum. They have also notified their intention to assign the sum of 1000l. short ann. to the Lunatic Asylum, of Leicester. In consequence of the above information, the number of beds in the Infirmary has been increased, and the weekly payments of the lunatic patients has been diminished as in the week; and such other measures are meant to be grounded upon these very liberal donations, as shall be hereafter deemed expedient by the Governors of the Infirmary.

**Married.]** At Barwell, J. Pearson, esq. of Tottenhall, Staffordshire, to Miss Hooke; eldest daughter of the late G. P. Hooke, esq. Lieut. Col. of the 17th regt. of Foot.

At Leicester, Mr. W. Oldacre, of Little Orton-house, near Atherstone, to Miss Read, of Sutton, in the parish of Broughton Ashley.

At Loughboro', Mr. S. Adams, printer and bookseller, to Miss Shuttlewood.

At Hinckley, Mr. J. Garner, hosier, to Miss Gunton.

**Died.]** At Leicester, Mrs. Coutts, wife of Mr. Coutts, of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, London.—Mr. E. Bankait, hosier.

At Lutterworth, aged 30, Mrs. Oliver, wife of Mr. Oliver, bookseller.

Mr. Prior, an eminent grazier, of Desford.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

**Married.]** Mr. Dale, sadler, of Uttoxeter, to Miss L. Deckerfon, of Stafford.—Mr. W. E. Johnson, only son of D. Johnson, of Portway-house, to Miss Moggrioge, of Birmingham.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Price, draper, of Bilston, to Miss A. Pedley.—Mr. T. Marriott, of Armington, in Warwickshire, to Miss A. Ball, of Thorpe Gosse, in this county.—Mr. Brown, carrier, to Miss Adams, both of Newcastle, in this county.

**Died.]** At Litchfield, aged 65, Mr. Morgan, stationer.—Mrs. Brown.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. E. Downes

At Tamworth, aged 63, Mr. W. Lyon, surgeon.

At Walsall, aged 66, Mrs. H. Nicholls, widow.

Aged 81, P. Buikley, esq. of Huntley Hall, near Cheadle.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

**Married.]** At Birmingham, Mr. J. Pratt, to Miss Dubbs, of Lifford.—Mr. E. Bickley, to Miss E. Cooper, of Oldbury.

**Died.]** At Birmingham, aged 65, Mrs. Horton.—Mrs. Percival, wife of Mr. J. Percival, stonemason.—Mrs. Collins, of the White Horse public-house.—Aged 82, Mrs. Adams, mother of Mrs. Lyndon, at the Minerva tavern.—In his 74th year, Mr. J. Phillips, senior, wood-turner.

At the hotel in this town, Mrs. Styles, of Kidderminster.—Mrs. Darby, wife of Mr. E. Darby,

Darby, Se-maker.—In her 64th years, Mrs. S. Sly, relict of the late Mr. J. Sly, plater.—Mrs. Cannock.—Aged 80, Mrs. Proctor, formerly of the Golden Cup public-house.—Far advanced in years, Mrs. Cracknell, formerly of the Bell inn.—Mr. P. Aftbury.—Mr. T. Rock.—In her 27th year, Miss Harris, eldest daughter of J. Harris, Bac. Mus. and organist in this town.

At Coventry, Miss Twigg.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Vernon.

At Dudley, in his 45th year, Mr. R. Parsons, ironmonger.

In his 82d year, in consequence of a paralytic stroke, Mr. Brunton, an eminent fishman, &c. Late of Perry-hill, near Birmingham.

At Solihull, aged 94, Mr. P. Holmes.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

It appears, from a letter of Mr. Telford to the proprietors of the Ellesmere Canal, that this very important undertaking will be completed in little more than two years. (By too much haste to finish them, many works of a like kind have lately suffered a very material injury.) A large extent of country will be then supplied by means of it, with coal, lime, slate, timber, iron, lead, and merchandise of every description. The shares, however, for some time past, have been much below their real value; and many individuals have been obliged to sell out, at a very great loss, from their inability to pay their instalments.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Linell, bookseller, to Miss A. Cotton.—Mr. Weston, to Miss Fawcett.

Mr. E. Hughes, tanner, of Prees, to Miss H. Morris, of Mertonston.

At Rockwardine, Mr. E. Oakley, maltster, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Phillips.

At Hammer, in Flintshire, the Rev. R. Parker, vicar of Loppington, in this county, to Miss Edwards.

At Hopefay, Mr. Urwick, master of the academy at Clungerford, to Miss Dean.—Mr. T. Hilditch, mercer, of Oswestry, to Miss Ireland, of Wem.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, of a deep decline, Mr. C. West, an excellent portrait and profile painter.—Mrs. Macmichael, wife of Mr. Macmichael, of the Banks.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. A. Smith, confectioner.—At a very advanced age, Mr. O. I. Lloyd, maltster.

At Oswestry, Mr. A. Jones.—Miss J. Phipps.

At Wem, Mrs. Jeffries.

At Longdon, in his 70th year, Mr. Hesketh, formerly of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Husky, formerly a baker in Shrewsbury.—H. C. Pelham, esq. of Counde Hall.—Aged 95, Mr. T. Griffiths, of Woodbeach Mill, near Bishop's Castle.—Mr. Pearson, of the Wyle Cop.—Mr. Rowlands, a respectable farmer, of Payton.—Mr. Ratcliffe, sen. of Knuckin,

At Whitechurch, within a few days of completing her 76th year, Mrs. Edwards, widow of the late Mr. E. Edwards, currier.—Mr. Taylor, gardener.—Mr. Baker, farmer.—Aged 70, Mrs. Davis.

At Cardigan, of a rapid decline, in his 41st year, Mr. E. Savage, son of Mrs. Savage, of Netley, near Shrewsbury.

At Donington, Mrs. Kite, jun.

At Much Wenlock, of a consumptive complaint, Mr. E. Patten, jun.—Of a decline, Miss Clarke, of Walleburn, near Churton.—Mrs. Rogers, of the Park Mill, near Oswestry.—Mr. Embry, sen. of Parle Hall, near Oswestry.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Wright, of Bishampton, in this county, to Miss B. Taylor, of Campden, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. J. Wilkes, hop merchant, to Miss S. Crompton, both of Stourbridge.

*Died.*] At Worcester, aged 83, Mrs. S. Geers.

At Bromsgrove, in her 85th year, Mrs. Humphreys, widow.

At Kidderminster, Mr. R. Betterton.—Mr. J. Nevill, of Shepley, near Stourbridge.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Harward, of Haffleburg.

At Eckington, in her 95th year, Mrs. George, widow of Mr. George, formerly a baker in Worcester.

In her 79th year, Mrs. E. Hanford, of Woollershill.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Marston, of Kingsbury, Warwickshire, to Miss E. Birgum, of Aiton Ingham, in this county.

*Died.*] At Hereford, in his 30th year, Mr. H. Hawkins, barge owner and coal merchant.—Mr. H. Berrow, formerly a butcher.

Aged 73, L. Hill, esq. of Cradley.—Suddenly, Mrs. Evans, of Alton Court Farm, near Ross.

At Newton, near Monmouth, in his 59th year, after a very short illness, G. Griffin, esq.

At Eaton Bishop, aged 70, Mr. W. Tully, farmer.

At Peterchurch, suddenly, Mrs. Garrett.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

On the 11th ult. was held at the Boot-hall, in this city, one of the most numerous and respectable county meetings we ever witnessed, in consequence of an invitation from James Musgrave, esq. High Sheriff for the county, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of erecting a new Shire Hall. The Sheriff opened the business with an appropriate speech, and supported the resolutions of the magistrates. Sir G. O. Paul, bart. was then requested to give the meeting such information upon the subject as was in his power: this he obligingly complied with, by laying before them a report, in which this able magistrate entered into



into the bearings of the questions with his usual accuracy and clearness, particularly as to the several means to be adopted for the execution of the work. The business was ordered to stand over till the next summer adjourns.—The expense of building it will not exceed 34,000*l.*—The plans are drawn by R. Nash, esq. The building, it is thought, will be executed under the direction of the ingenious Mr. John Wheeler, of Gloucester.

A new pattern Model of a Vessel for saving the lives of seamen in case of shipwreck, (the invention of W. H. Yates, esq. of Bromesborough-place, and the Rev. Mr. Fobbrooke, of Hoxley) is now exhibiting at Mr. Fairbrooke's.

*Married.*] At Campton, Mr. W. Wright, of Bishampton, Worcesterhire, to Miss Betsey Taylor, of the former place.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Potter, to Mrs. Haynes.—Rev. Mr. Mills, of Alfordine, to Miss Burn, of Warley, in Essex.—Mr. Hemming, saddler, to Miss Green.—Mr. Screen, hofier, to Miss Chandler.—Mr. Fryer, of Haresfield, to Miss Marston, of Hardwick.—Mr. B. Pitcher, of Coaley, to Miss Mason.

In London, O. Anbury, esq. of Thornbury, in this county, to Miss E. Douglas, of Newman-street, London.

Mr. Simpson, brewer, Gloucester, to Miss Jeffs, of Eldersfield.

*Died.*] At Leachide, in her 91st year, Lady Wheate, relict of the late Sir George Wheate, bart.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Cogher, an eminent surgeon of that place.—Miss Susannah Jones, daughter of Mr. Jones, builder.—Captain Crowder, of the Inniskilling Dragoon.

At Winchcomb, Mrs. Ashmore, a widow lady of exemplary piety.—Mrs. Gillet, of Farmington.—Rev. James Hardy, of Gloucester.

At Newland, with that calmness and resignation which are the effects of a well spent life, Mrs Probyn, wife of Edmund Probyn, esq.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Gee, builder, of Oxford, to Miss C. M. Coleman, of Ewelme.

At Henley, H. Whorwood, esq. of Headington, to Miss Treacher, niece of Sir John Treacher.

*Died.*] At Oxford, aged 74, Mr. J. Ship-ton, builder.—Aged 68, Mr. R. Dickinson.—Aged 67, Mr. W. Stevens, plasterer.—Mrs. Savery, wife of Mr. Savery, plumber and glazier.

At Cuddesden, aged 28, the Rev. T. Davies, A. B. of Jesus College, Oxford.—Mrs. F. Tilson, sister of the late J. Tilson, esq. of Watlington Park.—Aged 47, J. Wastie, esq. of Ensham.—In his 62d year, R. Finch, esq. of Headington.

At Ewelme, in her 84th year, Mrs. S. Lane, widow.

At Coppey, aged 61, Mr. S. Anker, farmer and grazier.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Robinson, of Dunstable, to Miss M. Wills, of Long Buckly, in this county.

*Died.*] At Northampton, in her 75th year, Mrs. Hill, widow of the late B. Hill, esq. Receiver-general of the land-tax for the counties of Northumberland and Rutland.—Aged 47, Mr. W. Smith, well known in the musical circles of this town and neighbourhood, as an assiduous teacher, and an agreeable vocal performer.

At Blakesley, aged 84, Mrs. M. Welsh, widow of the late Rev. T. C. Welsh, vicar of Pottishall, &c. in this county.

At King's Cliffe, Mrs. B. Law, many years a draper at Stamford.

At Overstone, Mr. G. Luck, third son of Mr. Luck.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Wildbore, baker, to Mrs. Aungler.—Mr. T. Thomson, stone-mason, to Miss Balls, daughter of the late Mr. H. Balls, carrier.—Mr. J. Hignell, junior, to Miss Martin, late of Spinney Abbey.

At Ely, Mr. C. Boyce, to Mrs. Fox, of the Ship-inn.—Mr. Kaynor, draper, &c. to Miss Riot, of Steeple Bumpstead, Essex.

At Peterboro', Mr. R. Elington, to Miss H. Rose.

At Newmarket, Mr. F. Smallman, train-bag-groom to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to Mrs. Liller, many years house-keeper to the late Rev. Mr. Luthington.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, at his house in Jesus-lane, in his 70th year, W. Roberts, esq. formerly in the profession of the law, but from which he had honourably retired many years.

In his 47th year, Mr. J. Russell. His death was occasioned by a kick which he received from his horse, when hunting six or seven days before, and which was unhappily followed by a mortification. He has bequeathed 100*l.* to Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. W. Spencer, cook of Christ's College.

At Peterboro', in her 56th year, Mrs. Hake, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hake. She was dressing to go out upon a visit in the evening, when she was seized with violent convulsions, and expired in a very short time.

At Ely, advanced in years, Mrs. Downing, wife of the Rev. G. Downing, one of the prebendaries of the cathedral. This most excellent woman, with a masculine understanding, possessed a large portion of female modesty and truly pious humility. Her charities were extensive, and her benevolence was universal.

In her 31st year, Mrs. Kempton, wife of Mr. Kempton, junior, grocer.

At Newmarket, Mr. E. Porter, late of the King's Head inn, Dallham. He was a well-known character upon the turf.

At Wisbeach, W. Moore, gent. one of the Coroners for the life of Ely.

At Little Wilbraham, Mrs. Trownfell.

At March, in the life of Ely, in his 71st year, Mr. J. Ratcliffe, miller.

In London, W. Fowler, esq. of St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.

Mr. H. Headly, farmer, of Great Shelford.

At her brother's house, near Sheffield, Mrs. Whickham, relict of the late Mr. Whickham, baker, of Cambridge.

Mrs. Nix, widow, of Covey, near Ely.

In London, Mrs. Pratt, widow of Mr. C. Pratt, formerly hair-dresser, &c. to St. John's College, Cambridge.

Mr. Poule, farmer, of Moulton, near Newmarket. He possessed a good constitution, and was, to all appearance, perfectly well in health at 3 o'clock in the morning; but expired in the course of half an hour, being suddenly attacked with some spasmodic affections.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.* At Yarmouth, Lieut. W. Larke, of the Royal Navy, to Miss M. Haw, daughter of the late Mr. J. Haw, rope-maker.

At Bungay, S. Jefferson, esq. Lieutenant in the Navy, to Miss Bonhote, daughter of Mr. Bonhote, attorney.

At Norwich, Mr. J. H. Alker, of Messrs. Gurney's bank, to Miss A. C. Shipton, of Harleston.—Mr. Frost, builder, to Miss E. Gillman.—Mr. W. E. Earl, to Miss Partridge, of Barningham, Norwood.—Mr. E. Luger, farmer, of Hengrave, to Miss M. Stutter, of Fornham.—Mr. T. Bailey, of Freethorpe, to Miss E. Larke.

*Died.* At Norwich, aged 79, Mr. J. Rigby.—Aged 19, Mr. W. Trevillion.—Aged 30, Mrs. A. Storey.—Mrs. Hooke, wife of P. Hooke, M. D.—Aged 75, Mrs. Pigen.—Aged 84, Mrs. M. Boardman, mother of Mr. Boardman, hatter.—In her 17th year, Miss A. Starling.—Mrs. Hayward.—Mr. Martin, father of Mr. Martin, upholsterer.

At Thetford, in her 96th year, Mrs. E. Ward, who has practised midwifery in the town and its environs upwards of 70 years, with great success.

At Walsham, Mrs. Langham.

At Gooderstone, Lieut. J. H. Colls, of the 24th regiment of Foot, a gentleman not more distinguished for his estimable talents than for his social virtues. His poetical effusions procured him the friendship of several literary characters; but the clouds of adversity obscured his celebrity. He has left behind him a collection of his poems, among which are a few beautiful flowrets, that will weave a lasting wreath to his memory.

At Whitwell, aged 73, Mr. J. Boor.

At Worstead, Mrs. Cook, daughter of Mr. Dyball, of Scotowe.

At Wymondham, aged 75, the Rev. R. Drake, rector of Mileham, &c.

Aged 61, Mrs. Malyn, wife of the Rev.

Mr. Malyn. Her death was occasioned by the unfortunate circumstance of the fire catching her clothes at a time when there was no person at hand to afford her assistance. She was, soon after the unfortunate accident, taken to the pump, and the fire extinguished; but she survived only four days.

At Alburgh, in his 31st year, Mr. W. Denney.

At her house in Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, London, aged 46, Mrs. C. Beddingfield, only surviving daughter of C. Beddingfield, esq. late of Wighton, in this county.

Aged 46, Mr. M. Frost, farmer, of Rising Lodge, near Lynn.—Mr. R. Ellis, farmer, late of Shelthanger Hall.—Suddenly, in her 23rd year, Mrs. Wilcox, wife of the Rev. W. Wilcox, of Bale House, near Holt.—Mr. H. Headley, farmer, of Great Shelford.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.* At Sidwells, in this county, the Rev. W. Cholwich, rector of Ermington, in Devonshire, to Miss Duntze, daughter of the late Sir John Duntze, bart.

Mr. Manning, surgeon, of Sible Hedingham, to Miss Chignell, of Pond Park, Felstead.—The Rev. R. Shepherd, of Ridge, Herts, to Miss Kirby, daughter of Dr. Kirby, of Maldon.—Mr. Rutland, timber-merchant, of Finchingham, to Miss T. Wilson, of Gazeley.—Mr. J. P. Roll, of Colchester, to Miss S. Smith, of Woodbridge, in Suffolk.

*Died.* At Colchester, aged 32, Mr. J. Blythe, hair merchant.—Aged 86, Mr. J. Brown.

At Thaxted, in her 91st year, Mrs. Barnard, widow, late of Little Sampford.

Miss James, of Danmow.—Mr. F. Vandereze, attorney, of Rayleigh.

Mr. R. Wolfe, of Roosters, in Writtle.

At Eul's Colne, aged 72, Mrs. M. Fiske, relict of the late Mr. J. Fiske, surgeon, of Colchester.

Suddenly, Miss M. Kerfeman, second daughter of J. Kerfeman, esq. of Canewdon.—Mrs. Willis, of Stanway.—Mrs. beaman, of Thorpe.

At Bath, Mr. R. Ward, of the Ship-inn, Woolput.

In London, W. H. Campbell, esq. of Liff-ton Hall.

Mr. J. Potter, farmer, of Woodham Mortims.—Mr. Powell, collar-maker, of Tillingham.

#### KENT.

New and Old Duties on Hops, for the year 1802.

	s.	d.
Kent.....	15,378	3 1
Suffolk.....	7621	1 12
Farnham.....	978	19 4½
Essex.....	751	10 1½
Other Places.....	364	7 8½

Total 22,504 3 11

The new naval arsenal and dock-yard about to be established in the Isle of Grain, is solely intended for the purpose of repairing and refitting the ships of war, stationed in the North Sea and Downs; the dock-yards of Woolwich, Deptford, and Chatham, generally being, in future, to be appropriated wholly to the purpose of building ships of war.

*Married.*] At Smarden, Mr. J. Evenden, maltster, to Miss M. Hooker.

Mr. W. Vincent, surgeon, of Sheerneffs, to Miss Jordan, of Milton, near Sitting-bourn.—Major Campbell, of the corps of Royal Marines, to Miss C. Mawby, youngest daughter of the late Major Mawby, of the 18th regiment of Foot.—R. Foote, esq. of Charlton-place, near Canterbury, to Miss Keppel, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Keppel.

At Upper Deal, Captain E. W. C. R. Owen, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Cannon, of Middle Deal.

At New Lodge, Hawkhurst, J. Collins, jun. esq. to Miss Hamer, eldest daughter of the late J. Hamer, esq. of Demerara, in the West Indies.

Mr. Gibbs, to Miss E. Indell, both of the parish of Iwade.—Dr. Fenton, to Miss Rose, daughter of the Rev. W. Rose, rector of Beckenham.—T. Backhouse, esq. late Captain in the 8th regiment, to Miss C. Iggulden, of Deal.—Lieut. B. Simpson, of the Royal Navy, to Miss J. Godfrey, of Rochester.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, suddenly, aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Hart.—Mrs. S. Nichols.—Aged 86, Mr. R. Farris.—In his 80th year, W. Hougham, esq.—In a very advanced age, Mr. Masters, senior.—At the advanced age of 90, in the full possession of her faculties, Mrs. C. Mansell, relict of the late Mr. T. Mansell, surgeon, of Chilham, and daughter of the late Rev. J. Nicholls, rector of Fordwich.

At Maidstone, Mr. R. Collins, corn-factor.—Mrs. Wimple.

At Chatham, W. Forfar, esq. one of the oldest masters in the Royal Navy.—Mr. G. Staaton, son of Mr. Staaton, grocer.

At Margate, of a lingering decline, Mrs. Eden.—Aged 70, Mr. H. P. Jacob, many years King's coal-meter at this port.

At Folkestone, aged 87, Mr. Gray.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Toes, post-mistress. Her charities to the poor were numerous, and she was in every respect a person of a truly religious and benevolent character.

At Hythe, Mr. J. Friend, late a brewer.

At Ashford, Mr. J. Foreman, of the Red Lion public-house.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Chichester, Mr. J. Myall, son of the Rev. Mr. Myall, to Miss Knott.—Mr. R. Myall, brewer, to Miss Miall.—The Rev. Mr. Middleton, dissenting minister, of

Lewes, to Mrs. Davey.—Mr. J. Mannings, watch-maker, to Miss Osborn.

*Died.*] At Chichester, aged upwards of 82, Mrs. Fairmanner. On opening the doors of her bed-chamber by a person who used to call for errands, she was discovered on the floor, not quite dead, but speechless, and every thing thrown about the room in the greatest confusion.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Winchester, Mr. Oades, butcher, to Miss Gape.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Mr. C. Moore.—Mr. J. Ware, who for many years plied the passage-boat from this port to Lymington. By some accident, as he was mooring the boat for the night, he inadvertently fell over-board, and was drowned.

At Gosport, T. Curry, esq. many years a justice of peace for this county.

At Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, man and wife. They died within 24 hours of each other.

Mr. T. Voke, miller, of Havant. As he was returning from Wickham, where he had been on a visit to his daughter, the night being very dark, he unfortunately fell over the rails into the chalk-pit on the side of Portsdown-hill, and was killed on the spot.

At St Cross, near Winchester, Mr. Vincent, baker.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chippenham, Mr. Anclis, to Miss Brown, of the Bear Inn.—Mr. Alexander, watchmaker, to Miss Boyce.

At Corham, Mr. Goad, of Sherborne, to Miss Hubert, of Pickwick.

Mr. W. Jackman, late of Great Beccwin, aged 86, to Miss J. Scarlet, late of Burbage, aged nineteen.

The Rev. J. J. Toogood, rector of Milborne, to Miss Sampson, of Broton.

*Died.*] The Rev. W. Jenner, of Burbage.

At Malmesbury, the Rev. J. M. Moffatt, dissenting minister, formerly of Nailsworth, in Gloucestershire.

Suddenly, Mr. J. Somerset, of Barton Farm, near Marlboro'.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Deane, of English Farm, to Miss H. Ruff, of Sunbury.

At Hungerford, T. Major, esq. a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, to Miss Pearce, of Standen.

At Speen, Mr. J. Parsons, of Marsh Benham, to Miss Berriman.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mrs. Rutherford, wife of Mr. Rutherford, grocer.—Mrs. Sutton, late of the George Inn.

At Windsor, aged 88, Mrs. Proctor.—In his 80th year, J. Bagnall, esq. of Early Court.

At his house in Sutton Courtway, aged 77, T. Justice, esq. formerly a captain in the Perki Militia, and many years a deputy-lieutenant for this county.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Committee of that truly humane institution, the Asylum for the indigent Blind, at Bristol, have lately purchased very commodious premises (wherein considerable alterations and improvements are intended) for the extension of that excellent charity, and comfort of its objects, who here are enabled to obtain a comfortable maintenance by their honest industry, instead of being rejected as outcasts, and considered as a burthen to society. The above establishment, it may be proper to say, is not strictly confined to blind persons of the city of Bristol—as a number of objects have been generously admitted to the benefits of it from distant parts of the nation.

A Society has been lately established at Bristol for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality in that City and its Vicinity. The meeting for this purpose was very respectfully attended. The Reverend the Dean of Bristol in the chair.

*Married*] At Wineaston, the Rev. J. Melhuish, to Miss Day, of Seldon.

At Milford, the Rev. W. Hunt, vicar of Castle-carey, to Miss S. Magnus, niece of Lord Newark.—W. Gray, gent. of London, to Miss E. Taylor, of Bristol.—T. Morris, esq. of Weymouth, to Mrs. Yeatman, widow of the late Rev. H. F. Yeatman, of East-Beant, in this county. Mr A. Hollington, attorney, in London, to Miss Gray, of Pond-house, Henstridge, in this county.

At Bath, Mr. J. Powell, of the Bristol Fire-Office, to Miss Shew, daughter of Mr. Shew, dentist.—Mr. E. Horton, youngest son of Mr. Alderman Horton, to Miss Miller, late of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, London.

At Bristol, Mr. J. Staples, land-surveyor, to Miss Very, of Long-Ashton.—Mr. Bernard, surgeon, to Miss M. Bernard, daughter of W. Bernard, esq.

*Died*] At Bristol, aged 88, Mrs. M. Bundy, widow of the late Mr. W. Bundy, formerly a sail-maker.—Aged 80, Mr. J. Lansdown.—Aged 61, Mr. E. Carter.—Mrs. Wells, widow, late of Fringsford, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. J. Gillam, son of the late Mr. Gillam, carpenter.—Aged 80, Mrs. Hewlett, mother of Mr. J. Hewlett, brick-maker.—J. Hunt, esq.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. T. Edwards, linen-draper. A woman truly exemplary in the performance of every relative and social duty, and, to say all in one word, a genuine Christian—a character, which, when properly understood, comprises, in its composition, every branch of moral excellence. Her religion was not of the spurious kind, but, uniformly through life, and in her last moments, though the summons was sudden, and, perhaps, unexpected, being called away in the prime of life, she witnessed a good confession, as one who knew, with honourable confidence, in whom she had believed.

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## DORSETSHIRE.

*Died*] Lately, by the road-side, in his cart, in the parish of Affpiddle, attended by two females, the noted Stanley, King of the Gypsies. He had completed his 82d year, and was possessed of considerable bodily strength and vigour, when he was taken ill of the small-pox. The family, of which he was the head, was very noted in this and all the neighbouring counties. He had ten sons, all stout able men, and were well known at all the principal markets, races, fairs, &c. throughout the kingdom.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Married*] At Stouelhouse, near Plymouth, Mr. Craig, surgeon in the navy, to Miss Folds, of Plymouth.

At Town-hall, T. Johns, esq. to Miss Smith, of Dartmouth.—W. Fnrfe, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Bickford, of Dunland-house.

*Died*] At Exeter, aged 76, Miss S. Holmes Deering. During the last seven years, she was unable to lift herself on her chair without the assistance of her servants, in consequence of a very severe paralytic affection with which she had been struck, and under which she had suffered ever since the year 1791.

## WALES.

So very extensive are the works now carrying on at Merthyr Tydli, in Glamorganshire, South Wales, that there are no less than 300 houses now building there for the accommodation of the inhabitants.

*Married*] S. Sorton Hughes, esq. of Croes Howelle, to Miss E. Jones, of Plafyn Llan, both in Denbighshire.

*Died*] At Cardif, Mr. B. Williams, an eminent surgeon.—Suddenly, in the prime of life, M. W. Morris, attorney, and one of the Proctors of the Consistory Court at Landaff.—Aged 84, Mrs. Meyricke, widow of the late Mr. Meyricke, marshal and register of the counties of Merioneth, Carnarvon, and Anglesea.

At Swansea, T. Eaton, esq.

At the Hag, Brecknockshire, Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Rev. J. Thomas, prebendary of Brecon, &c. &c.

## SCOTLAND.

*Married*] At Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Colonel Steward, of the 42d regiment, to Miss Williamzema Kerr, youngest daughter of the late W. Kerr, esq. of the General Post-office.

*Died*] At Elderslie-house, the feast of A. Spiers, esq. the Dowager Lady Dundas, relict of the late Sir Lawrence Dundas, and mother to the present Lord Dundas.

## IRELAND.

*Died*] In Dublin, Dr. Ennmett, State Physician.

At Mount Panther, county of Downe, Earl Annetley. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estate by his brother Richard, now Earl Annetley.

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MONTHLY

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE news from the West-Indies, during last month, have been of a nature to give the utmost alarm to all who have concern in the trade to those isles, or in the culture of plantations in them. St. Domingo is, almost every where, a prey to the ravages of the insurgent negroes. The culture of the other French isles is extremely uncertain, by the difficulty with which order is maintained among them, and by the burthens unavoidably imposed on the planters for the support of that military vigilance and controul which the exigencies of the true demand. Even in the British West India isles, alarm and terror necessarily prevail to such a degree, as greatly to embarrass the general system of industry. The island of Demerara was, to the infinite regret of its inhabitants, restored, on the 1st of December last, to the power of the Batavian government. Of all the isles restored to their former possessor, in consequence of the Peace of Amiens, the trade has been disturbed and impaired, since they ceased to be under the power of the British. The Anglo-Americans beheld with alarm the cession of Louisiana to France, and the exclusion, at the same time, of their ships trading on the Mississippi from the benefits of a free port at New Orleans. Their interests are, by these, placed much more than ever before in hostility to those of the French and Spaniards. The acquisition of Louisiana by France cannot but tend to render closer the alliance between Great Britain and the Anglo-American states. By the speech of Mr. President Jefferson to the Congress, it appears, that Britain, by its abolition of the countervailing duties, has taken a step by which its commercial amity with America is likely to be confirmed. The finances and the trade of the United States are now in a condition eminently flourishing. By all these events, it is probable, that the prices of West India goods in general may be rather enhanced than diminished, in the progress of the spring.

The commercial navigation between Britain and India has been greatly increased in the present year. It is not only the shipping expressly employed by the Company, but still more that of the private trade, which has received this augmentation.

The navigation of the Black Sea, through the Dardanelles, has been opened to the British and the French. While the French were preparing to be the first to enter it with purposes of traffic, Lord Elgin, with some British merchants at Constantinople, with happy activity, anticipated their purpose:—and an English vessel was the first to attempt this modern argosy expedition.

The piratical States of Barbary still harass the Anglo-American trade in the Mediterranean.

The obstinacy with which the government of France refuses all commercial treaty with that of Britain, has had the effect to create bodies of smugglers around all the French frontiers, whose boldness and artifices introduce British goods into France in a manner that is hurtful above all others, to the morals, the industry, and the wealth of the French nation. Several English inventions in manufacture continue to be introduced into France, under the protection of patents. Among others of these is the wool-combing and carding machinery of the Rev. Mr. Cartwright. The French merchants of Bourdeaux, Lyons, and other great commercial cities, have lately taken great pains to elucidate, by particular investigation into facts, many of those great questions which are the most important to the interests of commerce. The French Funds have lately continued to rise. The Five per Cents. are at 57.

A very sorry trick has been played to the Batavian Republic, in regard to its funds; perhaps, however, not of intention, by persons having an influence on the councils of France. The Batavian government, with, as was understood, the consent of France, determined to fund upon reasonable terms a part of its debts known by the name of Conscriptiões. The measure, though not popular, was found to be not incapable of being carried into effect. At the time when all the provisions for it had been made; the French ambassador Semonville presented from his government a note of remonstrance against it. The stock was then low. On the very day on which the note was presented, orders were received from Paris by certain bankers in Amsterdam, directing them to make large purchases of the conscriptions for persons whose names were concealed, but who were believed to have had an influence in causing the note of remonstrance to be offered. Those purchases were exceedingly advantageous; for the market-value of the conscriptions has ever since been rising. A deputation of senators has been sent on a journey of inspection through the Belgic departments of France, in order if possible to discover means to prevent the smuggling of English goods into the French territory, on that side.

In Germany, trade is still greatly retarded and embarrassed by the difficulty of adjusting the plan of indemnity to the Princes who had made cessions of territory to France.

By a late conflagration in the Swedish town of Gothenburgh, it is said, that the Phoenix-Office, in London, suffers a loss of little less than 200,000*l.* sterling. The trade of the

the Prussian town of Koenigsberg, on the Baltic, has been, last year, in a very thriving state. The trading intercourses between the towns on the north east coast of England, and the Continental emporia on the Elbe and the Baltic, is, for the present, interrupted by the frosts and ice. Some valuable ships and cargoes have been lost amidst the ice, off the Russian port of Cronstadt.

The Emperor of Russia has resolved to establish a number of free ports on the Black Sea. He has committed the commercial superintendence of them to the Duke of Richlieu.

The Herring Fishery has been, during the present year, considerably successful in the Scottish Friths. That judgment by which Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, lately lost the benefit of his patent for the preparation of dry marinate of linne, has excited in his favour the most friendly activity of many of the principal manufacturers in Scotland. The Repeal of the Tonnage Duty has, to our surprise, been opposed by the Chamber of Commerce at Hull.

*Account of the Number of Vessels which have traded at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, including their repeated Voyages, in the Year, ending Jan. 5, 1803.*

At Greenock—Inwards. Foreign Trade.—478 ships, 59,498 tons, 3710 men.  
Coast and Fishing Trade.—927 ships, 43,835 tons—4000 men.—Total, 1405 ships—103,333 tons—7,710 men.

Outwards.—Foreign Trade.—401 ships—52,219 tons—3459 men.  
Coast and Fishing Trade.—1155 ships—49,789 tons, 4365 men.—Total, 1559 ships—102,008 tons—7785 men.

At Port-Glasgow—Inwards.—Foreign Trade.—121 ships—21,463 tons—1397 men.  
Coast and Fishing Trade.—173 ships—6496 tons—401 men.—Total, 294 ships—27,959 tons—1798 men.

Outwards.—Foreign Trade.—215 ships—27,659 tons—1856 men.  
Coast and Fishing Trade.—154 ships—8637 tons—543 men.—Total, 369 ships—36,346 tons—2399 men.

The prices of Coals, in the river, have begun to rise, in consequence of the frosts. The prices of grain, and of most articles of provisions, continue reasonably low, though not without being somewhat heightened by the severity of the season.

The Bank is expected shortly to return to the practice of making its payments in specie.

The benefits of our Canal Navigation, and of the late great improvements on our high-ways, are continually more and more felt in their influence to make us capable to ship our manufactures at easier prices from our great commercial ports.

Those people, whose engagements at the Stock-Exchange gave an interest to hinder the rise of the prices of stock, have lately practised a thousand artifices to excite vain fears of the speedy renewal of War; and to represent the Government as being, spite of all its pretences, in a miserable state of financial necessity. Their endeavours have not been absolutely without effect on 'Change, yet the stocks have been lately rising in price.—The 6 per cents. now fluctuate between 71 & 72.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE severity of the weather in the present month has not been very favourable for the operations of husbandry, unless for those of getting out the manures upon the meadows, clover-leys, and land under preparation for early pea and bean crops.

The young wheat crops have in general a very promising aspect, except the very late sown ones, which have scarcely had time to fix themselves so in the soil, and become sufficiently vigorous, as to withstand the severity of the frosts. The attacks of the grub-worm and other insects upon them have however been considerably checked.

Much of the old grain being now threshed out, the markets become rather dull. Average price of corn, &c for England and Wales, Jan. 15th. Wheat 56s. 9d.; rye 37s. 11d.; barley 25s. 3d.; oats 19s. 6d.; beans 34s. 2d.; peas 38s. 10d.

The turnip crops do not appear to be, in general, so much injured as might have been supposed, from the sudden and unusual intensity of the frosts, and the want of snow to cover and protect them.

Rye, and winter tares, have a good appearance, and are promising crops in most districts where they are cultivated. In many instances they are this season so forward as to be in a state proper for cutting as green food for cattle or other animals.

Notwithstanding the warmth and unusual openness of the weather, until the present month; the prices of all sorts of fat stock continue high. Beef in Smithfield Market fetches from 4s. to 5s. 6d.; mutton 5s. to 6s.; veal 6s. to 7s. 6d.; and pork 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef sells from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton 4s. to 5s.; veal 4s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; and pork 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

Potatoes are on the advance, probably from the late severity of the weather, as from 4l. 10s. to 7l. per ton.

Horses of the good kinds, whether for the saddle or the cart, are high.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of December, 1802, to the 24th of January 1803, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

#### Barometer.

Highest 29.80 Dec. 25 Wind N. E.

Lowest 28.89 Jan. 10 Wind E.

#### Thermometer.

Highest 50° Jan. 1. Wind S. W.

Lowest 20° Jan. 13. Wind N. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 5 tenths of an inch } Between the evenings of the 10th and 11th the mercury rose from 29.2 to 29.7.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 12° } The thermometer was early in the morning of the 9th inst. as high as 45°, and at the same hour on the 10th it was no higher than 33°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2.508 inches of depth.

The weather has upon the whole been mild for the season; we can reckon but one week's frost during the month, and the thermometer was very low only part of two days. On the 12th at midnight it stood at 21°, and before sun-rise on the 13th it was at 20°. The mean heat is equal to 38°.

We have had more wind than usual, and once or twice it has been exceedingly boisterous, and done much mischief to the shipping. The barometer has been low: its mean height is 29.38 less than it was during any month last year, and much less than the medium height for the whole year; of course there has been more rain than usually falls in January.

The wind has chiefly been in the east and north-east.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The following Pieces are not inserted, either because they do not suit the plan of our Miscellany, or because, in some cases, they bear evident marks of haste in the Writer.—The Astronaut, a poem.—The Description of Manchester, translated from Mr. Nemoich.—On the Finances, by C. S.—The Metrical Letter—Poems by J. R. B.—J. H. on Horace—Old Stories verified—T. F. D. on the New Papers—Albanus on the Blind—The Papers relative to the Nottingham Election—On Peace, from Grenton—Poems, by R. and S.—N. C. on the Gentleman's Diary—On Diabolism—Pro Bono Publico—A. R. on Ignorance—H. on the Dead Robin—Spurius Melius—H. K. W. on Clifton Grove—F. J. W. on Shakespear's Cliff—J. D. of Liverpool, on Gray—Lionel's Pastoral—Honecib on Botany—Alban's Verses on the French Revolution—A Serious Enquirer after Truth—On the Multiplicity of Authors—Stoicus—N. A. to Health—Mr. S. L. in reply to the Monthly Review—C. R. on River-water—P. F. on Observations—R. on Spencer's Portrait—R. Teed on Perkinism—J. S. from Fontaine—On Thoughts after Death—Asper—Irish Metals, &c.—and Peter Pindar, junior.

Our old Correspondent S. H. very improperly misled us relative to the allowances upon stamps, and he must excuse us if we receive his Communications with greater Caution in future.

\* \* Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, at published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to France, Hamburg, Lisbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 98.]

MARCH 1, 1803.

[No. 2, of VOL. 15.]

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN your Literary and Philosophical Intelligence for the month of December, I see announced the figures of Homer, designed after the antique by H. G. Tischbein, 1 vol. folio. After describing which, at page 440, it is said—"Mr. Tischbein has been accused, but on slight grounds, of embellishing the monuments which he copied, of idealizing them, and bestowing on them an expression which they really had not.—This charge would be a high encomium for a modern artist, who could thus be presumed to have more of a correct genius than his masters; but those, who speak thus, have no idea of the infinite care that Tischbein and his best pupils have exerted in the copying of all the monuments, which he gives us with the true spirit of the antique: a design having been often begun five times over, and all possible means used to procure the most exact copies, &c."

Now, Sir, as this accusation or charge alludes to what I have written, and put my name to (as I ever shall do to every thing I write on this or any other subject), I must beg leave, first, to give you the expressions I used, and, next, my reasons for using them, that the public may judge between me and the writer of that paragraph, as well as be guarded against sullen puffs from the supporters of a national school, that would have degraded our stage, destroyed our taste for poetry, and are now attempting to Germanize the ideas of the Greeks, though sure, at the same time, to mislead our artists.

What I said was in page sixteen of my *Thoughts on Outline*—"What shall we say to the state of the arts in 1795, when professed artists, and professed dilettanti, have discovered so very unmathematical an idea of form in general, as to publish works copied from the ancients, or invented in their style, with outlines, thick and thin alternately, like the flourishes of a penman, &c."—and here, by the by, let me remark that, by the words "invented in their style," I alluded solely to a work of a very superior cast, not copies, but the original designs of that ingenious artist, Mr. Flaxman, his Homer and Es-

chylus; and never meant or thought it could be applied as you see above, for these were my words—"In making this observation, I do not scruple to say that I allude to two books lately published, the very tasteful Homer and Eschylus of Mr. Flaxman, and the last volume of Sir William Hamilton's Grecian Vases (which in fact contained many specimens of the Greek Homeric vases, of which your writer is so partial in the praise.) This last volume, so long expected, so earnestly desired, seems to have given a death's blow to all hope of ever seeing a faithful tracing of any antique design on copper-plate; for all the money expended in completing it has been worse than thrown away, and Mr. Tischbein has presented us with a heavy translation of these Greek vases, finely flourished, but materially unlike the originals, in proportion, character of heads, style of hair, or flow of drapery, were considered as worth preserving; and when this volume is introduced to us by one,\* who is not only a passionate admirer, but a real judge of ancient workmanship, as most of his collections have proved, it becomes doubly dangerous; especially when we are told by himself, that no pains have been spared to make it so correct, that artists may study these outlines with as much satisfaction as if they had the originals before them; and that the chief object of their publication was to serve the fine arts, to further which purpose many of them were drawn two or three times over. If such were really his intentions, the lovers of the art have only to drop a tear, and to hope that the fault arose from our ambassador's having been too much occupied to have been able to bestow on them more than his wishes; for I, who am also too passionate a lover of these arts, to stand by and see them injured, hold it to be a duty incumbent on me to say, that whoever considers them in the light there represented will be lamentably misled."

Such were the plain observations which they have been pleased to convert into a panegyric; such indeed as none but a man who had long dedicated himself to truth,

\* Sir William Hamilton.



in this case of trying to lay a solid foundation for the arts in England, would have ventured to make; and, having so devoted myself, however little my success has been in awakening the public, I will not now shrink from that task, even were it to spare my best friends.

As a work calculated to illustrate Homer, no one will suspect me of wishing to impede its progress: for the design has been that, which, for many years, I have most desired to see accomplished. All I object to is, that if these partial and interested representations be at all given credit to, the artist, who works for fame, will have a very high step of his ladder taken from under him; by which I mean the advantage he may derive from a judicious study of the originals of these immortal sketches of the Greeks; where attitude, expression, and action depend not so much on correct form, as grandeur of thought, and a happy concomitant flow of the pencil, guided as it were by the very soul of the artist. Sublimity of expression in the airs of the heads; Grecian elegance united with simplicity of action; grandeur and greatness in the whole visible effect; and often a grace almost beyond the reach of regulated art; are the leading characteristics of many of these hasty compositions; *hasty* in the sense of hasty execution, for that was absolutely necessary to their existence; or probably not invented on the spur of necessity, but rather from the prototype of a mind full of images, (such as the fruitful one of our own Blake) or designs ready at hand for the copyist. And now we are upon the subject, perhaps it will not be uninteresting to your readers, to be informed of a circumstance that, hitherto, has, I believe, escaped the observation of those most conversant in the objects we allude to; which is, that in every well preserved specimen of the genuine Greek vases, there is still to be observed, on holding them sideways to the light, a slight indication of the subject marked on the vase with the greatest gentleness; shewing where the head, body, and limbs, should fall, as well as the ornaments; a mere skeleton as it were. On two now before me, I see the limbs hinted at beneath the drapery; so faint, it is true, that nothing but a close examination could have discovered it; but as indelibly burnt in as any of the ornaments whatever. This evinces indisputably that they were all executed by able hands; and that the hand which executed them required only some little

stay and support beyond that of the imagination. I have seen, with the highest admiration, many hundreds, all *faulty*, if we look for finished drawing; but I never yet saw one that bore out along with it marks of elegant thoughts, taste in composition, and the fingers of the Graces. The artists, who either designed or executed them, were the Parmigianos of Greece, with minds chastened by much bolder ideas of proportion; for they had fine nature and the fascinations of sculpture around them; judges in the people; and Applause, the nurse of Virtue, always superintending. The joints of the fingers, or the nails of the toes, so studiously marked in some engravings, were to them matters of little consideration: not even the number of those members was of importance to them, so long as the action of the foot or hand was arrived at. The mass of hair was marked with general indications of either its form or motion; but they never dreamt that a great artist would arise, who, after five times copying it, would reduce it to threads, by way of being unusually correct. In last, the world is most grossly deceived, and has long been, by most of the splendid works of art; and be it so, if so it is contended it should be—artists have very little to do with that, who can seldom afford to buy them of the over-reaching dealers, and must get their knowledge at the fountains' heads: they serve well enough as ornamented catalogues of museums, to swell the bibliothecal importance of would-be men of taste, and vain travellers, who love to open the folio-jaws of admiration, and behold the *cart maximas* of credulity.

When the day shall come, that the works of the best ancient masters will find hands as religious as Hussey's to trace them; and another engraver like Mark Antonio Raimondi, to immortalize them on the tablet of copper, I can neither now conjecture or look forward to; so circumscribed is the horizon of all present hope: but still, faintly as I have been able to make my country hear my ardent calls to arouse her collective powers of discrimination, and put forward to the goal of superiority in art; and wretchedly as she has suffered her future fame in fine arts to be sacrificed to the sordid views of such of her sons as follow it only for its emoluments; I will not so far forego the object, that has so long played around my fancy, and embraced my most patriotic thoughts, as tacitly to see any stumbling blocks thrown in the way of

of the real student, or any misrepresentations uttered in splendid pomp before the weakness of the nation.

It may be thought I am prejudiced in thinking the Italians push, what they call gracefulness, to excess, the Germans clumsiness, and the French their animation or theatrical energy; while I hope from the patience, knowledge, and modesty of English artists to find limbs to climb the steep ascent of sober rational perfection; but it can never, I hope, be a crime to wish to see in my own country, not the mere success of the meretricious branches of fine art, but the meanest utensil we use, the humblest tool we make, marked and stamped with appropriate form and ornament. To accomplish this grand, and, at once, no less creditable than profitable object, has hitherto been the motive of all my writings and studies on the subject; and hence it is, I wish to make our commercial nation turn its eyes seriously to an object, that can alone secure to it its just share of the commerce of the world. Let a real school of sculpture be opened, conducted by men whose interest it is to hasten its perfection; and that seed will be sown, which shall not only bear noble fruit on the summit of the branches that shall arise from it; but whose meanest products will be sufficiently alluring to create a demand for them at the farthest quarters of the globe. Had the advice I gave, in the year 1793, in my Plan for improving the Arts in this Country, been happily followed, we should, long before this period, have possessed the finest collection of plaster casts from the works of the ancients in the whole world; a public gallery, that could not have failed to instill into the general mind, among all ranks, a chastened taste, and genuine admiration of correct performances; whereas now, whenever we adopt it, we shall find Italy ransacked, and with difficulty procure, without being under obligations to France, but a few of the finest productions. That scheme has been hit upon and postponed, through the influence of self interested minds, alarmed at that, which, to the generous, the feeling, and the patriotic man, is ever a subject of gratification. To have the credit of raising scholars that surpass ourselves, ought to be the ambition of all scientific men and artists. To have surpassed all, and left none to follow them, seems to be eager hope of the vain and weak practitioners of our times. It is become, therefore, the duty of those who feel that the country is injured by

these mistakes, to correct the evil, by taking the direction of art out of their hands, and placing it with better guardians.

Painting and sculpture have been said to be sister arts, and they may with propriety be so called, as far as they spring from one parent, which has the desire, common to both, of imitating forms; but, like other sisters of other families, their features widely differ; for not only are they of essentially different characters, but very considerably in their uses and ends.—Sculpture may exist, and be carried to perfection, where painting is unknown; but Painting has now no mode of commencing her existence, without her elder sister's aid and instructions. As to their utility, I believe, no one will place the art of imitating any thing in comparison with the thing the art was invented to imitate; or, for a moment, equal the imitation with the production of tangible form. What then must we think of the confused ideas of those statesmen, who form clubs or academies, where they bend the highest branch of fine art under the tuition of the inferior, and degrade that geometrical, I had almost said mathematical, science, the attempt to create faultless forms, by putting her, like a parish apprentice, within the undefined precincts of what they are pleased to abuse the word, by calling it an *Academy of Painting*.

Sculpture, like arithmetic, must be simple and almost demonstratively true; but painting can hide the greatest deformities under a coloured veil; an agreeable coquet, that charges her admirers every day, but has but few reflecting friends; scorned often, and exchanged by those who best support her fame, while the noble dignified matron, sculpture, never forfeits the affections of even those whom, after long wooing, she rejects; and moves majestically through ages, ever ascending, till the eyes of mortals can no longer follow her apotheosis.

Should these reflections into which I have been drawn, when I only, at setting out, intended a line to correct what I conceived to be an abuse of the public credulity, and an impediment to the perfecting of our arts, be found compatible with the object of your Magazine; and that the securing a pre-eminence to our arts make a part of your liberal plans, it will give me pleasure occasionally to continue them; and I shall consider your insertion as a favour, as far as it contributes to

the object I have at heart, the recovery of the fine arts.—Objections to any of my positions I shall always receive with attention, provided they are not anonymous; and being as nearly independent of society as any man can or ought to be, if I disdain an useless controversy, I shall never shrink from just reproof, or, I trust, a candid confession of convicted error. And I hope you will give me credit, as well as the gentleman whose valuable work has occasioned these observations, that, in making them, I have not the least inclination to speak disrespectfully of his labours or talents; but only to guard the young and studious artists from the erroneous idea so prejudicial both to him and his country, that he may content himself with studying the best copies of these valuable vases, instead of the originals; or that it is possible ever to be a good artist either in painting or sculpture, without attentively examining, and that repeatedly, all the best productions of the Greek artists, both in statues, bas-reliefs, gems, paintings, painted vases, medals, and architecture; independent of the daily exercise of imitation, conversation with books, and the investigation of nature.

That means may be procured, now peace is returned, by a minister who hitherto has seemed to be the friend of talents, to enable some of our best English students to commence the only warfare I ever wish to see, a contention of abilities in this line; and some scheme adopted, to instruct the public mind, and refine its judgment in these matters is, Sir, the ardent wish of

Your obliged Correspondent,

Jan. 8, 1803. G. CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SINCE transmitting to you the Statistical Account of the Parish of Asby,\* I have been favoured by Messrs. Gough and Swainston, of Kendal, with a much more accurate description of the cave mentioned in that report, and which, perhaps, you will not think unworthy of insertion in your Miscellany.

THE roof of the cave being extremely low at the entrance, and also in some other parts, it is with great difficulty that any person can penetrate into this

subterraneous recess, and explore its various windings. The passage, or gallery, is generally six or seven yards in breadth, extending in a north east direction. The bottom is rough with craggy stones, in some parts is covered with water, and, for the space of 380 yards declines gently from the entrance; the declivity being frequently interrupted by perpendicular steps, the edges of which are commonly covered with a ridge of stalactite. At this distance from the mouth, is a shallow basin of water, placed under a much higher roof. The cavern here changes to the form of a *lofty*, but narrow chink, and suddenly turns to the left; the bottom rising, at the same time, to an angle of forty-five or fifty degrees. This acclivity is rendered almost impassable, by means of a thick bed of slippery clay, mixed with sharp gravel. Having surmounted this difficulty, the road again descends with an equal declivity, and winds along the edge of a pool of water, the length of which is about twenty, the breadth six, and the depth three, yards. This pool, which is of an oblong form, is lodged in a rocky cavity, and situated under a lofty dome. On leaving this basin, the adventurer pursues a road which verges to the north, and serves to convey the water from the pool for the space of sixty or eighty yards, where it falls with some noise into a hole in the bottom, and disappears. The roof here is rendered remarkable by two large perpendicular chasms of unknown extent. It is highly probable that the fissures in question, as well as other apertures of less note in different parts of this subterraneous recess, pour torrents of water into the cave after a heavy rain. At the place where the stream, which proceeds from the pool, disappears, the path makes an angle turning to the west; after which the way is for a little time pleasant, being dry, and in some parts sandy; but it soon becomes low, and, on that account, troublesome. About 150 yards from the place last mentioned, the cavern divides into two branches: that which would appear to be a continuation of the former tract, terminates at the distance of eighty yards in an impassable chink. The other, which verges a little to the left, after a space of sixty or eighty yards, joins the gallery leading from the entrance, about two hundred yards from the mouth of the cave.

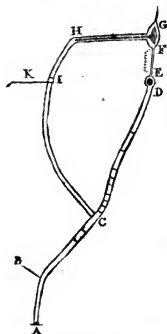
A few particulars, apparently of little consequence, are omitted in the preceding description.

\* See Monthly Magazine, vol. xii, p. 112.

description; but it is expected, that the annexed diagram will represent not only the parts passed over in silence, but also

an outline of the whole, better than words can express.

### THE CAVE AT GREAT ASBY.



Section of the chasm between the two pools, supposing it filled up with clay as far as *a*.



Section of the general figure of the cave.

A, represents the mouth of the cave. B, a small aperture not explored. C, the junction of the two passages. D, a circular pool of water two feet in depth, situated about four hundred yards from the entrance. E and F, the commencement of the perpendicular chasm. G, the large pool of water. H, the place where the brook disappears. I, the back gallery. K, the impassible branch. The parallel lines shew the tract; and the marks across the lines denote the steps to be ascended.

The above-mentioned ingenious gentlemen, having explored the circuit of this subterraneous labyrinth, immediately understood the cause of a circumstance, which has greatly perplexed the inhabitants of Asby, perhaps for ages. The reason of the loud and jingling noise, which is frequently heard three or four hours before water issues out of the cave, is thus to be explained: the rain falling into the crevices of the limestone in the higher grounds, forms a number of subterraneous brooks, which flow into the

remoter parts of the cavern, through the apertures before described. When the back apartments are filled to the common level, the water begins to descend the sloping floor of the front gallery. The noise occasioned in falling from the several steps of the interjacent strata, the small funnels situated in the roof, and the repercussion of the vaulted dome, are the cause of the thundering sound which is heard; and it is evident, that a current cannot issue out of the mouth of this subterraneous recess, till the cave be entirely full. No specimens of dropstone being found in the place, induced a belief, that the agitation of the water, in the different passages, is generally violent.

This cavern exhibits some of the phenomena observable in a cave at Zircknitz, in Carniola; for an account of which see the second volume of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, abridged by Lowthorp.

Ravenstonedale, I am, your's, &c.  
Jan. 31, 1803. JOHN ROBINSON.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

AS the chief purpose of my verbal discussion, in the letter inserted in your Magazine, December 18, was to excite reflection and inquiry, I was cordially gratified with the appearance of the candid and sensible observations upon it, signed A. L. B. although they controverted some of my own notions. I think I could allege something in reply; but as we agree in condemning the uncharitable use made of terms rendered opprobrious by forced associations, I readily leave our differences to be judged of by our readers. Proceeding in a similar train of disquisition, I shall beg leave to offer a few thoughts on another word of reproach, which is *blasphemy*.

This word, which in the original meant *evil speaking* in general, has in our language been almost appropriated to that kind of evil-speaking which consists in impiety. In this sense it is a word of large and lax application; for as men's religious ideas differ widely, and one holds sacred what another holds profane; reciprocal charges of impiety in word and act, cannot but continually arise whenever these matters are brought into contest. If it were, indeed, the *mole* in which attacks on religious subjects are made, and not the *thing itself*, which constituted blasphemy, a sober and well-mannered disputant might always avoid the charge; but I believe this, upon inquiry, will not appear to be the case. It seems impossible to controvert that claim to sanctity in persons or doctrines, which is the basis of particular religions, without giving that perception of impiety to their votaries, which shall be thought to justify the reproach of blasphemy. How, for example, can the mildest opposer of Mahometism, argue against the pretended divine mission of its founder, without manifestly implying such a charge of imposture as shall strike with horror the pious Mussulman? It is asserted that the representation of Voltaire as Mahomet gave offence to the Turkish ambassador at Paris, that an order was given for its suspension. He is there, indeed, painted as a murderer, as well as an ambitious impostor; but the freedoms taken with his character, by some of our controversial divines, would doubtless be equally retented by a Turk or Arab, were he capable of reading their works.

The Catholic doctrine of the real presence, absurd and extravagant as we may think it, is found to be that which has the firmest hold upon the minds of persons

of the Romish faith, and that to which the most mysterious sanctity is annexed. The ridicule with which a Protestant can scarcely forbear treating it, is intolerable to a Catholic, who regards every thing appertaining to the sacrifice of the mass with the deepest awe and veneration. At the conference between the two Religions in France, held at Poissy, in the sixteenth century, Beza, the Protestant advocate, speaking of this doctrine, said, "We affirm that the body of Jesus Christ is as distant from bread and wine, as the highest heaven from the earth." The expression was somewhat inflated, but conveyed no more than a simple denial of the sacramental presence; yet it appeared so shocking to the Catholic prelates, that some of them cried out *Blasphemavit*, others rose to be gone, and the king, who was present, was requested either to silence Beza, or to suffer the assembly to break up. On the other hand, the Protestants were as much scandalized with the worship paid to the wafer, or *breaden God*, as they termed it, and as ready to charge with blasphemy the language of monks and friars in extolling the sanctity of this symbol. For it is to be observed, that the accusation of impiety is equally incurred on both sides, and that the derogation to divinity is as great in raising inferior creatures to a level with it, as in attacking its own supremacy. Thus the Jewish high-priest loudly exclaimed *blasphemy*, when Jesus announced himself as the Son of God; and many fanatics who have claimed a participation in the same character, have been treated as blasphemers. It seems impossible to engage in the Trinitarian controversy without being subjected to the imputation of impiety. Reasonings, how cautious soever, tending to undecy two persons in the Trinity, must be looked upon as blasphemous by those who are perfectly convinced of their right to divine honours; while they who hold as sacred the maxim,

—Let no inferior nature

Usurp, or share, the throne of its Creator, cannot avoid considering such a multiplication of the objects of worship as a kind of treason against the prerogative of the One Supreme. Tho' a believer in the truth of religion will not admit the axiom of Hobbes, quoted in one of your late numbers, that "superstition is a religion out of fashion," and "religion is a superstition in fashion"; yet it must be allowed that with regard to controversial practice it is matter of fact. Who now feels shocked at the bitter sarcasms levelled at the whole system of heathen theology by several of the early Fathers, which must, at the time, have

have appeared to a majority of those to whom they were addressed, as blasphemous in the highest degree, and were probably the cause of some of the persecutions which fell upon the Christian church? The man who pulled off his hat to a statue of Jupiter, hoping to be remembered for his compliment should his godship come "into fashion" again, had a right notion of the chronological and geographical nature of piety and impiety in the estimation of mankind.

What is the inference from these observations?—That no one should engage at all in religious controversy, without having brought his mind into such a state, as to bear tranquilly the utmost freedom used by his opponent against persons or doctrines which he himself may deem most sacred—and that such a word as *blasphemy*, which in fact implies a decision of the very point in question, can have no place in fair and sober discussions of theological topics. Your's, &c.

ORTHOPHILUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
A seafaring friend of mine, who has frequently visited some of the towns on the coast of Portugal, was lately remarking to me, that blind people are uncommonly numerous in that country; and that frequently their organs of vision do not show the usual signs of being extinguished, but preserve apparently their natural lustre.

I am induced to make mention of this circumstance in your publication, on account of its extensive circulation, with a view of having the opinion of such of your correspondents as may have resided in Portugal; and the motive for so doing is suggested by the following curious Welsh proverb:

"Tri gelyn fyf i'r golwg,  
Gwin côg, a mêr mûg, a mug."

That is:

Three foes there be to the sight,  
Red wine, and marrow of swine, and smoke.

Our present habits of living in Wales do not afford opportunities to recognize but one of the things mentioned as hurtful; and I know of no voucher for the deleterious qualities of the other two, besides the above proverb, and which is the reason for laying it before your readers.

There must have been some cause, real or imaginary, for the origin of the adage in question; but it appears very singular, that *red wine* should have been the theme

of any old saying preserved among the mountains of Wales. I remain, Sir,  
Yoor's, &c.

Jan. 12, 1803.

MEIRION.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the RETURNS MADE PURSUANT to "an ACT for taking an ACCOUNT of the POPULATION of GREAT BRITAIN, and of the INCREASE or DIMINUTION thereof."

THE act directed that a general enumeration should be made on the 10th March, 1801, in England and Wales, and in Scotland as soon after as possible. The summary of the enumeration appeared to be as follows:

	Persons.
In England . . . .	8,331,434
— Wales . . . .	541,546
— Scotland . . . .	1,599,068
— Army and Militia . . . .	198,351
— Navy and Marines . . . .	126,279
— Merchant Seamen . . . .	144,558
— Convicts . . . .	3,410

Total 10,942,646

The total population of *Great Britain* is supposed to exceed the above-number, as from some parishes no returns were received.

The number of houses in *Ireland* has been nearly ascertained, by the collection of the hearth-money tax, from which it has been computed that the population of that part of the United Kingdom somewhat exceeds 4,000,000.

The islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, the *Scilly* islands, and the *Isle of Man*, were not comprised in the enumeration. The total population of these islands has been usually estimated at 80,000 persons.

On these grounds, with a moderate allowance for omissions in the returns, the total population of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, appears to be as follows:

	Persons
England and Wales . . . .	8,872,980
Scotland . . . .	1,599,068
Ireland . . . .	4,000,000
Islands of Guernsey, &c. . . .	80,000
Allowance for omissions . . . .	77,354
	14,629,402
Soldiers . . . .	198,351
Sailors . . . .	270,837
Convicts . . . .	1,410

Total 15,100,000

The abstracts of the registers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, all concur

in ſhewing that there has been a gradual increaſe of the population during the laſt century. It appears from the above accounts, that the enumeration of 1801 amounts to 8,872,980 perſons for England and Wales, to which number an appropriate ſhare of the ſoldiers and mariners is to be added. Theſe appear to be about a thirtieth part; the exiſting population of England and Wales is therefore in the following table taken at 9,168,000, and the population therein attributed to the other years is given in proportion to the average medium of baptiſms at the reſpective periods.

Population of England and Wales throughout the laſt century.

In the year	Population.
1700	5,475,000
1710	5,240,000
1720	5,565,000
1730	5,796,000
1740	6,064,000
1750	6,467,000
1760	6,736,000
1770	7,428,000
1780	7,953,000
1790	8,675,000
1801	9,168,000

The following table for Scotland, is formed in the ſame manner, but is of much leſs authority, as founded on a collection of no more than 99 regiſters from different parts of the country.

Population of Scotland throughout the laſt century.

In the year	Population
1700	1,048,000
1710	1,270,000
1720	1,390,000
1730	1,309,000
1740	1,222,000
1750	1,403,000
1760	1,363,000
1770	1,434,000
1780	1,458,000
1790	1,567,000
1801	1,652,370

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**M**R. WARTON, in his "History of English Poetry," vol. iii. p. 142, mentioning a collection of Christmas Carols, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1521, ſays "theſe were feſtal *chanſons* for enlivening the merriments of the Chriſtmas celebrity; and not ſuch religious ſongs as are current at this day with the common people, under the ſame title, and which were ſubſtituted by thoſe enemies of innocent and uſeful mirth, the

Puritans." It is not my intention at preſent to enquire how far the Puritans have peculiarly deſerved the character here given of them, and often repeated in the works of this author. They were undoubtedly a ſet of gloomy mortals enough, but I think it might be ſhewn that many others, both of the Catholic and Proteſtant communions, when *equally earneſt* in their religions, have made it equally adverſe to hilarity. But I conceive that he is miſtaken, in point of fact, in ſuppoſing that the Puritans had any ſhare in the compoſition of our Chriſtmas Carols. Indifference, or rather antipathy, to the ceremonial days of the church was a ſtriking feature in their character; and the particular obſervances belonging to the celebration of Chriſtmas ſeem always to have been regarded by them with diſlike. Further, the Carols which I have happened to hear at this ſeaſon, for the moſt part, have ſtrong marks of a Popiſh origin, and refer to legendary tales, which certainly would never be adopted by the Puritans. One of theſe, common in the north of England, relates a curious ſtory of the pregnant virgin's longing for cherries, as ſhe was walking with her betrothed huſband; when, being rudely reſuſed by Joſeph in her requeſt of pulling down a bough of the tree, a command, iſſuing from the unborn babe, cauſed it to bow down of itſelf to her hand. I recollect others, almoſt equally puerile and ſuperſtitious, and which point to an origin evidently anterior to the age of Puritanism. I ſuſpect, therefore, that Mr. Warton has, in this caſe, hazarded an aſſertion without proof; and I ſhould be glad to know from any of your readers, converſant with ſuch enquiries, whether any authority exiſts for imputing Carols to Puritan compoſers.

Your's, &c.

N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**I**N your laſt Number a Gentleman has made enquiry reſpecting an edition of Tacitus. Such an edition was publiſhed by Mr. Grierſon, at his office in Dublin. It is what, I think, is called ſmall eighteens. The copy I have was formerly in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Harwood; and, in his own hand writing, I have, on a blank leaf at the beginning this teſtimony—"This edition of Terence was ſuperintended by the celebrated Mrs. Grierſon, a lady of fine taſte, who publiſhed Tacitus.—E. Harwood."

Homerton, Feb. 25, 1803.

H. H. P.

T

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT of the PARISH of ORTON, in the COUNTY of WEST-MORELAND.—(Communicated by MR. ROBINSON.\*)

ORTON is supposed to be a contraction for Overton, and to have derived its name from the principal place of the parish being situated under a large and depending scar, or rock. In ancient writings we frequently find it denominated *Sker-over-ton*, or *The scar over the town*, which seems sufficiently to corroborate this derivation.

This parish lies on the confines of Yorkshire, and is bounded on the east by the parishes of Asby, Crosbygarret, and Ravenstonedale; on the south, by the parishes of Sedbergh and Kendal; on the west, by the parish of Kendal; and on the north, by the parishes of Shap, Crosbyravensworth, and Asby. It extends about eight miles from east to west, and five or six from north to south; and, being almost surrounded with mountains, has the appearance of a large basin or reservoir, whose outlet is at Borrow-bridge, through a deep defile in the hills towards the south.

The soil in the low grounds is generally a fine brown loam; but in more elevated situations is mixed with clay and gravel; and in the mountainous parts consists of a black earth, which grows ling or heath, and of which they make peats for fuel. The river Lune, which runs through nearly the middle of the parish, in a western direction, is the boundary that divides the limestone on the north, from the schist, or rag, and whinstone on the south. The inclination of the limestone is towards the north-east, and forms an angle of forty or forty-five degrees. Near the town of Orton is a white freestone, which forms no bed, but terminates abruptly. There are regular and uniform strata of red freestone, which is situated under the limestone, and has the same inclination. Several people are of opinion, that coals might be found under this latter freestone; but no trials have been made to ascertain what is concealed beneath those strata. The south side of the Lune abounds with schist and whinstone, the beds of which are in an easterly direction, and of various thicknesses, and their inclination is nearly level with the plane of the horizon.

The principal river is the Lune; but

\* The writer is indebted to Mr. John Willson, of Midfield, in the parish of Orton, for the materials from which this Statistical Account is chiefly compiled.

the parish of Orton abounds with numerous streams and rivulets, which descend from the mountains, and fertilize the soil. South-east from Sunbiggin is a lake, called Sunbiggin-tarn, about a mile in circumference, and eighteen yards in depth, which is well stocked with eels, and trouts as red as char; and where wild ducks frequent and breed.

The moors abound with plenty of grouse, and Orton-scar is celebrated for dotterels. In this parish also was abundance of hares and other game; but since the death of the late John Burn, esq. by whom they were greatly preserved from the depredations of poachers, they have been much destroyed.

There have been no accurate observations made here with respect to the state of the barometer or thermometer for any period of time; nor has any gauge been fixed for ascertaining the depth of rain which falls throughout the year; but when the high situation of the parish is considered, together with the attraction of the surrounding mountains, it will readily occur, that the climate and temperature of the air must nearly equal those in the most elevated parts of the county. It may be remarked, that the south and west winds are the warmest, and, the Irish Sea being only about twenty-four miles distant, they are accompanied with the greatest quantity of rain. The north and east winds are generally cold and dry, and seldom blow during the summer-months; the German Ocean being at so great a distance, and the high mountains of Stanemore and Crossfell intervening, the rain which rises in those parts, seldom reaches so far.

The air is sharp, and circulates freely, carrying off most of those noxious exhalations and vapours which would injure or destroy the human constitution, and render the inhabitants subject to the diseases engendered in low and fenny situations. The natives of this parish are a healthy and hardy race of people, live to an advanced age, and are liable to no particular disorder; inasmuch that the assistance of a doctor or surgeon is seldom required, except in a few cases of surgery, or inoculation for the small-pox. The cow-pox has not yet been introduced into this part. Though it would be difficult to mention any particular instances of longevity, it is no uncommon thing to see people at the age of ninety possessing all their faculties, and capable of reading, even without the help of glasses. Many young people of late, however, have died



of consumption—diseases which were scarcely known to their forefathers.

It is computed that the whole parish contains about 25,000 acres; of which there are 3500 of meadow; 300 of corn; 9000 of pasture; and 12,200 of waste-lands. As the ground is of different natures, it requires different modes of cultivation. Orton-moor, which has been lately inclosed, and where the soil lies on limestone, is generally first pared and burnt; after which, at the expence of about forty bushels of lime per acre, a crop of turnips is obtained, and it is then sown with oats the two following years. If the same ground be ploughed for a longer period of time, it will be necessary to use more manure; otherwise, the land will become impoverished, and the crop be rendered of comparatively small value. The preceding is, in general, considered as the best and most profitable mode of cultivating and improving the moorish soil, and, though different methods have been pursued, none have been found to answer so well. The anciently inclosed land is mostly meadow-ground. In the production of a crop of corn, lime will not succeed so well as a manure on this as on the moor-land, because it prevents the grain from ripening at an early period, which is a great disadvantage in high and bleak situations.

It may be necessary to observe, that on the south side of the Lune, the lands which lie contiguous to the river are extremely level and fertile, and the soil, being of a dry and sandy nature, produces excellent crops of corn or grass, without occasioning much expence in the cultivation. But at some distance from the Lune the ground begins to rise towards the mountains; and the land, being generally wet and spongy, requires to be drained before it can be brought into a state of improvement.\* This operation being performed, and the soil rendered sufficiently dry, lime is then used to advantage as a manure, especially

\* The most approved method of draining practised in this parish is, to cut a channel about two feet in depth, and sixteen inches in breadth, and to wall it on the sides, and cover it over with stones. The depth and breadth of the conduits, however, will require to be regulated by the wetness of the ground; and the distance between each drain must be proportioned to the fertility of the land, though, in general, the intervention of a space of eight or nine yards is deemed sufficient. The expence is generally computed at the rate of one shilling per rod of seven yards.

if the ground be intended for pasture. There are several large inclosures, adjoining to the mountains, which are called Cow-bounds, or common-pastures, and which, perhaps, belong to all the inhabitants of a village or hamlet.

On the north side of the Lune the fields are generally inclosed with stone walls; but, on the south of that river, the fences are chiefly composed of thorn and willow-hedges; though, towards the mountains, walls of stone are again visible. The great increase in the value of the productions of the ground has been the cause of stimulating the farmers to uncommon exertions; and of inducing them to attempt the improvement of their land. Till lately, lime was seldom used as a manure, but is now become the principal ingredient in the mixture of several kinds of compost.

As the landed property is in general occupied by the owners, the number of farmers is considerably less than that of proprietors. The farms are very small, few amounting to 50l. and many not exceeding even 20l. per annum; inasmuch, that almost every family is able to cultivate the estate or farm, without hiring servants by the year, or employing day-labourers. It is, therefore, evident that a greater equality exists among this people than will ever result from the wild and baneful theories of Paine.

The situation of this district rendering rain very frequent, it often happens that the farmers in the neighbourhood of Appleby, which is only ten miles distant, frequently enjoy fine weather during the time of sowing and reaping, when the reverse is experienced in this parish. The weather, indeed, is sometimes so very unfavourable, that the harvest is not finished before the end of October, or beginning of November; though it generally terminates soon after the commencement of October.

The quantity and value of the crop greatly depend on the nature of the season: a wet and cloudy summer prevents the grain from ripening at an early period, and consequently reduces the worth of the corn; whilst, on the contrary, a fine and dry season is followed by an early harvest, and the crops will be equivalent to those grown under a more friendly climate. From these circumstances it is impossible to ascertain, with precision, the annual value of a crop of corn. Difference of soils also will occasion a difference in the estimation of the grain; for whilst some crops are worth twenty pounds per acre, others may

may be found, the value of which will not amount to forty shillings.

Oats are the principal grain sown in this parish; but there is some barley grown on the dry and sandy land near the river Lune. Wheat makes no part of the crops here; for it has been found not to succeed, except in particular years, on account of the alternate rains and frosts in the spring. The whole of the grain grown in the parish of Orton, even in the present improved state of the land, is not sufficient to supply the inhabitants with bread during the year.

It is seldom that the farmer sows his land with artificial grasses, except the moor ground near the village of Orton; and from the omission entertained of them in general, it does not seem probable that this kind of husbandry will ever become very prevalent. If the farmer would lay down his land full of manure, he need not be at the expence of artificial grasses, as it would prove sufficiently productive.

The best land for feeding cattle fat in this district is the limestone soil. In some places, an extent of ground of one acre and a half is deemed sufficient for fattening a cow or ox; but this greatly depends on the nature and quality of the land. As the meadow-ground is generally the best, if the hay be well got in, it will feed cattle without the assistance of corn.—Sheep, for the most part, are sold towards the end of summer, and carried into lower and warmer situations, where the wethers are immediately fed with turnips, and the ewes, with their lambs, are fattened and killed in the spring and summer following. The sheep are a mixture of Scotch and English breed; the rups being English, and the ewes Scotch. The reason for this intermixture is, that Scotch rups are found to render the flock weak and tender, and the wool too light and fine for the climate. The cows are in general of the long-horned kind; but there are some of the Scotch breed kept on farms near the mountains.

The yearly value of an acre varies so much in different parts of the parish, that it is almost impossible to make any just estimation; some land being worth 3l. whilst others will not give 3s. an acre. But estimating the small farms collectively, the ground is rented at about 11. 5s. per acre. In comparing the rent of the estates with their estimated produce, the latter will appear nearly to double the former. The total value of the produce of the district may be reckoned at 10,000l. and the valued rent at 5970l. per ann.

Since the consumption of the parish is greater than its produce, the price of grain and other provisions is regulated by the neighbouring markets of Appleby, Kendal, and Kirkcubstephen; the first of which is the principal place for buying and selling corn in the county, and from whence a constant supply of that article is brought to Orton every week. If we were to form a statement of the annual consumption of grain and other provisions in this district, we might say 16,700 stones\* of oatmeal, 1000 of fine flour, and 4000 of butcher's meat, besides a vast quantity of potatoes, which are principally grown in the parish.

A male servant employed in the business of farming has about ten or twelve guineas a year; a female servant, four or five pounds. During the summer, a day-labourer has 11. 3d. and his victuals; excepting in hay time, when the wages are nearly doubled. A girl hired by the day has generally sixpence and her victuals. A tailor, 10d.—a carpenter, 1s. 6d.—and a mason 1s. 6d. a day and his victuals. In winter, a labourer in husbandry has only 1s. a day and victuals, and can scarcely obtain employment. The price of labour, though considerably higher than it was formerly, is certainly far beneath the present price of the necessities of life.

Industry and the arts have made only a slow progress in this district; and the inhabitants will not venture in any speculations of trade. They do not feel that strong desire of improving their circumstances which would excite and impel them to exertion and enterprise. The only species of manufacture carried on here, is the knitting of worsted stockings for Kendal; and the hosiery come once in three weeks to Orton, where they receive them, and deliver a quantity of worsted in return. There are knit every week in this parish about 560 pairs of stockings, for which the people receive 12l. or 13l. sterling.

The parish of Orton maintains its poor collectively, and has no separate or independent townships. About 30 years ago the poor-rates amounted to 30l. per annum, since which period they have continued to increase, and at present are near 200l. a year. The number of poor at this time amounts to about 40 persons, who, at an average, receive 8s. 4d. a month

\* The stone of oatmeal and flour is 16 pounds; that of butcher's meat is 14 pounds, of 16 ounces.

each. They are all out-pensioners, as the parish is not provided with a poor-house. It certainly would be prudent, as well as humane, to afford timely assistance to those who are likely to become necessitous, and thus, perhaps, prevent their being very burthen some to the parish; for it is too often experienced, that many of those who are accustomed to a regular supply, become idle and improvident: by losing their sense of independence, they also lose their regard to character. The manner of supporting the poor in England does not appear to check, much less to prevent and eradicate, the evils complained of in every parish. When the celebrated Count Rumford undertook to sweep away the whole mendicant tribe from the streets of Munich, which, to the great disgrace of the police, and the discredit of the government, abounded with these poor and miserable wretches, he "had houses of industry opened, work and employment found, and wholesome and plentiful viands prepared for them. In short, by the establishment of most excellent practical regulations, the author of this admirable scheme so far overcame prejudice, habit, and attachment, that these heretofore miserable objects began to cherish the idea of independence, to imbihe the notion of obtaining an honest livelihood by the exertion of a competent portion of labour, to prefer industry to idleness, and decency to filth, rags, and the squalidness dependent on beggary."\* Some regulations of the same nature are certainly highly requisite in many parts of England. And when a small assistance, seasonably administered, will enable a poor man to continue his occupation, to earn his bread, and to maintain his family for many years; how imprudent and inhuman "to withhold the kind relief," and to suffer him to sink into extreme poverty and wretchedness!

According to the late Dr. Burn, this parish, in 1777, consisted of 360 families, all of which, excepting a family of Quakers, were of the Church of England. The number of inhabitants at present amounts to 1230, inasmuch that it would appear they are diminished since the writing of Dr. Burn's History. They are all, excepting a very few, of the established church, and come five, six, or seven miles, every Sunday, to attend divine worship. It must, however, be remarked, that many of them go to the church merely for the

purpose of having an opportunity of purchasing goods at the shops, and of drinking in the alehouses; and when the late Dr. Burn was requested by his diocesan to prevent these indecent and immoral practices, he replied, that "if he hindered his parishioners from resorting to the inns, and buying and selling on Sundays, he should soon have no hearers at the place of worship!" There are a few Methodists, who have their itinerant preachers, and who, according to Mr. Wilton, though they consider the rest of mankind as impious and profane, agree with them "in laying up treasures upon earth," and, like the Pharisees of old, "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

This parish is divided into five townships or manors—Orton, Raisbeck, Langdale, Tebay, and Bretherdale. Orton is the principal place, and is situated ten miles from Appleby, thirteen from Kendal, and two north of the river Lune. It contains sixty houses, which are built in an irregular manner, and covered with blue slate. Adjoining to Orton is the seat of the late John Burn, esq. which is a regular stone building, consisting of a neat front, and two circular wings. The windows of this edifice are very large, and adorned with columns of the Ionic order. The portico is partly after the Venetian manner, and the entablature has a good effect. The building faces the west, in the front of which is a garden, that is laid out in a good form, and, during the life of its late owner, was kept in excellent order. In the middle of the garden is a circular piece of ground, about thirty yards in diameter, which serves occasionally for a bowling-green. Orton has a weekly market on Fridays, and three annual fairs for cattle. The number of its inhabitants amounts to about 300.

Raisbeck is situated about two miles east from Orton, and contains eleven houses, and between fifty and sixty inhabitants. Langdale stands on the fourth side of the river Lune, has eight houses, and thirty-four inhabitants. Tebay, which is the largest village in the parish, excepting Orton, is seated on a bay of the Lune, whose waters form a half-circle round it; and contains sixteen houses, and about sixty-four inhabitants. Besides these, which are the principal villages in the parish, there are a number of smaller places situated in different parts of the district.

There are five inns, four of which are in the village of Orton. The public roads, though extending nearly thirty miles

\* *Vide Public Characters of 1801-1802, page 325.*

miles in length, are kept in good repair, and there is only one toll-gate. Though there is, perhaps, as much bad road in Westmoreland as in any part of England, considering the extent of the county, it has nevertheless been greatly improved, especially in this parish, by means of the late Dr. Burn and his son.

In this district are a number of stone-bridges, five of which are placed over the Lune, and have from one to three arches each.

The church, which is an old Gothic building, stands upon a rising ground, on the north side of the village of Orton, has a tower-steeple, with four large bells, and is dedicated to *All Saints*. The roof is flat, and covered with lead. The inhabitants, whose frugal dispositions have always inclined them to parsimony, have been careful not to spend more money, either in improving or decorating the sacred edifice, than is barely sufficient to keep it from falling, inasmuch, that it retains its ancient form, and appears like a well-preserved ruin of antiquity. The living is vicarial, which is rated in the King's books at 15l. 17s. 3½d. but which is now worth nearly 160l. per annum. The presentation is in the gift of the parishioners, who purchased the same, together with the rectorial tythes, of Francis Morice, esq. of the city of Westminster, and Francis Philips, gent. of the city of London, for the sum of 570l. In order to avoid confusion, the landholders, who are the patrons, and amount to about 240 in number, keep the advowson in the hands of trustees, whom they bind to present according to a majority of votes on the day of election. The vicars, during the last and present century, have been Messrs. Nelson, Burn, Redman, and Molner. The vicarage-house, which is situated near the church, was greatly improved by the late Dr. Burn, who surrounded it with trees.

In this parish are two schools; one at Orton and the other at Tebay. The schoolmaster at Orton, who is also parish-clerk, receives, for performing both his offices, about 40l. a year. This stipend arises, partly from lands bequeathed to the school, and partly from quarter-pence paid by those whom the trustees do not consider as poor people. The school at Tebay was founded in 1672, and endowed with land of the present yearly value of 35l. which, added to the fees paid to the master, forms a stipend of about 40l. per annum. The English, Latin, and Greek languages, together with writing and arith-

metic, are taught at both these seminaries; and the late master at Tebay instructed his pupils in the elements of Euclid, and the knowledge of the French tongue. Mr. Chapman, who taught this school about three years ago, was an ornament to his profession, and fell a victim to intemperance of study at a very early age. The institution of parochial seminaries is to the honour as well as the utility of Cumberland and Westmoreland. It proves, in a very high degree, the wisdom and the patriotism of our forefathers. At these necessary and useful schools of literary and religious knowledge, established in every parish, many have received the first rudiments of learning, who have afterwards been eminent in the pulpit or the bar, and become ornaments to their country, and blessings to mankind. How much is it to be regretted, that so useful a class of men should be so neglected, that their salaries are not augmented in proportion to the increased opulence of the times!

The land on the north side of the Lune is freehold, and can therefore be disposed of according to the pleasure of the owner; but that on the south of the river, including the manors of Langdale and Tebay, is mostly customary, and holden of Lord Viscount Lowther, and descends in a direct line to the next heir, unless otherwise conveyed by deed during the life of the possessor. Notwithstanding the smallness of the estates in general, many of them have descended from father to son for several successive generations, and the property has been kept entire.

The number of horses in the parish amounts to upwards of 300. They are not in general small, being from 13 to 15 hands in height. They are chiefly used for husbandry, and their value is from 10l. to 20l. each. The number of cattle is about 8000; that of sheep, 5000 or 10,000; and of pigs, about 200.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

A GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT of a VOYAGE made from CONSTANTINOPLE to TREBIZOND, in the YEAR 1796, by CIT. BEAUCHAMPS.

*(Continued from p. 35.)*

BEFORE I continue the account of my observations on the shore of the Black Sea, from Trebizond to Constantinople, I shall give the distances of various points, which have been furnished me by several Captains of vessels that constantly

navigate this coast. These distances are the more valuable, as they mark, with precision, the position of Irizeh, Gounieh (or Gomeh) Batoumi (or Batumi) and Fatz, on the mouth of the river Phasis, places which we were not able to visit.

The Turkish miles are evidently five to the nautical league, as I shall presently shew. In the parallel column I have reduced them to nautical miles, of three to the league.

<i>Computed Distances between various Points on the Black Sea.</i>	<i>Turkish Miles.</i>	<i>Nautical Miles, 3 to a League.</i>
From Trebizond to Irizeh .....	60	36
.... Irizeh to Gounieh .....	70	42
.... Gounieh to Batoumi .....	10 to 25	12 to 15
.... Batoumi to Fatz (Mouth of the Phasis) .....	50	30
.... Trebizond to Cape Joros .....	25	15
.... Cape Joros to Buyuk Liman .....	18	10.8
.... Cape Joros to Cape Kerebu .....	25	15
.... Trebizond to Cape Vona .....	170	102
.... Cape Vona to Cape Yassoun .....	16	9.6
.... Cape Yassoun to Fatfah (Fatfa or Vatifah)* .....	15	9
.... Fatfah to Unieh .....	20	12
.... Unieh to the Cape at the River Thermeli .....	25	15
.... Unieh to Samfoun .....	75	45
.... Samfoun to Sinapa .....	125	75
.... Guerach (or Gboerach) to Sinapa .....	18	10.2
.... Sinapa to Ak-liman (the north of the Castle) .....	9	5.4
The circumference of the Peninsula of Sinope .....	16	9.6
From Sinapa (or Sinope) to Cape Indjeh .....	10 to 25	12 to 15
.... Sinapa to Istikane .....	50	30
.... Sinapa to Ineboli .....	100	60
.... Ineboli to Inichi .....	16	9.6
.... Ineboli to Kerempch (Kerempe or Karumpe) .....	27	16.2
.... Kerempch to Ghyaros (or Kizos) .....	23	16.8
.... Ghyaros to Amassero (Amassero or Amassra) .....	36	21.6
.... Amassero to Eregrî (or Erchi)—(Heraclea of Pontus) .....	100	60
.... Amassero to the mouth of the River Partina (Parteni, Barten) .....	13	10.2
.... the mouth of the Partina to the village of Partina .....	18	10.2
.... the river Partina to Filios (or Khol) .....	18	10.2
.... Cape Kilimili to Eregrî .....	45	27
.... Eregrî to Port Kefken .....	100	60
.... Kefken to the mouth of the Channel of Constantinople (Bosphorus) .....	83	49.8
.... the mouth of the Bosphorus to Constantinople .....	15	12

It is easy to see, that the miles which the celebrated Tournefort mentions in his work, cannot be the nautical mile, the third of a league; for this author says, that the distance between Eregrî, or Heraclea of Pontus, and Sinope, is 310 miles, which would make 103 leagues and a third. This distance corresponds with none of the charts, not even with my own, in which the points of Eregrî and Sinope, laid down from astronomical observation, are still more distant. Our sailors asserted, that the distance between the above two points is 291 miles of the country (always meaning by sea). These 291 miles, when

reduced to nautical miles, of three to the league, give 174½, or about 58 leagues 2 miles, and this distance is very nearly the same as appears upon my chart.

\* *Note of the Author.*—This Fatfah, or Vatifah, as it is put down in the charts, must be carefully distinguished from Fatz, mentioned above. Vatifah is in the gulph of Unieh, but Fatz is situated at the mouth of the river Phasis. In all these names the Turkish pronunciation has been preserved; for geographers are aware, that a word which has passed through two or three European languages successively, is no longer distinguishable.

To

To confirm what I have just advanced, I shall take from Tournefort's journal the progress made in a single day, in which only oars were used—"On the 29th of April, though our felucca was very large, we made forty miles by oars alone, and we encamped at noon-day on the shore of the Dichtiles," &c.

Tournefort was on board a felucca similar to ours: there were on board four passengers, four sailors, and a steersman, in all nine persons, with their effects; we had precisely the same number of sailors. Our vessel was twenty-three feet long and eight feet wide; as we had no log we reckoned our way by the time which the foam of the sea took to pass from the head to the stern; and we never made more than two knots an hour by oars alone. Can it be supposed then, that Tournefort, who was in the suite of a *Basha*, and all his women, could have made thirteen and a third nautical leagues in seven or eight hours; and besides, he was sailing against the current, which, at the entrance of the Black Sea, flows from east to west.

By summing up the whole of Tournefort's route, and reducing the miles to five to the league, the distance from Constantinople to Trebizond is made to be nearly 880 nautical miles, whilst, from my reckoning, it amounts to 975: but as Tournefort did not know the language, we may fairly question whether he understood the information which was given him, and perhaps he did not pay very particular attention to distances.

I found the difference of longitude between Constantinople and Trebizond to be  $42^{\circ} 45'$  of time, equal to  $10^{\circ} 41' 15''$ , which gives, in the parallel of  $41^{\circ} 3'$ , 161 nautical leagues; if the 915 Turkish miles be estimated to be 195 leagues, there will remain 34 leagues for the windings of the coast.

According to the plan which I have given, the distance is 120 miles (three to the league) from Trebizond to the mouth of the Phasis, the extremity of the Black Sea, in the direction of south-west to north-east, which gives  $32\frac{1}{2}$  leagues for the perpendicular to the meridian of Trebizond. On the other hand it is easy to see, by the chart, that the perpendicular from Varna, westward, on the meridian of Constantinople, is 20 leagues. By adding the three sums, the greatest length of the Black Sea is found to be 214 nautical leagues, whereas, according to *Cit. Bonnæ*, it would be 320. We shall afterwards find, in the sequel of this memoir,

when speaking of Sinope, what is its smallest breadth.

Before quitting Trebizond I shall mention what little I have been able to observe concerning this town, which retains hardly any other trace of its celebrity than its name. I have already told the reader that I could not, however, walk out without a guard at my heels, and I did not venture to ask many questions of those around me.

A traveller in Turkey excites more or less suspicion, according to his general behaviour. If he only passes through the country, he makes his observations without molestation; if he appears very much employed in some particular branch of science, in botany, for instance, he may pursue his inquiries without giving umbrage to the government. I was in another predicament—I arrived at Trebizond with a certain suite, carefully concealing my charts and my instruments, going very little out beyond the bounds of the castle, and always with the consent of the *Bey*. The inhabitants, who knew that I returned directly from thence to Constantinople, have still to learn what was my business at Trebizond, and must have supposed me to be charged with some secret commission. The idlers of the coffee-houses said that I was a spy of my government; the *Basha* and the *Beys* believed, from the high letters of recommendation which I brought with me, that I was intimately acquainted with the *grandes* of the *Porte*; and I perceived, when I asked permission to return, that they all three consented to it from different motives.

There hardly remain at Trebizond any traces of the residence of the Greek Emperors. The town is built on the slope of a hill, towards the sea-shore, and in a very charming situation. It forms an imperfect square; the walls are lofty, embattled, but very ill kept up; they enclose a half ruined castle, where the two *Beys* reside. The streets are narrow, and have a paved causeway. All the town, except the part adjoining the sea, consists of little else than large walled gardens.

The present trade of Trebizond is in very little activity; it exports linen-cloth, copper, walnuts, and slaves from Georgia.

Half a league from the town is the church of St. Sophia, which contains nothing remarkable.

The *Lazes* are a fierce-looking people: they all go armed, even in the town, with a gun and pistols.

Their

Their dress consists of a pair of drawers, and a vest of blue-grey cloth.

I cannot speak as to the population of this town, as I did not venture to make any enquiries of the kind; but I do not think it amounts to more than fifteen thousand souls, Turks, Latins, and Christians.

Having succeeded in obtaining the certain geographical position of Trebizond, I prepared to depart, and I requested a small bark for my return, as this was the best way to see the coast, and to take the bearings of different points. I therefore agreed with a Lazee owner to take me to Sinope.

We embarked the 11th of July for Platana, there to await a favourable wind. All the larger ships of Trebizond anchor in this place. Platana is an open road, with good anchorage, in a sandy bottom, three leagues from Trebizond. The aspect of the coast is delightful; it is well enough cultivated, and broken with forests. The neighbouring mountains rise in a sugar-loaf form, which creates delicious vallies; several of the country-houses on the slope of these hills give them a very agreeable aspect. It was now harvest-time, and I have remarked that the climate of the southern part of the Black Sea is by no means sultry: an excellent thermometer which I took with me never rose higher than  $81^{\circ}$  *Fab.* on shore, and in the midst of summer I perceived snow on the mountains.

We quitted Platana on the 13th, ranging along the coast, which is all the way covered with wood: the mountains are rugged, and the forests on their sides appear to be falling down into the sea, or rather to be rising out of that element. We rowed along the coast, and two hours before sun-set we came before Esky Kaleh (the old castle). Our track was N. W. a quarter W. In the evening we anchored near a village, from which I took the bearing of Cape Kerelu, which was S. W. a quarter W. nine miles.

On the 14th, at seven in the morning, we came off Cape Kerelu, where there is a ruined castle. From hence Cape Kara-boroun (Black Cape) bears 12 or 13 miles W. S. W. The weather hazy, a fog hanging on the tops of the mountains, which are not very lofty, but steep. From Cape Kerelu the coast retires to the W. S. W.

At noon, Tirvoli, a large town, bore four miles W. S. W. and Cape Kara-boroun S. W. a quarter W. nine miles. Here Cape Vona bears W. a quarter,

N. W. quarter N. at least 30 miles. From Cape Joros, which is here in sight, the coast proceeds W. S. W. nearly, and retires in a semicircular sweep to Vona. The bay appears to run from 18 to 20 miles within the shore. Close to Cape Kara-boroun I took the height of the sun by the reflecting circle: the hour, compared with the time-piece, gave me  $38^{\circ} 28' 6''$ , difference in time between this point and Constantinople, and  $36^{\circ} 13' 30''$ . for Paris.

From hence the coast proceeds, first westward, and then turns northward to Cape Vona, one of the most important points for observation on the whole coast. On the 16th we anchored in the western extremity of the road of Vona.

The latitude of Vona (taking the mean of seven observations) is  $41^{\circ} 6' 35''$ . The longitude, east of Constantinople, I found to be  $35^{\circ} 32' 7''$ . in time, or  $8^{\circ} 55' 10''$ .

The road of Vona appears to afford good anchorage. We here experienced several violent squalls of wind. We met in this place with a Turkish frigate, which had been lying there for a week, and had rode out the same winds without driving.

The history of this frigate affords a curious instance of the knowledge which the Turks possess in navigation. She sailed a week before us from Constantinople for Sinope; but contrary winds having obliged her to stand out to sea, she lost her way in a fog. She fell in by chance with a small vessel, which put her right on her course, and she made the land at Samsoun, whence she found her way to Sinope. This, however, was the best part of her voyage, for on returning to Constantinople a gale of wind carried her to the Crimea. Losing her Greek pilot in the passage, she thought she was on the right track to Constantinople, when, by constant tacking, she made the mouths of the Phasis, in Georgia; thence she arrived at the road of Vona, where she was obliged to take a pilot. She had neither charts on board, nor any instruments to take altitudes. This puts me in mind of what Ishak-bey said to me at Constantinople, on the subject of the Black Sea navigation:—"The Turks use no maps, either good or bad, so that if you rectify them, it will be for our neighbours and not for ourselves."

We weighed anchor, and left the road of Vona on the 13d, rowing, in order to double Cape Vona. In the evening we anchored in the road of Yassoun. From Cape Yassoun (which is low, and sur-

rounded

rounded with breakers) I found the bearings of Fatfah to be S. W. a quarter W.  $4^{\circ}$ . W. eight or nine miles: and of Cape Unieh to be W.  $10^{\circ}$ . N. seventeen or eighteen miles. This latter point is therefore erroneously placed in the charts S. W. of Yassoun, and I ascertained this correction by repeated observation on the compass.

Leaving Cape Yassoun, and not far off it is a square tower, on the top of a sugar-loaf-shaped hill, which forms a good land-mark. We sailed from Yassoun in the morning, with an easterly wind, at the rate of three to four knots an hour: when we were half way between Yassoun and Unieh, the greatest depth of the bay, in a perpendicular line to our course, was about nine miles. In the evening we anchored at Unieh, having cut across the gulph of Fatfah during this day, from one extreme cape to the other. The shores and inland country are thickly covered with wood.

Unieh is a small town on the coast, in a delightful position, being situated, like Trebizond, on the slope of a hill: the houses are all in the midst of gardens, facing to the east, and lengthening on towards Cape Unieh. A small river runs through the town, the banks of which form a valley, bounded by woody hills. Without being an enthusiast for foreign countries, I must acknowledge myself much struck with the appearance of these shores, covered with forests to the water's edge; and this was particularly grateful to me, who had seen little else but deserts in my travels in these parts; for even Persia, this celebrated empire, has neither woods nor rivers, at least in the northern provinces, over which I travelled for 300 leagues, and I do not recollect to have seen a single timber-tree in most of the Greek isles in which I ever set foot.

The road of Unieh is pretty good: the *saiks*, which are the large vessels of the country, anchor about half a league off shore, the smaller craft are drawn ashore on the approach of rough weather, as we did with our own bark, to avoid a hard gale.

We found on the sand of the beach a bulbous-rooted plant, with a flower of a dazzling white; it rises about a foot high, and, I understand, is very common at Alexandria.

By observations on the height of the sun, from the level of the sea, we estimated the longitude of Unieh at  $33^{\circ} 33' 7''$ .

On the 28th it was very cold in the MONTHLY MAG. No. 98.

night: the thermometer, inclosed in its case, fell to  $63^{\circ}$ . Fah.

We quitted Unieh on the 28th, with an easterly wind. From Cape Unieh to Cape Teherchembeh the shore is covered with breakers; the chain of mountains retires to about nine to twelve miles from the sea, and the plain below is very flat, and covered with trees. The general direction of the coast is nearly N. W.

We found a shoal here, beginning near Unieh, and extending much above the river Thermeh, across the mouth of which we sailed.

From Cape Unieh, Cape Thermeh bears W. quarter N. W.  $4^{\circ}$ . N. and appears about 24 miles off.

We came to the termination of the flat shore at Cape Teherchembeh, behind which the distant mountains appear very lofty. Before this cape I took the height of the sun, which gave the longitude of this point to be  $29^{\circ} 57' 7''$  from Constantinople, or  $34^{\circ} 6' 5''$  from Paris.

On the 31st we were off Guerzeh, longitude  $24^{\circ} 59' 6''$  from Constantinople. The shore is rocky, covered with wood, and around the town the ground is cultivated, and planted with olive-trees. A small river runs through it. On the night of the 1st of August we anchored at Sinope. I immediately sent my Janissary with my firman to the Governor, and I had a house directly provided me, in which I established myself for the present.

(To be continued.)

### For the Monthly Magazine.

#### ACCOUNT of CAMBRIDGE.

(Continued from p. 31, of No. 97.)

IT is now time to bestow more particular notice upon the town of Cambridge; in doing which, other remarks upon the university will be occasionally intermixed. This town was probably much larger, than it is now, in the time of the Romans; and according to some accounts it extended from Grantchester, a village on the south-west, to Clatterton on the north-west, and consequently was more than three miles in length. It was certainly a Roman city, and was then on the opposite side of the river: the remains of a Roman station are yet existing near the castle; the fortification of which appears to have been regular, and the entrenchments distinctly marked out. The castle was built by William the Conqueror, the gate-house of which still remains, and is employed as the county-gaol; but a new prison is now building in the castle-yard, upon



upon a plan at once original, commodious, and extensive. Near the castle is an artificial hill, from the top of which a pleasant view may be taken of the town and the adjacent country. The town has already been said to have been incorporated in 1101; and it is now governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and other officers. It contains nearly 1700 houses, and, according to the late returns, more than 10,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the university. The river on which it is situated, and from which its name is derived, is formed of several small streams, which unite about four miles above the town: it is navigable for lighters as far as Cambridge, from all the lower country, through Ely, near which it meets with the Ouse, and Lynn, where it falls into the sea. Poets have sung of "Cam's inspiring banks;" and, therefore, we ought to conclude they were inspiring to them: but the stream itself is "long, winding, melancholy, slow"—and the most unlikely that can be imagined to inspire poetical ideas, except when the rains have made it turbid by increasing its velocity; and then it is possible the sluggish mind may be roused into action by seeing an image of itself. To return to the town—it is at present about a mile in length, and its greatest breadth about half as much. Most of the streets, as well as the buildings, are irregular. The three principal streets are Bridge-street, St. Andrew's, and Trumpington-street: the two latter are broad, airy, and pleasant. The whole town is well paved, and would be well lighted if the injudicious plan of using lenses in the lamps, were relinquished. It cannot be pretended that these lenses *increase* the quantity of light; they only throw more in some directions, by decreasing it in others: and thus the light, which ought to be generally diffused on all sides, at least from the walls, is rendered glaring in some directions, and scarcely perceptible in others. Here are fourteen parishes, and as many parish-churches; the largest of which is St. Mary's. This is used also as the university church, where the different members attend on Sundays and holidays to hear sermons, after having prayers in their respective college chapels. The parishioners have the use of it, for prayers, at different times of the day; and may return if they please to hear the sermon. These sermons ought to be preached, in turn, by bachelors of divinity, and masters of arts, who have

completed their first year; but as they are allowed to provide substitutes, which they generally do, it is seldom that the university pulpit is filled by a good preacher; except on Commencement Sunday, and a few other remarkable days, when the preachers are appointed by the Vice-chancellor. The most populous parish is that of Trinity; the lanes, streets, and alleys of which are fully crowded with houses and inhabitants. Its parish church is better attended than any other in Cambridge, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Simeon, the vicar and lecturer, who is well known as a zealous and useful preacher. Besides the parish-churches, and college-chapels, there are several other places of worship:—a Quakers' meeting-house, which is seldom used, as there is not a single Quaker residing in the town; a Jews' synagogue, where worship is weekly performed; three Dissenters' meeting-houses, one of which is occupied by Baptists, and the other two by Independents: the first of these congregations is in a very flourishing state, having for their preacher Mr. Robert Hall, who is so much distinguished for his masterly and impressive eloquence. The Dissenters, upon the whole, are numerous, and highly respectable: liberal themselves, and treated with liberality by the university.

The police of the town is formed jointly by the university and town; the Vice-chancellor being always a magistrate, by virtue of his office: two professors are also appointed by the university, to attend to the discipline and behaviour of the students, search houses of ill fame, commit women of loose and abandoned characters, and even those who are suspected to be such. It is much to be wished that more vigilance were employed in these particulars; and that all parties would unite to suppress the impudence and indecency of those pests of society, who wait not for the darkness of the night, but in broad day-light parade the streets, in contempt of all authority, and to the disgust of every virtuous mind. There is no watch, except in one parish, (St. Mary's) where two men are stationed from eleven o'clock every evening till six the next morning. It was once thought impossible to maintain a watch against the high spirits and wild conduct of some of the ruder gowdman; but this instance, produced by the frequency of robberies the winter before the last, shews the fallacy of the opinion, even when so small a force is used: much more groundless

would

would it be, if the example were followed in every parish. It may be proper to observe here, that an erroneous notion is prevalent in some parts of the country, respecting the horrors of Cambridge, and the danger of walking in the streets on evenings; whereas, in truth, there is no more danger of this kind than in other large towns: the streets are in general perfectly peaceable, and if now and then a row (to use the elegant phraseology of the place) happens to be made by a few unruly Cantabs, nobody interferes with them, nor they with other persons; and, when they are tired of quarrelling, they retire in peace. Instances to the contrary have occurred; but they are rare.

There is no manufacture in Cambridge to any extent: its trade consists chiefly in oil, iron, and corn, particularly oats and barley. The principal business of the inhabitants is to furnish the university with necessaries of all kinds: most of this business is transacted upon credit to the tutors of the respective colleges, who are answerable for the payment of most of their pupils' bills, which they discharge at stated times; but the credit is extremely long, seldom being less than twelve months after the delivery of the account; and is frequently protracted to eighteen months, or two years. The extent and universality of this system contribute necessarily to increase the price of many articles. The markets, which are under the sole jurisdiction of the University, are supplied in the most abundant manner with every article of provision: the quantities that are exposed for sale, are sometimes astonishing, and its quality is in general excellent. The chief market-day is Saturday; but there is a market every day in the week, except Sunday and Monday, for fowls, eggs, and butter: the last article is always made up into rolls of such a thickness that a pound of butter shall be a yard in length. This curious practice is peculiar to Cambridge; but it has its advantages, for it renders the butter much more easily divisible into certain portions, called *sizes*, for the use of the collegians. Great quantities of fruit are brought, in their season, from Ely and the villages in its neighbourhood, as well as those about Cambridge; inasmuch that, though very little fruit is grown in the town, no place in the world can be more plentifully supplied with it. Towards the south end of the market-place, stands Hobson's conduit, from which water is always running, through several iron pipes. This conduit was built by

the celebrated Hobson the carrier, who gave rise to the proverbial expression of "Hobson's choice:—this or none"—by letting out horses to the students, in such a rotation that they had an equal share of rest and work, and by resolutely refusing to let any other horse than that which, in its turn, was placed next the door. A short distance behind the Conduit, is the Shire-hall; and still further backward, the Town-hall; the effect of which in appearance is lost by its situation. Near the southern extremity of Trumpington-street, on a well selected spot, stands Addenbrooke's-hospital, which is supported by voluntary contributions. The house is a neat brick building, judiciously contrived for the purposes of its erection. This excellent charity has been productive of the happiest effects to thousands of our fellow-creatures, to whom every other means of relief was inaccessible: upon an average, about 700 patients have been relieved annually. The accounts having fallen into arrear, exertions have been made, and are still making, by various benevolent persons, in its favour, which it is to be hoped will prove effectual. The free grammar school in Cambridge was founded by Dr. Perse, of Caius college, for the education of 100 boys, who are to be natives of Cambridge, Barwell, Chesterton, and Trumpington; the same gentleman also built almshouses for six poor single persons, not less than 40 years of age, who receive an annual stipend of 4*l.* each.

Besides these, there are several other charity-schools (first established by the celebrated WILLIAM WHISTON) and almshouses, which are respectively supported either by legacies and endowments, benefactions from colleges, or voluntary subscriptions. It has been said that benevolence is more prevalent in England than in any other country: it is certain that no country in the world has yet equalled the number, or the extent, of its charitable institutions.

The manners of the inhabitants are, in general, social and polished. The middle and higher ranks are well informed, and capable of conversing sensibly upon many subjects of literature, as well as the concerns of business. There are several book-societies, upon different plans, which contribute to diffuse information among their members. The largest and best of these has been established many years, and is now in possession of an excellent library, which is under judicious regulations, and is annually increasing. The inhabitants of the town have also the advantage of

attending the lectures of most of the professors in the university, on the usual terms; an advantage of which several of them have availed themselves. Music-meetings, and private concerts, are frequently held, by different parties: an excellent music-club meets every fortnight at the Black Bear, where the compositions of the first masters are performed in a superior style. Beside these, there are several public concerts, especially in term-time, when the first performers are engaged from London: these concerts are generally well attended both by members of the university, and by the inhabitants of the town. Proposals have been lately issued for building a new concert-room by subscription, which will probably be carried into effect. There is one trait in the character of the inhabitants of Cambridge, which is probably derived from their intercourse with the university. It is commonly observed, that the university, as a body, keep themselves detached as much as possible from the townsmen; and, though subordination of rank, and a great regard to personal consequence, are undoubtedly necessary in a place of education, yet this is carried so far that a gownsmen seldom condescends to be on terms of intimacy with a townsman, and is more rarely still seen to walk with him. Accordingly, it has also been observed, that the gradations of society in the town, are distinctly preserved: they are not suffered to run into each other, nor are the "shades" of distinction "so softened," as to form "one harmonious whole." This certainly lessens the opportunities for social enjoyment, and mutual association; but whether, under present circumstances, it would be possible, or proper, to remedy it, I shall, having given the hint, leave it to wiser counsels to determine.

The country about Cambridge does not abound with any extensive views, or picturesque scenery. Scarcely a tree is to be seen in many directions; and the prospect is bounded by hills, which always look bare, except on the approach of harvest. Great quantities of corn, barley, wheat, and rye, with all sorts of pulse and black grain, are grown in the adjacent fields. The mode of agriculture, however, is by no means admirable. Altogether, Cambridge is very favourable to health, as those who reside in it from different parts of the country can testify: and its general healthiness arises from the goodness of its air, its water, and its walks.

The present literary character of this

University, and the contest for priority and literary superiority between it and Oxford I leave to be decided by any other of your readers or correspondents who may be better qualified for the task.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

ALPHA BETA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE are informed by *Diodorus Siculus*, that after the death of Alexander the Great his body was placed in a coffin of beaten gold, filled with spices or aromatics, &c.—According to *Strabo*, this coffin was afterwards changed for a sarcophagus of glass: Being desirous of comparing the classical anecdotes respecting Alexander, with the traditions preserved in Eastern manuscripts, I applied to an Orientalist of my acquaintance, who lately favoured me with several curious extracts on that subject, and one, among others, which confirms the tradition of the *golden coffin*. This passage is from a celebrated Persian Poet, named *Ferdusi*, who flourished in the tenth century of the Christian æra, and has been styled, by a learned Orientalist, *The Homer of Persia*. He informs us, that Alexander having expired at Babylon, his body was placed in a golden chest or coffin, washed with rose-water and musk, and sprinkled over with camphor—that it was wrapped in fine linen of *Cheer* or *Tartary*, and covered with cloth of gold. In all this the Persian Poet agrees sufficiently with *Diodorus Siculus*; and to this rich sarcophagus the satirist *Juvenal* alludes—when, speaking of Alexander's immoderate ambition, he says:—

"Cum tamen a figulis munitam intraverit urbem,  
Sarcophago contentus erit." (*Sat. X. v. 172.*)

This passage appears not unlike another extracted from the Persian Poem above quoted:—

"Kujā aen buš ve rai daneš too  
Kab een tenk: taboot flud jai too."

"Where (exclaims Aristotle, lamenting over the body of his pupil) where is all thy wisdom?—where are the powers of thy great mind? Alas! this narrow coffin is the abode of Alexander!"

Jan. 4, 1803.

A. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the various trifles which have become objects of antiquarian research, I know not whether the vulgar, and

and almost universal, notion, that the forehead of a husband acquires horns in consequence of a wife's infidelity, has ever been traced to its origin. With the hope of assisting those who may esteem this subject worthy of their investigation, I shall extract a passage from the learned Schikard's *Tarich*; or, "*Series Regum Persæ*," (p. 73) which accidentally presented itself the other day, and which confirms me in the opinion, that most popular notions of this kind are derived from an Oriental source. I shall previously observe, that the epithet of *horned* has not been always applied in a disgraceful sense; for we learn that Alexander the Great was styled by the Arabians *Dbul Kernein*, or *two-horned*, from the extent of his empire, which included all between the eastern and western *horns*, or extremities, of the world: though some derive this title from the prophecy of Daniel (ch. 8.) who mentions a *ram with two horns*, a *he-goat coming from the west*, &c. &c.

But we find, that so early as the thirteenth century it was a popular notion among the Arabians, that cuckolds were stigmatized by *horns*. For in the Rabbinical work *Iuchasin* (quoted by Schikard as above-mentioned) we are informed that the Khalif *Al-Mossalem* (who began to reign A. D. 1241) insulted the famous *Nassreddin*, of *Tous* a most celebrated mathematician, by the following bitter joke: *האנשי כוונתו כי הם קרנים ואינם קרן*.—"I have heard that the men of *Tous* (thy country) have horns: *nohere are there*?" The Khalif, in this taunt (which never was forgiven), alluded to a shameful custom prevalent in some parts of the east, where the husbands prostituted their wives to strangers.

Dec. 29, 1802.

P. Q.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ARE THE OBJECTIONS TO THE SYSTEM OF IDEALISM SATISFACTORY?

THE just celebrity of the author of the *ENQUIRER*, and the ability with which the investigation is conducted, which has occasioned the present ESSAY, and almost every concurring cause, will ensure, on my part of the discussion, an uniform respect to this highly qualified opposer of the *BERKELEAN* hypothesis.

The grounds of *IDEALISM* are, as it seems to me, rather indistinctly intimated in the commencement of the *ESSAY*. I take them to be these:—

That in forming *any* hypothesis to account for *phenomena*, all *unnecessary* com-

plexity is to be avoided. That a *satisfactory* hypothesis cannot be formed by assuming, as a primary fact, that of which there is *no* evidence: That an *hypothesis* is *false* which is contradicted by any of those *phenomena* which it is brought to solve: And lastly, that, of *two* hypotheses, that which solves *all* phenomena without calling in any principle or fact, of the existence of which it is possible, after due attention, to doubt, is to be regarded as the true hypothesis and just system.

For these reasons, if the *mixed* hypothesis of *matter* and *spirit* is *unnecessarily* complex, it is to be rejected. If there is *no* evidence of the existence of *MATTER*, both the *simply material* and *mixed* hypothesis must be rejected.

If the supposed existence of *matter* is contradictory to its being possessed of the properties of *mind*, the *simple material* system cannot be true.

If we have reason to be convinced, that *mind* and *matter*, if both should be assumed to exist, have *no common principle of action*, then that hypothesis which assumes the *action* of *mind* or *matter*, and makes reciprocally *matter* the *exciting* and *imparting* power to *mind*, cannot be admitted.

And lastly, if *MIND*, of the existence of which we cannot doubt, will account for *all* ideas and sensations, all activity and power, and all the combination of *causes* and *effects* which the *phenomena* indicate, *NO OTHER* solution can philosophically be required or adopted.

But an unnecessary obscurity and *mysteriousness* seems to be introduced into the question by the use of the terms *substratum* or *substance*. *LOCKE* has well ridiculed these terms.

Instead of looking for a *substratum*, or something which is to *stand under* ideas, qualities, or powers, as a *material* support, it may be well to consider, whether any such substratum does or *can* exist. If *matter* be this *substratum*, and we ask what *supports* matter, the answer is, *space*. If we ask what *matter* is; the answer is, it is *solid impenetrable extension*. If we ask, what *space* is; it is *extension, in all directions at once, without solidity*. Suppose, then, *matter* to have no existence, and try what you can find in *space* to distinguish it from *non-entity*. Thus the theory of *substratums* runs in a circle. *Matter* is taken for *granted*; and by this assumption *space* is *inferred*: or *space* is taken for *granted*; and on this *imaginary* base the *material* universe is supposed to rest.

And

And if matter requires space for a support or substratum, and yet space be *nothing real*, the consequence is evident and inevitable. If space be a *real* existing substance, let its advocates shew wherein it differs from a mere *idea* of the order and relation of consistent sensations.

If it be asked, have these *ideal* powers and effects no *locality*, no *substantial* essence in which they inhere; the answer is this, *MIND*, *conscious power*, *active existence*, supplies every thing which is intelligible, and not contradictory in the idea of *place* and *substance*. If it be objected, but mind detached from some substance, as its support, is inconceivable, and indeed *unreal*, the reply may justly be, what support of *mind*, other than its own essence, and the *WILL* of the SUPREME MIND, can be conceived? Do we imagine that the infinite, omniscient, omnipotent, and immutable DEITY hath *matter* or *space* for the support of HIS EXISTENCE, or is any thing evidently and certainly *real* but *MIND*!

I now proceed to the several PROPOSITIONS of BERKELEY. The *first* proposition, that "*the objects of human knowledge are ideas*," is said to assume the matter in dispute; for that they may be *things*:—that is, *impercipient substances*. But of these, if they do exist, we have by no means *any* knowledge: our knowledge is limited to our *sensations*, *perceptions*, and *reflections*.

But does not the ENQUIRER *assume* what is to be proved in the strange hypothesis of ideas and sensations:—supposing *sensation* to be *motion*, communicated to *one end of a bundle of tubulated fibres*, at the extremity which is excited by external substances, and *idea* motion at the other end, at the extremity which is connected with the *seat of the mind*. *Sensation cannot be motion* communicated to any arrangement of fibres in any order or direction; nor *idea* motion communicated in any order: these, at most, could only be the *instruments* or *occasions* of sensation, and *idea*. But it will not surely be conceived, either that the DEITY is impercipient, and without ideas, or that HE receives them by this or by any *mechanism*. And of *human* minds, unless we have no better way of accounting for sensation and ideas, to account for them in *such* a way seems to be far from *philosophical*.

Indeed, a *sensation* being more *vigorous* than an *idea*, it is impossible, on mechanical principles, that it should be excited at that extremity of the organs which is farthest from the seat of percep-

tion; for if like any thing mechanical, it seems not like a *weight* but an *impulse*. But in truth, *mechanism* and *perceptions* are two ideas, which appear to have the utmost contrariety to each other; the one simple, the other complex; the one founded in proportions and combinations of one kind, the other in powers and qualities of a kind wholly different. Multiply, arrange, and combine the relations of quantity, motion, and compelling force, without end, and you will never discover in them the remotest analogy to sensation or perception. Between the idea of a machine and of mind there will ever be an infinite distance. Nor does it seem much less incongruous to suppose a machine conveys thought or sensation, than to suppose that it thinks or feels.

The ENQUIRER supposes, that in dreams we mistake *ideas* for *sensations*. Is not this acknowledging, that sensations are only an order of ideas. A *sensation*, indeed, I take to be an *immediate* perception; an *idea*, a *recollected* perception: a *thought*, the *act* of recollecting and *comparing* ideas. Hence it is that ideas excite and imprint sensations: but weaker than the primary and immediate sensation.

It is surprising that the ENQUIRER should ask, what is the difference between the *kinds of ideas*? It is evident there is great difference between the kinds or classes of ideas of *sensation*, *imagination*, and *reflection*. But what is most important to this enquiry is, not the difference in itself, but the proof that *mind* and not *matter* is the adequate and sole origin of ideas of every kind. The ENQUIRER laughs at the *ideas* of the ANTIENTS; the *archetypal forms* of things, by which all are fabricated and modelled. Yet it is certain, carry *materialism* as far as we will, that wherever there is *design*, an *intellectual form*, in *some* mind, precedes the execution of every work: or in other words, there is an *antecedent idea* of that which is to be made.

Until it was stated, I should have been unable to imagine that any one could doubt the truth of this assertion, that "*the existence of an idea depends on its being perceived*." I cannot otherwise define an idea than the *image*, or representation, of a *recollected perception* or assemblage of perceptions. Where no such perception has existence, there is consequently no such idea.

I, as little imagined that any one could doubt of the truth of this assertion, that "*ideas exist in the mind, and in the mind only*."

only." Whatever the mind be, whether immaterial or material, ideas exist in it; in the one supposition as in a *receptacle* or *substratum*, in the other as all powers and properties are philosophically said to exist in that Being to which they belong.

It seems to me also to be undoubtedly true, that "our *ideas, passions, and thoughts*, have no existence but in the mind" and none "*without*" the agency of the mind: and that these comprise all that we can *feel*, perceive, or know. And *mind*, though immaterial, is not therefore *unreal*. It is not sensation, perception, thought: it is the BEING which feels, perceives, and cherishes.

The ENQUIRER supposes there may be latent ideas which are *unperceived*. But this, I apprehend, is confounding ideas with the *signs* of ideas. The Enquirer imagines, that without the existence of these latent ideas there could be no *memory*. But the fact is, that memory is a renewal of the image of past perceptions, by means of their associated circumstances: of time, place, arrangement, &c. An idea which through life is never recollected is as non-existent to the individual.

Our *spontaneous* or *automatic* motions are referable not to latent unperceived ideas, but to habit. And if *space* be supposed *real*, and *motion* material, the old dilemma against the possibility of motion will be so far from ridiculous, that I see not how it can be answered.

In the 4th proposition I admit that BERKELEY precipitates his conclusion. Mountains, rivers, all the *visible universe*, are *phenomena*, presented to our minds by some *external* cause. By an external cause, I mean that they are not the act of our mind *itself*. And because the *sensations* produced by these *phenomena*, or *objects*, exist in the mind, we cannot, therefore, affirm that the *objects* have no *external* existence. But we may, by analogy, infer that the objects have an existence analogous to that of the mind which perceives them: and that if the mind be immaterial, the essence of these objects is at least probably immaterial also. In other words, that the CREATOR may have constituted, and probably has constituted, our minds so as that the idea of motion, of visibility, of resistance, of figure, and of sound, smell, taste, &c. shall present itself to us according to certain laws; that one order of these ideas shall be permanent and sensible to all, and produce various phenomena and effects: that another order shall be excitable by the mind of the individual; shall

be consistent, and evanescent, and terminate in the individual without presenting to other minds, unless by a like process, like phenomena and effects. That a *third* order of phenomena shall connect itself in our consciousness with our antecedent existence. And thus these three orders of phenomena will answer to *reality, imagination, and memory*. The reality of things cannot depend on material existence. If phenomena are regular, certain, productive of all effects according to *fixed* laws, no material basis can give them truer reality: otherwise, on the supposition of matter, a material grain of sand would be more real than the immaterial Deity: or, as reality admits not of degrees, the one would alone be real, and the other imaginary.

It is true you cannot infer a manifest and immediate contradiction from the perception of all objects existing in the mind, to the idea of their having a *material* existence *out* of the mind. But from the nature of *mind*, and our experience of its operations, we may infer that material existence is *unnecessary*. And I think hardly any disputant ever existed to whom *arrogance* is less imputable than to BERKELEY.

The 5th proposition, that "*a THING cannot differ from the SENSATION of it*," is constantly liable to objection; but the ludicrous answer which is given to it will go no farther than to prove, that there must be some arrangement far more general than that of our individual limited minds, and far superior, which has created and maintains the SENSIBLE UNIVERSE.

The 6th proposition I conceive to be a great and sublime truth, "that *all the choir of heaven, and furniture of the earth, all which composes the mighty frame of the world, bath not any subsistence without a mind*;" and, consequently, "*That when not perceived by me or some other created spirit, they must subsist in the mind of the ETERNAL SPIRIT*."

The ENQUIRER supposes that there is no contradiction in imagining mute balls conglobated by gravitation, *inherent in matter*, unconnected with perceptions; and thus that a mighty frame of world might exist without a mind. This appears to me to include impossibilities infinitely multiplied. I believe, if *matter* exists, this conglobation never would have been so framed of a single inch of it. I believe, that, instead of a mighty frame of world existing "unperceived and without a mind,"

a mind," not a grain of sand could thus exist. And supposing matter, gravitation cannot *inhere* in it: if it did, it would inhere in all matter: it could not act at a distance, at indefinitely great distances from matter: there could be no repulsion; all would be one mass; no division; and all would be an atom. If matter exists, gravitation and repulsion are evidently *imposed* on it by external power: and that power must be *mind*.

The objection that *idealism* makes the existence of the *sensible universe* depend on the *perception* of the individual, and would lead that individual to consider himself as the *sole* spring, comprising all actual and possible existence, and alternately absorbing and reproducing the universe, by *imagining* it or not, is altogether unfounded. My own mind, and the manner of its acquiring its perceptions, furnishes me with *complete evidence* of the existence of other minds, of the SUPREME MIND: and the existence of the *sensible universe* has therefore an *eternal* basis.

The 7th proposition of BERKELEY he might perhaps have better thus stated:—The *sensible qualities*, colour, taste, smell, cannot inhere in matter; they are *perceptions* of MIND: matter cannot excite them; for it has no *volition* or *active power*; nothing by which it can be adapted to *perception*, or *excitement of perception*. If therefore matter, by its presence, *occasion* perception, it can be only by an *arbitrary coincidence* derived solely from the will of the DEITY. MIND, therefore, alone must be the *cause of perception*: but as *mind can cause perception on mind by its own immediate energy*; and perception thus produced has a natural, necessary, perfect analogy with its cause; the supposition of matter as an *occasion of perception is unnecessary and unnatural*.

And further, the even *possible* existence of matter, to go no further than we have hitherto examined, is at least liable to great and extreme suspicion. The *sensible qualities* are not in matter: *solid extension* and *figure* are all those which we have whence to infer matter: but assuredly mind could form, and a limited mind must form, an idea of resistance from the limitation of its own *sensitive* powers. And mind having an idea of *parts*, which all the phenomena suggest, would also have the idea of *figure* and *extension*, as modes of perception. What therefore are called the *primary properties of matter*, may all of them be, as it appears, properties of *mind*; and, if space be nothing real, *must*

be properties of mind. Mind may have no relation to *space*, but as an order of arrangement in its own perceptions: but if matter exists, positively and substantially, and not as an *intellectual assemblage* of powers and perceptions, space must have a substantial existence also. Now in addition to what has been already said as argument of the *non-existence of space*, let this be considered.

If space be occupied by *body*, what becomes of the space so occupied? It cannot give way: for the parts of space are not transferable: it already, if it exists, completely filling all dimensions. Is it then *annihilated* and *reproduced* by the mere *placing* and *displacing* of matter? This will not be believed. It has no *sensible qualities*, it has no *powers*, but that of giving a local habitation and a name to matter. It has nothing *analogous* to *mind*. It has nothing analogous to *body* but mere extension. And what is this mere extension? Suppose space to be filled with body it is annihilated *everywhere*. Suppose body to be *no where*; and what parts, figure, or dimensions, remain to space? If it were body, it could not co-exist where body is: for two bodies cannot co-exist in the same point. Passive, immovable, without will, powers, or perception, it is alike excluded from the idea of *body* and of *mind*. Say that it is finite, and you involve a contradiction: say that it is infinite, and distinguish, if you can, the idea from infinite nothingness.

The next proposition asserts this: *that "an idea can be like nothing but an idea;"* and that *"if external objects are perceivable, they are ideas; if they are imperceivable we have no evidence of their existence."* I will agree thus far, that, supposing *solid extension* to exist, the idea of figure in the external object, as conceived by the mind, and the actual figure itself, would be *analogous*. But there is every reason for thinking that this idea, like those of *sensible qualities*, has no *material archetype* corresponding with it. *Figure* and *solidity* may as well be modifications of *perception* as *colour*, or *taste*, or *smell*; and the dilemma is formed with extraordinary acuteness. For what evidence of external objects can we have but either the *perception* of them, or the *necessity* of them to our perceptions. But we perceive only *sensible qualities*: and the supposed primary qualities by no means appear either to be necessary to our perceptions, or to have any power to produce them. The objection of the EN-

QUIRER, that other things are perceptible beside *ideas*, for that *sensations* are perceptible, can have no influence on this question; for *sensations* are *primary* perceptions, *ideas* are *secondary* perceptions. But appear to have their existence and cause in MIND. And instead of sensations being a proof of an *external material* universe, as no such universe *is* or can be perceived, they are a proof only of a *sensible* universe: or of a combination of *phenomena*, created BY *mind*, and acting ON *mind*, and referable to *mind alone*.

In the 9th proposition the ENQUIRER is obliged to deny the definition of MATTER, which is not only BARKLEIAN but NEWTONIAN, ARISTOTELIC, and PLATONIC: *inert senseless substances in which exist extension and figure* (I exclude motion, that being a mere accident resulting from superadded gravitation.)

THE ENQUIRER in vain urges the opinion, either on ancient or on modern authority, either from HIPPOCRATES or from OKELEY, of matter *essentially percipient*. There cannot be two substances, one essentially percipient, and the other essentially impercipient, which can both be properly included under one name. Either *all* matter must be essentially percipient, or percipency must be essentially *foreign* to matter. And it is easy to see which must be the truth. If matter were percipient, this perception must be in *all* its parts: being as much a property as figurability and extension. A grain of sand must therefore consist of an *infinite* number of independent *percipients*: the same of a log of wood, a grate, a chair, or a table. And if matter were percipient, it must have WILL: and neither *motion*, nor *weight*, nor *impulse*, could antecedently be calculated upon any given laws: for this *will*, inherent in every particle, might and *must* perpetually give a result contrary to the *general laws* of nature: all of which, if matter exists, necessarily depend on its want of perception, will, and spontaneity. But the ENQUIRER seems to doubt, not only whether *inertness* be predicable of matter, but whether any thing can be predicated of it but *resistiveness*: which resistiveness the ENQUIRER defines to be the "*capability of becoming an object of sensation*." But the *capability of becoming an object of sensation* does not seem to depend on resistiveness: this is not properly an *object* of sensation, it is only, if matter has existence, the *means* of exciting it: and the capability of becoming an object of sensa-

tion may, and most probably does, result solely from this: that mind being *essentially* percipient, is capable, according to certain modes of agency, established by the SUPREME MIND, to excite perceptions in other minds: and that the SUPREME MIND gives to some of these perceptions *permanence* and an *external* character: that is, accompanies them with such circumstances as prove them not to be perceptions which we originally excite in ourselves. And it is remarkable that we have no perceptions which are not at first thus excited in us by external agency. And it is further remarkable, that in every possible hypothesis nothing appears to act or exist which must not be ultimately referred to *mind* for all its powers, and all indications it can give of existence.

THE ENQUIRER goes farther: so as to suppose, that, although extension, figure, and motion, in the *abstract*, exist only in *mind*, yet they have a complete *particular* existence in *matter*. But let the ENQUIRER consider, whether *motion*, otherwise than as a *perception* or *idea*, can exist without supposing the reality of *space*. Let the ENQUIRER further consider, whether the *difficulties* of supposing *space* to be a real substance be not much greater than the necessity or convenience of supposing it to exist at all, otherwise than as an abstract modification of our *thoughts*. TIME is no real substance: and why should *space*, *motion*, or *matter*, have any more reality? Why should they not all be alike *modifications of mind* and its perceptions; instead of being of a different and contrary nature? The ENQUIRER is indeed compelled to suppose *time* to have a substantial reality; and *specific colour* to have a substantial reality in like manner. I suppose these, and *matter* also, to be *modes of perception only*; and to exist only in mind. And if he had been seeing how analogous *time* and *space* are, the one relating to the arrangement of sensations and ideas, considered as simultaneous or co-existent, and the other to their arrangement, considered as successive, and that since matter cannot be supposed to exist in time *substantially*, as in a *substratum*, it is probable it no otherwise exists in *space* than in *time*; intellectually in both; and if it had been farther noticed, that the qualities we call *primary* have no more proof of their being material substances, or parts of such, than the *secondary*, which have been long acknowledged to be *only* in the *mind*; the whole of this ques-



tion would, ere this, in all probability, have been settled: and it would have been acknowledged, that THE SYSTEM OF IDEALISM, WHEN DISTINCTLY AND FULLY STATED, IS SATISFACTORY: and that no other is so.

I have kept all *advantages* of this system out of view; till I had established what appears to me to be the *proof* of it: that the argument might proceed as far as possible, without prejudice or prepossession. But I now say, *no advantage* is lost: the SENSIBLE UNIVERSE undoubtedly exists; for its existence is IN PERCEPTION. The order, beauty, and harmony of that universe perfectly exist: for these depend only on the LAWS of our perception being such, as that the more we multiply, combine, and compare our perceptions, these results are more numerous, convincing and complete, and must be eternally. And by seeing, to a full conviction, that MIND alone exists, and that neither matter nor space exist otherwise than as its voluntary modifications, our admiration of the SUPREME MIND, our confidence in the omnipotent, omniscient, and all-benificent direction of that mind, is entirely confirmed. *Decay and Death* become merely *phenomena*. MIND being ALL, eternity and progressive gradations of power, activity, goodness, and happiness for ever, manifest themselves in unlimited energy, and unclouded splendour. GOD is thus, unquestionably, ALL IN ALL: and every percipient being has to depend for its present and future existence, not on *organizations* of insensible matter, not on a consist of supposed *percipient atoms*, not on an union between dead and living substance, but on the certainty, if these conclusions be just and necessary, that, MIND being the sole existence, the relation of all to the eternal and all-perfect mind will ultimately be manifested in the most perfect state of *all percipients*: and THE FELICITY OF THE UNIVERSE will be unbounded and universal: all that exists being finally exalted to its highest possible good; and nothing existing which, as impercipient, can be *incapable* of happiness, or, as essentially vicious, can be *irreversibly* miserable. That IDEALISM, consequently, in ludes the bullelt reliance, of the constitution of the present system being such as that MIND solely comprizing all EXISTENCE, *consciousness* of good and happiness, perfect and universal, must be the COMMUNICATION to which the UNIVERSE is necessarily tending, and in which every order of being, every indi-

vidual existence, will assuredly be established.

Trojan, near Eury,  
Jan. 6, 1803.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.  
CAPEL LOFFT,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT Mr. Pope's "*January and May*," or the "*Merchant's Tale*," was borrowed from *Chaucer*, is well known; but those who are fond of tracing our ancient romances and stories to an Eastern source, will be pleased to learn that some incidents in this tale are found, with a very slight variation, in a Persian Poem of the thirteenth century. The incidents I allude to are the Lady's "*struggling with a man upon a tree*," in the presence of her husband: her persuading him of her innocence in opposition to the testimony of his eyes; and attributing the *appearance* of her infidelity to magic: the tree in which she struggled with her lover being a *pear-tree*, &c.—All these (as I can affirm, on the authority of Sir William Ouseley) occur in the fourth section of the *Masnavi*, a celebrated work composed by *Gelaleddin Rumi*, about the year 1260 of the Christian era.

Dec. 30, 1802.

P. Q.

For the Monthly Magazine.

#### IMPERFECTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN CALENDAR.

A Danish writer, Pastor MOURIER, of Copenhagen, has lately published, in a paper intitled "*The Danish Minerva*," a critical attack on the French Republican Calendar. The arguments, which are chiefly levelled against the basis, or two principal points of the calendar, that is to say, the era which has been fixed upon, and the season at which the year is made to commence, are not destitute of a conclusive weight and plausibility, and are, at least, well worthy of due attention. "And first (says the author) the choice of the 22d day of September, whereon the republic was proclaimed, is, methinks, contrary to the extensive views of a general polity, which never dwells on the consideration of any one people in particular. Besides, there is an almost indispensable necessity, that all nations which have any sort of mutual relations, should have a common era; at least, this gives a singular facility to their calculations. But wherefore should the rest of Europe agree to adopt the French era, which is not sufficiently interesting for

for it? An epoch which borders so nearly on so many calamities, on so many disastrous scenes, does it seem proper to be made an object of commemoration? We shall not disallow, however, (adds the author) that the French revolution is a very memorable event, and one of the most important that has occurred for humanity, since the establishment of Christianity, and, of consequence, that it would not be improper to fix upon it as a universal era. But this revolution (the proclamation of the republic of which forms only a single point, and is only a simple incident) commenced long before the year 1793; it dates from the opening of the Assembly of Notables, and even from their convocation—it goes back to the spring of 1789. The other events, reckoning from the taking of the Bastille, have only a particular interest for the French themselves, like any of the other incidents of the revolution."

The autumnal equinox, according to this author, ought to be rejected, for reasons drawn even from astronomy itself—and that of the spring should be substituted for it. An apparent coincidence has here given rise to an error. It had been remarked, at the observatory of Paris, that the sun's entry into the sign of Libra, or the Scales, would precisely accord with the 22d day of September: but as the year represents an astronomical or simply natural revolution, we should fix the commencement of it after nature itself, which is sufficiently known to us, and not after political revolutions, which have nothing in common with the course of nature. It is in common with the course of nature. It seems, therefore, fitting, that we should begin the year at the equinox of March. At that time, the sun is equally visible to all the globe; the days and nights are of equal length to all its inhabitants; and the daily motion of the globe divides the earth into two equal hemispheres. It is very true, however, that at this period of time the sun sets in Chili, at the same instant that he rises in our countries; a circumstance which seems to indicate, that there should be different eras for the northern and southern hemisphere: but as this would considerably derange our calculations, it is natural that we should fix upon that epoch which appears to us to be the most convenient. "But I maintain (continues this writer), that the autumnal equinox is by no means the natural epoch from which to commence the year; the sun is then retrograde, and is forsaking us; the days are gradually short-

ening; vegetation seems checked, and nature gives up itself to a sort of sleep; the trees become stripped of their leaves; colds, mists, and ice, frequently overspread the earth; in short, one might say, that all nature was drawing to its period—and is it under such auspices that we should commence the year. How striking the difference between the equinox of spring? Then commences the most smiling of seasons, then the sun seems to burst on his most brilliant career, vivifying the plants, and accelerating vegetation. Animal nature then performs the functions of reproduction; every thing seems to smile at the happy change. Let us substitute, therefore (says he) the 21st of March for the 22d of September, if we must indispensably have a new style; but let us do it without delay, lest habit should render the change too irksome. What obstacles have we to fear at this conjuncture, to remove from the reign of terror, when the new era, at least next to the Christian era, excites the most philosophical, the greatest, and the most general interest?"

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

NEW TRANSLATION OF ARRIAN'S EDITION OF ALEXANDER.

THE following excellent critique on a new translation of a very valuable ancient author, is extracted from a late number of *Le Magazine Encyclopédique*.

The title of the work is—"History of the Expeditions of Alexander, compiled from the Memoirs of Ptolemy and Arriobulus, his Lieutenants, by Flavius Arrian of Nicomedia, surnamed the New Xenophon, a Roman Consul and General, and Disciple of Epicetetus; a new translation, by Citizen Chouffard."

"This work may be considered in five points of view: 1. As a Translation. 2. As Military Details. 3. The Geographical part. 4. Antiquities; and, 5. An Historical Critique.

Before we examine the translation, it may be expedient to cast a *coup d'œil* on the original itself.

"The Relation of Arrian is one of the most valuable monuments of antiquity. This author wrote from authentic memoirs of the greatest authority; the documents of which he both discusses and compares. He announces, in fact, that he makes use of the Memoirs of Ptolemy and Arriobulus, lieutenants of Alexander. He appears to give the preference to Ptolemy. He likewise consulted the Journal of Alex-

ander, published by Eumenes, his secretary; also the Itinerary, described by Diogenes and Beton, geometers, employed in the suite of the army; and, also the Description of the Provinces composing the Empire of Alexander, compiled by his order, and which was communicated to Patroclus, by Xenocles, keeper of the royal treasure. These valuable monuments existed in the time of Arrian."

Add to this, that, as an author of the best treatise on the tactics of the Greeks, and being a great captain himself, this writer leaves us nothing to desire with respect to the military details which he describes. And, lastly, as a disciple of Epictetus, he has impressed on his works the character of a pure and severe morality.

"Arrian was turnamed the New Xenophon. Here a remarkable particularity attracts our notice. Alexander had chosen Achilles as his model, and Arrian proposes Xenophon as his; he even carries this imitation to singularity. Xenophon had compiled the sayings of Socrates; Arrian describes those of Epictetus: Xenophon had published seven books on the expedition of Cyrus, founder of the empire of the Persians: Arrian composed seven books on the expedition of Alexander, who destroyed that empire; and he even affected, like his model, to make use of the Attic dialect. The *Hellenics* of Xenophon gave rise to the *Bithynics*, and to the *Alanics* of Arrian."

Xenophon had treated of the chase and of tactics; Arrian treated of tactics and the chase.

"A copyist, at once, of the style and of the character of Xenophon, Arrian shewed himself as jealous of the reputation of a good general, as of that of a good writer.

"In reading these two authors with attention, we find Xenophon more natural (*naïf*) and Arrian more dry or severe (*séc*); in one we recognize the disciple of Socrates, in the other that of Epictetus. As to other matters, without having either the graces of Xenophon, or the masculine vigour of Thucydides, the style of Arrian is such as is conformable to history, perspicuous, simple, and possessing a native elegance. In some orations (and he has the prudence not to multiply them) we trace the character of the original Greek eloquence, simple, beautiful, and unpassioned. Among the moderns, eloquence is too often nothing but rhetoric; among the Greeks, it is the movement of dialectics (logic), well-nigh stripped of every ornament. Photius (*Biblioth.*

*Col.* 225 et 228) has made a grand eulogium on the noble simplicity of the style of Arrian.

We shall not do so much injustice to this writer, as to compare him with Quintus Curtius. The work of Quintus Curtius is a brilliant amplification, half oratorical, and half poetical. In throwing some flowers (according to the expression of Montesquieu) on one of the most enormous colossi of antiquity, he imitates the bad taste of Nero, who caused a statue of Alexander, the work of Lysippus, to be covered with a gilt varnish. Considerable omissions, fabulous recitals, the style of a rhetorician, ignorance of geography, of tactics, and of the first elements of the sciences,—such are the faults that are justly laid to the charge of Quintus Curtius.

In addition to all the qualities that are wanting in Quintus Curtius, Arrian joins the double merit, so rare and so valuable, in history, of accuracy and truth. A number of admitted facts establish the veracity of Arrian, and we may decide upon the rest by analogy. In fact all the voyages to the East Indies, made for the last fifty years, said Lamotte Levasseur, bear testimony to the truth of Arrian's descriptions. A circumstance, adds Dr. Vincent, (in his *Voyage of Neerhus*) which should be remarked, to the glory of Arrian, is, that we are enabled to appreciate the merit of his relation the better, in proportion as we fix a more attentive eye on the events, the memory of which he has transmitted to us. As the Europeans become gradually acquainted with the state of India, the accuracy of his historical researches has been ascertained: in like manner, also, the further we extend the limits of our geographical knowledge, we find the more verity in the illustrations which he furnishes, and we are more firmly convinced of the excellent sources from which they have been derived.

*Translation.*—The translation of this work was a desideratum in literature; for, independently of the infidelities in the translation of Perrot d'Ablancourt, that work was not a little disagreeable to the reader of these Expeditions—1. Because he had neglected to divide his books into chapters and sections. 2. Because he had not illustrated the text by a commentary, which was indispensable; and, 3. Because he had not introduced plans and explications of military tactics.

But it must be confessed, that such a translation was easier to be made in our days,

days, than in the time of Perrot. Literature and the sciences have been enriched with all the productions of the most extensive erudition, and of the most judicious criticism.

Guichard, an officer of distinction, has published in his *Military Memoirs*, an extract of the *Tactics of Arrian*, and the plans of the principal battles of Alexander.

The celebrated M. Sainte-Croix has carried the torch of analysis into all the historical details, and his celebrated examen of the historians of Alexander is an abundant mine, which the new translator labours in with success.

The immense researches of Dr. Vincent have been equally of service to him.

And lastly, the most accurate editions have been consulted to furnish him with a text perspicuous and pure.

If any difficulties could occur in the text, which is extremely easy to understand, they could only have place with respect to the military explications; but the translator of the *Tactics of Arrian*, and the learned Guichard, very frequently throw light on what was obscure.

*Military Details.*—In the consideration of this subject, we see that it was previously necessary to distinguish the difference between ancient and modern tactics. The translator has introduced his work with some preliminary observations on this difference. They are taken partly from Folard, and partly from Guichard, and from a very interesting work, intitled, *L'Esprit du Systeme des Guerres Modernes*, "Spirit of the System of Modern Wars."

It follows, from these observations, that the introduction of fire-arms, producing and requiring a grand deploy, (development, or explication) action, among the moderns, inclines to, and attaches on, the wings or flanks; whilst, with the ancients, whose missiles were feeble arms, and whose combats were decided by corporeal strength and agility, the whole effort of the action was directed towards the centre, without being much concerned about the wings. Formerly, they condensed the body of the army, now they extend it.

So much for the principal difference of the two systems of tactics. As to *strategy*, or the conduct of an army; as the modern armies have the cause of their security, not in the midst of them, like the ancients, but about them; as the trains of artillery, the ammunition, the baggage, call for the establishment of magazines, and maga-

zines for that of fortresses, there have thence resulted the calculation and the base of the lines of operation; which seems, in our times, to throw an obstacle in the way of the universality of conquests, that the ancients were not acquainted with.

The true elements of their tactics are not to be found in the commentators, who have only perplexed this matter, but only in the best authors, and particularly such as handle at the same time both the sword and the pen, such as Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Julius Cæsar, and Arrian. With respect to the Macedonian phalanx, Philip, and Alexander his son, carried the ordonnance of the phalanx to perfection. The former had Epaminondas for his master; the latter, who was the disciple of his father and of Parmenio, formed a group of captains that were his successors; and among whom the celebrated Eumenes was highly distinguished.—It should not be forgotten, that Alexander commonly made use of the Lacedæmonian evolutions, and not the Macedonian, invented by his father Philip. It carried with it too much the appearance of flight to accord with his genius and his impetuous bravery.

The atlas contains a general *tableau* of the different parts of the tactics of the ancients, combined under all their aspects into one single cut or plate. With the explication at hand, and this *tableau* before him, the reader may make himself master of all the manœuvres of a Greek army, by a single quarter of an hour's inspection.

*Geography.*—The geographical part has been extracted from the learned dissertations of M. de Sainte Croix; from the geographical table which accompanies the elegant translation of Herodotus, by M. Larcher; from the immense lucubrations of Dr. Vincent; and from the relations of Dalrymple, and of Major Rennell.

From such documents, and upon these bases, the chart of Danville has been enlarged, rectified, and completed. The new chart of the Expeditions of Alexander, which accompanies this translation, has been favoured with the approbation of M. Barbé du Bocage, who has enriched this atlas with two very valuable plans, those of Tyre and of Halicarnassus; and which, by placing the luxury of the art in competition with that of the science, do honour to the graver of Citizen Tardieu.

And, lastly, a comparative plan of the three Alexandrias, which General Regnier has designed for the work, according to a plan

plan made use of by the staff-officers of the army of Egypt, more correct and extensive than that of Danville, is novel and highly interesting in all respects.

*Antiquities.*—The antiquities comprize two parts; the one treats of medals, and the portraits of Alexander; and the other of arms and warlike machines.

In the first, the author examines this question, on which the learned have been much divided—Have the traits of Alexander been transmitted down to us? He declares for the affirmative, grounding his opinion on the dissertation of Eckhel, of which he gives a translation, and on the authority of the celebrated M. Visconti, who has communicated to him a very luminous notice on the subject.

*Historical Critique.*—It is chiefly in this point of view that this new translation of Arrian merits eulogium. The author has profited by materials of every kind, analysing every thing that has been written relative to Alexander, so as to establish a sort of concordance from among the different historians. This part, likewise, comprehends a review of the ancient and modern historians of Alexander.

And, lastly, the History of Arrian commencing at the reign of Alexander, it was indispensable to prefix an historical introduction to it, which the new translator has done. He treats summarily of the political situation of Greece, of Macedonia, of Philip, of the occasion and of the motives of the war against the Persians, and, lastly, of the first years of Alexander.

Here the style of the translator, which in all the rest of the work is modelled by the simplicity of that of Arrian, rises and displays the ardour which is peculiar to him.

“Philip created his own elevation, that of Macedonia, and even the grandeur of Alexander.

“Macedonia had no military and marine establishments; it was without money, without allies. He constructed ports, opened mines, formed the phalanx, conquered or purchased allies.

“He prepared the subjugation of Greece by the same means as Cæsar afterwards employed to oppress Rome. It was in Thrace and Bithynium that he forged chains for Athens.

“His ambition was seed in the right season; his plans, matured by an impenetrable policy, were only unfolded as *proser*, and always unexpectedly; his prudence had slowly prepared what his valour executed with impetuosity.

“It is a beautiful trait of his glory to

have surmounted prosperity itself, which ruined Alexander. Every day was repeated to the king, by his order, at his awaking. *Remember, that thou art a man!*

“We find Ulysses in Philip, as Achilles in Alexander. However, when heroism was in accordance with his interest, Philip shews himself the pupil of Epaminondas.

“Established farms, always of such influence, become in his hands so many secret springs and snares. Invested with power to send deputies to the Amphictyonic Council and to preside at the Pythic Games, he accustoms the Greeks to consider him as their arbiter. Then it is that his skilful tyranny divides and corrupts all the republics, agitated by his intrigues, or shaken by his arms.

“His policy consists in detaching the one from the other; in cherishing and supporting rivalships. At one time he shews himself a protector, at another an oppressor.

“The picture of Demosthenes stopping, by the force of his eloquence, the torrent ready to overwhelm the feeble ruins of liberty, on which the orator alone stands erect, would be the most beautiful spectacle of this age, if the death of Phocion were not the grandest!” &c.

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

STR,

THE obliging answer of Monander, (in your Magazine, Vol. xiv. p. 377) and his interesting account of the Carnac and other antiquities in Bretagne, demand my grateful thanks. Unfortunately we do not possess any complete vocabulary of ancient phrases; and without it, or a very general acknowledgment and definition of terms, we shall be ever subject to erroneous conclusions. This is particularly the case respecting words that are commonly applied to Druidical remains. Thus Monander calls a large heap of stones *aberroro*, and to a monument similar to *Kist's Cott's House*, in Kent, he has not given a name; though, by his description, it is evidently a Cromlech. The Welsh characterise the former by the name of *Carn* (Cairne, or Carneth); and it seems very probable that the village of Carnac derived its name from this etymon. There are several villages and places in Wales and Cornwall designated with this word, having different terminations.

The extraordinary monument at Carnac is singularly dissimilar to any remaining in England, and to all others that I have ever heard of; for it seems to be formed

more

more by the square than by the compass, with its lines running in long and nearly parallel rows.

It was evidently a principle with the British Bards and Druids, to adopt the circular shape in all their religious, judicatory, military, and domestic, constructions. At least I have never met with any instance to the contrary but this at Carnac; and I can specify nearly two hundred that may be classed under the above heads.

The singularity, situation, and several collateral circumstances, attending the monument at Carnac, render it highly interesting to the Celtic antiquary, and must excite his curiosity in proportion as he wishes to see this branch of antiquity rescued from bewildering theories, and closet speculations. Indeed I feel so anxious in the cause, that I eagerly wish for an opportunity of visiting and examining the plains of ancient Armorica. Should the sunshine of peace cheer us another summer, and no dark cloud of accident frustrate my intention, I hope to explore and sketch some of the Druidic and other antiquities in the western part of France, particularly ancient Armorica and Normandy. When we reflect on the alliances with the political and civil connections, that subsisted between those districts and England, at an early period of the Christian era, we may reasonably expect to find many ancient relics, customs and circumstances, still existing there, tending to prove that connection, and to illustrate, or explain, some mysteries in our own history. This expectation is certainly a grand incentive to the undertaking; and it appears very extraordinary that no British historian, or topographer, has deemed it a necessary part of his study.

The present age is peculiarly distinguished by the emulative and investigating spirit which characterizes English writers; many of whom possess that laudable scepticism which must ultimately lead to truth. This should be the polar star of inquiry; and, instead of tacitly acknowledging every specious theory and plausible argument, we should seek for probable evidence or stubborn fact. Had some of our ancient writers adhered more to this principle than the fabulous, we should not be so much bewildered in the mazes of Druidism, at the commencement of the nineteenth century. Let us, therefore, who know and regret these defects, endeavour to avoid them, and call forth the talents and research of man to decypher and explain the mutilated memorials of ancient manners, which time and chance have per-

mitted to remain—Whatever relates to the customs and habitudes of the human species in remote ages must excite our interest and sympathies: and connected with these, we recognize the various stone monuments of art, which are usually called Druidical.

Though these have been stigmatized as "senseless blocks" by some romancing tourists, yet they must awaken extraordinary curiosity in the mind that can appreciate the history of nature and art, as connected with man. That wonderful monument, Stonehenge, is contemplated by the illiterate shepherd with torpid indifference; who sees nothing but huge stones, and thinks of nothing more than he sees: but surely the reflecting and cultivated mind must feel some emotion by the association of ideas which this object excites. It then the greatest antiquities of the island are deserving of investigation and description, let us commence the task before corroding time and thoughtless man have annihilated the whole. I have examined and drawn many, and will endeavour to visit the remainder; for I know of no descriptive account that can be relied on. In order to give publicity to, and excite inquiry on, the subject, I propose occasionally to insert some brief descriptions and notices in this magazine. If others will follow the example, I trust we shall soon be able to obtain a catalogue of the primeval monuments remaining in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; and if we can obtain accounts from the smaller islands, and from Bretagne, Denmark, &c. they will prove more interesting and satisfactory. It would be a desirable plan to arrange and class these monuments under different and characteristic heads; though, I fear, this would not be an easy task at present. The following, which immediately occurs to memory, will explain my meaning.

1st. *Complex, or compound circles*, such as Avebury and Stonehenge, in Wiltshire; Stanton Drew, Somersetshire; the Hurlers and Botallock circles, Cornwall, &c.

2d. *Circles with appendages*. One at Park-place, brought from Jerley, Long Meg and her daughters, and a circle at Kelwick, Cumberland; Rowright, Oxfordshire; Bosawen, Cornwall; the Ar-belowes, Derbyshire, &c.

3d. *Simple circles*. Several of these still remain in Cornwall, Wales, Cumberland, &c.

4th. *Cromlechs*, with circles, entrenchments, &c. One of these, called Way-

land

land Smith, in Berkshire, contiguous to the *Eritish Ridge-way*.

5th. Separate Cromlechs, consisting of four, five, six, or seven stones. Many of these remain in Cornwall, Devonshire, Wilts, Wales, &c.

6th. Carns,\* with cells in them.

7th. Barrows, or Tumuli, of different shapes, and apparently of various kinds.

8th. Loggan, or Rocking-stones. Single stones erect, &c.

Under one of the above heads, I believe we may properly class every kind of British monument now remaining in the island. In effecting which it will be highly expedient to appropriate each to its proper class, and carefully avoid a strange error, which appears in the writings of many fanciful antiquaries, of assigning natural rocks and natural combinations of stone to Druidical rites. Before we pretend to explain their uses, let us cautiously deliberate; for it seems a magical theme, and, like the *Ignis fatuus*, possesses some bewildering agency—or whence the strange day-dreams that appear in the generality of writings on this subject?

In the first class, the most considerable in magnitude and importance, is situated in the parish of Avebury, about five miles west from Marlborough in the county of Wilts. This consisted of a large circle of upright *unhewn* stones, (one hundred in number) including two other circular or elliptical arrangements of similar stones; and the whole encompassed with an immense bank and ditch. Connected with the great circle, and diverging from it, at nearly right angles west and south, proceeded two avenues of large upright unhewn stones, extending nearly *one mile* each way. At the extremity of the southern avenue were two concentric circles; and about half a mile south of the great circle is an immense Barrow, or Tumulus, now called Silbury Hill. This is acknowledged to be the largest artificial Mount, or Barrow, in the island; and seems to emulate the wondrous Egyptian pyramids.

As a proof that it was formed anterior to the establishment of the Romans in this island, the great road called the *Via Julia*† of that people takes a turn *round* its base. The diameter of the great circle is

about 1300 feet, and the circumference of the whole entrenchment, measuring the top of the Vallum or Bank, is about 4,000 feet.

It will be necessary to remark that the Vallum is on the *outside* of the ditch; a convincing proof that it was not intended for an encampment, or fortified place, in time of war; and it equally proves that the people who could contrive and accomplish such a vast undertaking, knew also how to fortify themselves against an invading enemy, and construct formidable entrenchments or strong holds. This, being admitted, completely annihilates that theory, which is founded on the supposition that *all circular* entrenchments in this country were formed by the Danes:—a theory equally indefensible and absurd with the one which asserts, that stations and encampments occupied by the Romans were *all* of parallelogramatic shapes, or of regular dimensions.

Concerning the extraordinary British monument at Avebury we have no published accounts, except a small folio volume by Stukeley, entitled "*Abury, a Temple of the British Druids, with some others, described, &c.*" Much praise is certainly due to the Doctor for his zealous inquiries after these remains, and for the descriptions and views which he published; yet we must cautiously read the former, and scrupulously examine the latter; for he who implicitly adopts either will be liable to egregious errors. Man is a fallible being, and the Doctor was not exempt from this lot of humanity. He often suffered fancy to govern reason and judgment, and then poor probability and truth were sacrificed on the altar of false hypothesis. Besides, in drawing, he was careless or ignorant of perspective and keeping, and brought objects and lines into the picture which it was totally impossible to see from any given station.

I trust that these remarks will not be deemed invidious; they emanate from a desire to guard others, who may examine his works, from the unpleasant deceptions which I experienced in commencing my researches and inquiries on this subject. Several other authors have written about this extraordinary monument; but as they only examined Dr. Stukeley's book, instead of the place, we cannot expect they would correct, or much improve upon, the first account. Indeed I find so much the reverse, that two popular writers have selected more of his theories than his facts.

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\* See Owen's Welsh and English Dictionary, a work replete with curious archaeological information.

† Beauties of Wiltshire, vol. i. p. 40.

If Monander will favour me with a visit, or his address, I shall be glad to have some conversation with him concerning his communication, &c.

I remain your's, &c.

Jan. 16, 1807. J. BRITTON,  
Widener, & Co., Goldwell-street.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of *two* ANCIENT MONU-  
MENTS lately found at BOURDEAUX,  
by E. BERNADAU.

THE great number of sepulchral stones that are found in places consecrated to the inhumation of the ancients, induces a presumption, that many more were raised in ancient than in modern times. It does not even appear that they were exclusively reserved for persons distinguished by their dignities or by eminent merit; for few of those monuments bear the designation of the titles of the deceased, or any particular mention of the cause for which they were raised. The inscription was commonly as simple as the stone which contained it; and the modesty of the latter was always united with the lacrimæ of the former.

In the last month of Flores, in digging for the foundations of a house, to be built on the site where the *ci-devant* Parliament of Bourdeaux had their sittings (where formerly was the palace of the Dukes of Aquitaine, named *Chateau de l'Ombrière* in old deeds) two hard stones were discovered, one three feet four inches in height, by two feet three inches in breadth; and the other, half a foot less in every dimension. The worked side of these stones exhibits a plain surface, bordered with a moulding, and crowned with a sort of chapter, which terminates in an acute angle; the bottom forms a kind of pedestal, produced by several flat and faint mouldings.

On one of these flones there is an inscription thus expressed:—

D M  
VAL + FELICIS  
C + AQ + DEF + ANN  
XXXX + VICTORI  
NA + CONIVNX  
PC + ET + SVB + ASC  
DEDICAV +

<sup>11</sup> To the manes of Valerius Felix, Citizen of Aquitania, who died at the age of 40 years.

"Victorina, his spouse, has consecrated this monument, on its proceeding from the hands of the workman."

The form of the other *Wine* only differs  
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from this by a crescent in relief, sculptured in the upper part, and by the triangular points which separate the words of the inscription in the place of the lines crossed. This inscription is thus conceived:—

D M

ET	$\nabla$	M
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2	1	1
3	1	1
4	1	1
5	1	1
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95	1	1
96	1	1
97	1	1
98	1	1
99	1	1
100	1	1

VAL V VICTORI  
NAE CIV A Q V  
DEF ANN LX  
FIL EIVS...C ET  
SVB ASCIA DED

"To the manes and to the memory of Valeria Victorina, female Citizen of Aquitania, who died at the age of 60 years."

"Her son has consecrated this monument on its proceeding from the instruments of the workman."

These two inscriptions, yet in good preservation, are engraved in beautiful Roman uncial letters, 20 lines in height. They announce a double monument, of conjugal tenderness and of filial piety, appertaining to one and the same family. The most remarkable indication they contain is, the title of Citizen of Aquitania (*Civis Aquitanus*) given to Valerius Felix, and to Valeria Victorina, his spouse, who are not, in other respects, designated by any other qualification. We only know one inscription of Gruter, wherein this title is given in a manner so little equivocal.

As we judge of the age of monuments, by the style of the inscription, and by the form in which it is written; we are inclined to think that these latter have been raised in honour of persons of a Roman origin, but naturalized in Aquitania, about the time of the Antonines. The proof of this appears from the names of Valerius and of Victorina, which are not the ancient Gallic and which, being accompanied with the title or Citizen of Aquitania, denote that those to whom it was given, had the right of citizenship in that Roman province, which had obtained, it seems, from the Emperors the privilege of being governed by their own laws; for Strabo, Pliny, and Aurelius Victor, inform us, that Aquitania was *autonomous*, that is to say, self-governed, or governed by its own laws. The manner in which the words of these two inscriptions are separated, otherwise than by round points, the orthography of the word *conjux*, of the former one, and the connected letters II which terminate it; all this announces the lapidary style of the second century.

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Left iv.



Lastly, what inclines us not to rank these inscriptions with such as are Christian, is, among other things, their particular consecration—*his manibus, et sub ascia*. A Christian sculptor would not have expressed himself thus. Besides, these two last words were a formula employed in the sepulchral monuments of the Gauls. The learned have disputed much to ascertain the sense of it. We conceive the *ascia* to have been an instrument which served to square the stones. We find some represented on *cippi*, discovered in Guyenne, and engraved in a collection intitled—*Dissertations on ancient Monuments found at Bourdeaux*, published in 1754, by the learned Abbé Vénuti. This author proves irrefragably, that the phrase, *sub ascia dedicavit*, signifies that the tomb was consecrated on its coming out of the hands of the workman who made it. This consecration was an act of the Pagan religion, accompanied with many ceremonies which ranked tombs among sacred things, and which placed them out of the routine of ordinary traffic, according to the Roman law. Before their dedication, these works were not reputed religious, according to Quintilian. They could not, therefore, use too much haste in performing the solemnity; and the eager anxiety that was manifested in acquiring themselves of this duty, was commendable, and merited a public announcement of it by the formula *sub ascia dedicavit*.

The sepulchral stones that we describe have been found upset, one upon another. The crescent, sculptured on one of them (which in these latter times was the *teutcheon* of Bourdeaux), at the same time that it was not placed there without intention, does not appear to designate any thing relative to that city. Bourdeaux had no coat of arms, when the Romans ruled there; and the symbol which then distinguished that city was a lion, according to Gibelin, or a ram, according to Alciat. This crescent seems to indicate, that the monument which contains it had been consecrated to Diana, as being the tomb of a woman. If it had been the emblem of the Valerian family, or of the place of its origin, would it not rather have been sculptured on the tomb of the husband, who was the chief of it?

There is reason to presume, that these *cippi* belonged to the Temple of Diana, which stood on the place *Semops*, close by the spot where they were found, as we find it explained in our *Antiquités Berde-*

*laifes*—Antiquities of Bourdeaux. At the time of the irruptions of the Goths, of the Saracens, or of the Normans, at Bourdeaux, this temple must apparently have been destroyed. The ruins of it rolled into the ancient fossés of that city, which separated the spot whereon that edifice was constructed, from the palace or *chateau de l'Ombrière*. The Dukes of Aquitaine, when they erected this chateau in the year 910, most probably availed themselves of the materials which were found on that side, to serve for foundations of the walls. It was only, therefore, by demolishing them, that these sepulchral stones could be discovered. Their subterranean interment could alone have prevented them from the outrages that the scythe of Time, or the hand of men, have perpetrated on so many other monuments which decorated that city; which Ausonius, the most illustrious of its citizens, and the most illustrious of its panegyrist, called:—

*Nidum insignemque viris et turribus alitis.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF AN AMERICAN TRAVELLER, to his FRIEND in LONDON, containing a CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT of a late TOUR from BOURDEAUX to PARIS, continued.

Bourdeaux, June 23, 1793.

IN my last, I gave you an account of some of the melancholy occurrences which took place during the revolution; I have now to describe some of those republican institutions, by which the Directory expect to make amends to the people for all the evils which accompanied this great political event. I this day witnessed one of their public fêtes, called the fête of agriculture, which is celebrated on this day, as being the first of their month of *Messidor*, or the harvest-month. The name of *Messidor* applied to this month shews that the usual harvest-month of France is from the 23d of June to the 23d of July, which is earlier, I believe, by a full month than the harvest in England. This fête consisted of municipal officers, adorned with tri-coloured scarfs, marching in a procession, in the centre of which was a chariot drawn by oxen. In this chariot, which was covered and decorated with green boughs, twisted together to form a shade, were seated four old farmers, having ears of corn in their hats. This procession was attended by the military of Bourdeaux (of which there are not more than 500 in this large city).

When

When the procession stopped in the public gardens, the military paraded round the chariot, and the band played the different republican airs. The lower orders of the people are mightily pleased with these processions and fêtes, while the higher orders seem to despise them as mounchank mummery, and the soppery of republicanism. The government, however, considers these institutions in the most serious light; they hope from them to attach the passions and pleasures of the people to the republican cause and to republican ideas. With this view, they give them many republican holidays, let off with republican pomp and republican music.

These kind of holidays have, I believe, never been introduced before in any country. I remember nothing like them in ancient or modern history; if we except the annual rejoicings of the Egyptians on the retiring of the waters of the Nile, and the annual custom of the Emperor of China holding the plough, as an example to his subjects, and as a mark of respect to the first of arts. It appears to me, that the idea of these national holidays was first suggested to the French philosophers and *littérats* by Marmontel, in his historical romance called the *Incas of Peru*. The Peruvians are there represented as having annual feasts of the sun; fêtes for youth, the marriage, and for old age. The Directory have instituted annual fêtes for youth, and fêtes for old age; and as for marriage, having seen their republican marriages, I think the subject too important to pass it over without a particular description. I was in the cathedral last *Decade* (which is the republican sabbath) and saw ten or twelve couple married. A part of the church was inclosed for the purpose, with seats at each side, and an altar at the extremity, to which one mult ascended by steps. Upon the altar lay a basket of flowers, most of them the common flowers of the fields; at one side sat the brides and their female friends, all in white, with garlands of white flowers (natural or artificial) on their heads, the same in their bosoms; at the other side sat the bridegrooms and the male friends. The inclosure was taken up exclusively by the parties to be married and their friends; but, from the outside of the inclosure, I saw distinctly what passed within. After the company had been some time seated, the noise of the fife and drum at the church-door, and the display of military standards, announced the arrival of the municipal officers. Their appearance was

not much superior to that of constables of the watch in England: they were distinguished by tri-coloured scarfs, and wore their hats on during the ceremony, which is considered by the law as a mere civil contract.

Every couple knew the order that they were to go up in to the altar. At the signal, which is given by the roll of a drum, the first couple, with two or three friends on either side, who attended as witnesses, went up to the altar, and signed the marriage contract; they then descended, and signed their names in two more books or registers, which lay upon a table in the centre of the inclosure.

They then salute the municipal officer; and a short republican hymn, appropriate to the occasion, is sung. That couple then retires from the church with their friends, and another roll of the drum gives the signal to the second couple to come forward, and go through the same ceremonies. With such a display of military standards and military music, you would almost suppose, that the government meant to consider marriage as a *military* institution; but the real cause is, that, of all shews, a military shew is the least expensive, and government wishes to have as much shew as possible at a small cost. Before the ceremony had begun, I particularly noticed among the females who were within the inclosure, one of about nineteen years of age, who peculiarly attracted my attention by the superior fineness of her form and eyes, and the great degree of sensibility and soul which marked her countenance, which was noble and interesting in the extreme.

She was, of all the females within the inclosure, the most carelessly dressed, not having even the usual ornaments of flowers in her hair. She was so remarkably unadorned (except by nature), that I rather wondered at her coming to this feast without a wedding-garment. For a considerable time she seemed easy and careless, but a roll of the drum (awful to her as the last trumpet) seemed to harrow up her whole soul; she stood up, burst into tears, and dropped down again upon her seat. It was with the utmost difficulty that she could be supported to the altar, where she stood drowned in tears, and hardly knowing where she was, or what was passing. From the men's side of the inclosure there hobbled out an old *fourasseur*, or contractor, of the Army of Italy, who was to be her spouse. Then what there was before of mystery in her deep affliction became apparent; then one could trace

her sorrow to its secret source, where it lay concealed among the warm wishes and natural desires of a young heart, formed for enjoying and communicating perfect happiness.

She went to the church, and was sacrificed at the altar, in obedience to the advice of friends (which has more weight with girls here than in England); but, when arrived at the altar, she could no longer govern her affliction, or restrain her tears. I have seen different executions, and have, in different countries, witnessed very barbarous military punishments, but never did I see any thing more affecting than this human sacrifice of a forced marriage.

The old *fournisseur* was so stupid as to appear quite insensible of the great aversion of his young bride, and to consider her tears and agony as the mere common effects of youthful bashfulness and maiden modesty. In France, the unmarried girls have usually not so much liberty as in England, while the married women take more: this makes young girls more impatient to be married; and, when marriages are made without much previous acquaintance, and without mutual affection, in a country where gallantry is somewhat the fashion, husbands must be prepared for the consequences. This, I believe, is a principal cause which gives the French women their reputation of being rather loose in respect to the point of female honour. I am convinced, that when they are united to a man from choice and their own inclination, they are as affectionate and agreeable companions as any in the world, as constant, and as much attached, as ready to share his fortunes, and to make any sacrifices or exertions for his interest. There are many persons here, who are not content with a republican marriage, but get themselves also privately married by a priest, according to the forms of the Catholic religion. This not only satisfies every conscientious scruple, but makes the marriage binding in case of a counter-revolution, which is a case, as they consider, by no means impossible.

The people here are, at present, very much divided between *Decade* and Sunday: government will not allow the shops to be shut on Sundays, as they consider that a direct opposition to the republican calendar, which will not admit of the Christian era. The people, on the other hand, will not shut their shops on *Decades*, or voluntarily acquiesce in the new calendar. The consequence of this opposition is,

that the Bourdeaux shopkeeper keeps no holiday, or day of rest, and drudges the whole year round.

I have seen the celebrated *Barriere*, who appears very publicly here, and is much respected on account of his private character, notwithstanding the places he held in the Committee of Public Safety. He is a smart well-looking little man; his air and manners easy and graceful, his complexion, hair, and eyes dark, and his countenance expressive of sensibility and imagination. The government must have connived at his escape from prison, or he would not venture to appear so publicly. Drouet, the celebrated post-master of *Valrennes*, who stopped the Royal Family, and afterwards was taken prisoner, and lay many years in the Austrian dungeons, was suffered to escape at the same time. When he was taken by the Austrians, his friends, the Jacobins, had the government of France; when he was released, he found his friends proscribed by the reaction which took place after the death of Robespierre, and, as an Austrian dungeon was no school of philosophy or politics, it was but reasonable to expect that he would come out of it with the same political principles with which he entered it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE never perhaps was a name which has afforded greater room for punning, than one which is immortalized by the celebrity of its owner—I mean *Sir Thomas More*; and, if one may judge from the unpublished life of this great man, among Mr. Baker's manuscripts, (which is full of original anecdote), the facility which his name gave to this idle amusement, seems, in some degree, to have extended to himself. The fashion of the age, and a sportive playfulness arising from the unruffled tranquillity of a good conscience, appears in him to have softened the sternness of the inflexible magistrate.

The frequency of the name has not, however, permitted the practice to be confined to the illustrious Chancellor. Sauntering, the other day, through Stepney Church-yard, I accidentally met with the following epitaph which, I do not recollect to have seen in print:

Epitaph on William More.

Here lies More, and no more than he:  
More and no more! how can that be?

Perhaps

Perhaps some of your curious readers can inform us, who was the author of the punning complimentary epigram on Sir Thomas, which was, however, founded on a fact. It has been attributed to Lord Bacon:

When *Mine* some time had Chancellor been,  
No more *Suits* did remain;  
The same will never more be seen  
Till *Mine* be there again.

It would be a happy thing for this country, if the same compliment could be paid to later chancellors, though it must readily be admitted, that never was more unremitting industry and experience, joined to ability, exerted to further this great end, than by the present Chancellor.

Although the irritable and delicate Shenstone would thank his God, that his name admitted of no such degrading use as that to which I allude; yet he was by no means insensible to the temporary merriment produced by a good pun, as an anecdote, which was related to me by one of the parties, will prove:

Mr. B——, who was intimate with Shenstone, one day took his friend Dr. S—— to see the Leasowes. After admiring the tasteful disposition of the grounds, Mr. Shenstone conducted them into the house to take some refreshment, which was prepared in a room, painted to imitate trellis-work, the rails of which appeared to be overhung, in the different compartments, with various trees in full foliage. "How admirably this room is fixed up!" exclaimed Dr. S——. "Those surely cannot be artificial (pointing to one of the painted walls):—they must be real *hazel-nuts*!"—"WALL-nuts, if you please," replied Mr. B—— dryly. For once the *sombre* countenance of Shenstone disappeared, and, after various efforts to suppress a smile, he at length left the room in a complete laugh; and was not less pleased, on his return, at Dr. S——'s elegantly concluding the conversation, by saying, "Whatever the nuts may be, this I am sure of, that I may here exclaim, with Voltaire—" *Il n'y est jamais une année sans printemps, un printemps sans fleurs.*" W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE OF FORESTALLING.

THANKS to Providence, the return of plenty has put a stop to the persecution of Forestallers, with an occasional exception on the banks of the Liffy, as witchcraft has retired to the coast of Guinea. It is only when they are treated

by hunger and high price, that consumers quarrel with their friends; as I have seen sportsmen of the best good humour, at other times, find fault with all that is done when the scent fails. The weather alone is to blame in both cases.

Hoping that it will be long before a case will occur for discussion, I will briefly notice the remarks of your Correspondent S. although they have, in fact, been already obviated in former Numbers of your Magazine.

S. appears to agree with me, that if the people who shall buy one half of a commodity in its way to market, buy for their own consumption, and, of course, absent themselves from the market, no harm is done. Happy should I be, if all were of this opinion. It would be a great point gained; but it is not long since I was told by a spectator, that a shopkeeper in Paddington attempted, by threats of an information, to prevent a stablekeeper from buying a load of straw, which, if not sold before, would have been carried to St. James's Market. The shopkeeper thought, no doubt, that he was supporting the laws, and promoting the good, of his country, when he would compel the stablekeeper, carter, hories, waggon, and straw, to go two miles, and back again, for nothing. They who approve of this proceeding should tell us, how far down the road the sin of forestalling reaches; and whether or not a farmer's next door neighbour may legally buy his straw?

But, let us suppose with S. that the buyers have bought to sell again; it will be their interest, and their aim, as he truly says, to raise the price of the commodity. As soon as they have bought, they will be precisely in the situation of them from whom they bought; and the way in which they are supposed to raise the price is by keeping back what they have purchased—the case, thus far, has already been fully considered.

But, let us farther suppose with S. that the persons who have bought are deep enough to conceal that they are now become sellers, and go into the market under their original character, to swell the tide of buyers. The consequence will undoubtedly be, and I have all along allowed, that the price will rise: but the price of what? Not the price of that part of the commodity which is kept back for the purpose of making the supplies appear small, but the price of that part which is brought to the market. The twenty of forty buyers, that constitute a market, may, by purchasing and keeping

keeping back one-half of a commodity, and appearing themselves in the shape of buyers, raise the price of the half that goes to market. But what is to become of their own half? S. stops short in his statement, and forgets that his twenty buyers have one-half of the commodity to sell, and that they must sell, in order to make the expected advantage. This half cannot be present at the market, and absent at the same time. The owners cannot be, at the same time, both buyers and sellers. When this half is brought forward, the pretended buyers instantly become sellers, and throw their weight into the opposite scale; and, as an increase of price always causes a decrease of consumption, they find that the price of their half of the commodity is sunk even below what it would have been, if they had brought their half to market at first.

They find, that they have put sixpences into the pockets of their rivals, by taking shillings from their own. They find that, though they have raised the price of part of the commodity, yet, undue quantities having been kept back, they have lowered the average price. For it is a notorious paralogism, though constantly employed on this occasion, to say, You have raised the price of corn (for instance), meaning a particular parcel; therefore you have made corn dearer in general.

If, indeed, this could be said to every dealer, and with respect to his own part of the commodity, it might be intelligible. But it has been abundantly proved, that, though a man may raise the price of his neighbour's, yet he cannot raise the price of his own, except when it is for the advantage of the community. The most likely way would be, not by appearing as a buyer, and making the supply seem too small, but by using means to make his rivals sell at a low price. The low price would infallibly increase the consumption; the increased consumption would produce a degree of real scarcity; and then the part kept back might be brought forward to advantage. But I believe no dealer in any article has yet been accused of this only trick relating to price, by which he could possibly be benefited.

#### MISORHETOR

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### CANTABRIGIANA.

NO. XXVII.—HISTORY OF BENE'T COLLEGE.

**M**R. MASTERS, late Fellow of Bene't College, is the only writer who

has published any thing like an attempt at a complete history of a private college. He justly observes, "It must be no small reproach to learned societies to be deficient herein. They cannot be ignorant of their foundations, without being liable to be censured; nor suffer the memories of their benefactors to perish, without betraying a want of due respect and gratitude; whilst yet, I fear, too many have been negligent in making this small return for their benevolence."

The severity of these observations should, however, be tempered with the testimony of a well-informed inquirer. "Our registers," says he, "are so imperfect, that, as far as I understand such things, it is hardly possible to give a perfect account of any thing."

Mr. Masters made his remarks, from a desire to excite others to undertakings similar to his own: and from the same desire they are quoted here. Works of this kind are very useful, and require no extraordinary genius or learning. Industry, sagacity, the possession of some good feelings, and a free access to the archives of a college, are the requisites; and to whom should we look for these, if not to the Fellows of their respective colleges?

XXVIII.—A LETTER of QUEEN ELIZABETH's, recommending a WIFE to one of her FAVOURITES.

There is in the University Library a series of Latin epistles, written by Queen Elizabeth; some of them on public affairs, others on business of a more private nature. The following letter proves, that the Virgin Queen deeply interested herself in the tenderest concerns of her favourites.

"*Elizabeth Dei Gratia, &c. Nobili et insigni virtute pacifice Virgini Margaretæ Heyld, Amicæ nostræ clarissimæ, Salutem.*

Egregia, quæ de virtute & integritate tua, tum etiam non vulgari in nos observantia, fama circumferter, facit, ut quamquam oculis hæcenus te nunquam aspeximus, tamen familiariter hoc tempore tecum his literis agamus. Erit enim res, de qua scribimus, non nobis exoptata magis, quam tibi ipsi, uti speramus, felix et auspiciata.

"Eum qui has perferet, Robertum Colshillum, virum ut genere sic animi virtute & fortitudine summa conspicuum, pensionarium de familia nostra nobis clarissimum, in Germaniam hoc tempore ad certa nostra negotia non levis momenti expedienda missum. In ingenii forma, morum tuorum fama sic accenditur, ut nihil esse possit in amore ardentius; quod tibi etiam jamdiu multis reum nostris notissimum esse conjectura auguramur.

Nor

Nos quidem honestissimis ejus votis tantopere favemus, ut rem hanc ex ejus sententia prospere transigi vehementissime cupiamus: eoque magis, quod conjugium hoc in utriusque vestrum commodum fuisse et feliciter cessurum non dubitemus, teque nonnunquam in Angliam ad nos visendas (quod nos quidem permultum expetimus) venturam speremus.

Quantum apud te commendatio nostra ponderis habitura sit, est id quidem in potestate tua positum: ceterum, si quid nostri iudicii sit, in viro deligendo facere quicquam non poteris, quam si nostrum hunc deligas, prudentius nec in rem tuam utilius, nec in famam commendatius, quod nos fide nostra jubemus & firmiter pollicemur.

Postremo hoc testamur, quantum tu commendationi nostrae in hoc viro deligendo tribueris, tantum tibi nos tui in te favoris adjeceris, proque tua hac animi in nos propensione memores nos & gratas perpetuo invenies. Bene et feliciter valeas. Dat. Granwichi 13 Maii 1576, Regni nostri. 18."

N. B. A translation of the above in our next.

#### XXIX.—TRINITY COLLEGE.

What is it that gives Trinity College that superiority which it challenges over the other Colleges at Cambridge? Is it the elegance and grandeur of its buildings, the great number of its members, the excellence of its fellowships, or the worth of the College livings? No.—It is from the excellent discipline that has been established. Every thing is here open to competition; and all the candidates for its emoluments must undergo a very strict examination in the various branches of literature. It has neither propriety-fellowship, nor county-fellowship. The result must be good, where the rule is, *Detur optimo*. It is something, also, to work after the most perfect models. Trinity College could boast, at the same time, the greatest mathematician, and one of the greatest critics in Europe. It enjoys, and has long enjoyed, one of the ablest and most respectable mathematical tutors in the university, Mr. Thomas Jones, and Mr. Richard Porson, who is at the head of Greek literature.

#### XXX.—EPITAPH IN ST. PETER MANCROFT'S CHURCH, IN NORWICH.

The following lines are introduced as an example of good versification, for the time in which they were written:

Here Richard Anguish sleeps, for whom alive  
Norwich and Cambridge lately seem'd to strive.  
Both call'd him son, as seem'd well they  
might;

Both challenged in his Life an equal right.  
Norwich gave birth, and taught him well to  
speak

The mother-English, Latin phrase, and Greek:

Cambridge with arts adorn'd his opening age,  
Degrees and judgement in the sacred page.  
Yet Norwich gains the 'vantage of the strife,  
Whiles there he ended, where begun his life.

I know not who composed this Epitaph. The subject of it was, Rich. Anguish, B. D. who was born at Norwich, and became M. A. at Cambridge in 1606. The monument is dated Sept. xxiv. Anno Domini 1616.

#### XXXI.—MAGDALEN COLLEGE

The members of Magdalen College have been long distinguish'd for their attachment to the doctrines of the Thirty-nine Articles, in their literal and grammatical sense. This character is now passing over to Queen's College, under the government of Dr. Isaac Milner. The Pepysian Library, belonging to Magdalen College, contains a rich collection of old English books. It has this motto over it, from Macrobius, *Mens cujusque est Quisque*, The mind is the Man. The Latin is quaint, but the sentiment is an admirable motto for an old library.—A collection of books is the soul of departed authors.

Mr. William Farish, a member of this College, and formerly mathematical tutor, has the merit of having established a course of very useful lectures, which he delivers himself. After a diligent attention to the different manufactures of this country, he made models of the various machines and instruments employed in them. These he works, and exhibits the whole process carried on in our several manufactories. The aim of Mr. Farish is to unite theory and practice, to bring philosophy from schools and colleges into the concerns of active life.—This is, to deserve well of the COMMUNITY.

#### XXXII.—WHAT is a FELLOW of a COLLEGE.

Edmund Gurney, B. D. was Rector of Edgefield, in Norfolk, formerly a Fellow of Bene't College. He was a man of humour, and stories of him were long recorded in the neighbourhood of his living. When he held a fellowship, the Master of the college had a desire to get possession of the Fellows' garden for himself. The rest of the Fellows resigned their keys, but Gurney resisted both his threats and entreaties; and refused to part with his key. The other Fellows, said the Master, have delivered up their keys. Then, Master, said Gurney, pray keep them, and you and I will keep all the other Fellows out. Sir, continued the Master, am not I your Master? Granted, said Gurney, but am not I your Fellow?

XXXIII.—MR. GILBERT WAKE-  
FIELD.

The late learned Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, formerly Fellow of Jesus College, being once asked his opinion of the poetry of Mr. Pye, the Laureat, replied, that he had read some of Mr. Pye's Poems, of which he thought very handsomely. But being still further urged to give his opinion of an Ode that had just appeared in the public prints, he desired a friend to read it to him. The Introduction contained something about the singing of birds; Wakefield abruptly stop'd his friend, and gave his opinion as follows, in allusion to the Poet-Laureat's name:

And when the Pye was opened,  
The Birds began to sing;  
And was not this a dainty dish,  
To set before the King?

## XXXIV.—BENE'T COLLEGE.

Bene't College seems to have produced a greater number of prelates, and a greater number of confessors for Puritanism, in proportion to its size, than any other college at Cambridge. Archbishops Parker, Sterne, and Tenison; bishops Ilgon, Fletcher, Gunning, Greene, Bradford, Mawson, Sydal, Goodryke, Goodrich, or Gotheric, Womack, and the present Bishop Yorke, were all of Bene't College. On the other hand, some of the masters were Puritans. Mr. Robert Browne, who gave denomination to the Brownists, was, according to some, educated at Bene't. One of the Fellows, Francis Kett, A. M. suffered death for Puritanism, in the Castle Ditches at Norwich; and Mr. Henry Barrow, and Mr. John Greenwood, both of this College, after enduring hunger, cold, and nakedness in prison, were executed at Tyburn. Barrow was a man of some talents and learning, author of a book, intitled, *The History of False Churches, and other treatises*. Of this College also was Arthur Ashley Sykes, author of many theological works of character, but no hearty friend to the present ecclesiastical establishment, at least not of the Corporation and Test Acts.

## XXXV.—GARRICK.

A late Fellow of Peter-House was unhappily deranged in his intellects. The following lines, written by him, have been justly admired, and afford proof, that he was not destitute of genius.

The town has found out diff'rent ways,  
To praise its diff'rent Leans;  
To Barry it gives loud applause,  
To Garrick only tears.

E. R.

## To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I REQUEST a place, Sir, in your Magazine, for a singular account of longevity in three horses, the property of Edward Brown, esq. of Dulwich, a gentleman whom I have known many years. Their names were Jack, Peacock, and Mungo; and their ages, taken together at the completion of each, made a total of one hundred and fifteen years. The two former drew the chariot, the first dying at the age of thirty-six, the second at that of thirty four years. Mungo, the survivor, a poney, which was accustomed to draw the water-cart, and to do various useful drudgery to the last, finished his part of the drama in a style of much ease and comfort on the ad of September, 1794, aged forty-five years. Mr. Brown has a portrait of the last, executed in a very good style by a gentleman artist. The three ancient and faithful servants he buried in separate fields, each field being called after the name of the horse there buried, and each grave ornamented with a young plantation. A century hence the proprietor of these fields, possessing the volumes of the Monthly Magazine, may witness these monuments of Mr. Brown's humanity to animals, and learn to do so likewise.

As a contrast to the above, but from which also some information useful toward compassion may be derived: An opulent citizen, within Mr. Brown's knowledge, some years since had a horse, an old and faithful servant, verging towards his thirtieth year; satisfied with the long services of this animal, the gentleman humanely desired to provide comfortably for the remainder of his life, but was not fortunate, or sufficiently discriminate, in the means he chose. The horse was committed to a farmer, whose land bordered on an extensive common, which was assigned to the animal as his constant quarters. In the warm season, and during the luxuriance of grass, the veteran fared well, and found sufficient leisure to roll at his ease, after the labour of collecting his food: but winter brought a sad reverse, and the poor aged animal, alike incapable of sustaining the rigours of the season, or the continued toil of subsisting himself with scanty morsels of withered herbage, perished miserably in a ditch, from the effects of hunger and cold. The neighbouring inhabitants daily witnessed this spectacle of animal wretchedness, dying by inches, during seven weeks.

There

There is a class of men, Mr. Editor, in every civilized country—(I wish fervently it were more numerous)—who do not deem attempts to redress the wrongs, and mitigate the constant and flagrant cruelties inflicted upon brute animals, either jacobinical, antisocial, or the mere cant of modern philanthropy. To such, these lines are respectfully addressed. There are others (mark well the magic of phrases) who, alarmed at the idea of beasts possessing rights, will yet acknowledge that men have duties to perform towards them, among which they reckon those of justice and compassion. I have the honor to be, Sir, your very humble and obedient,  
*Sinner's-Isle.* JOHN LAWRENCE.  
 Feb. 3.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for December last, amongst the articles of Literary and Philosophical Intelligence, you mention Mr. Rawlthorne, an eminent architect, of

Doncaster, in Yorkshire, as the inventor of a new kind of bricks, for constructing ceilings of rooms, &c. The invention, Sir, which you allude to, is mine, and for which I took out a patent about seven years ago. The mistake has arisen, I presume, from Mr. Rawlthorne's having adopted the invention, very soon after it was made public, in a house which he erected for his own residence.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

EDM. CARTWRIGHT.

Woburn, Dec. 4, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged, by any of your Correspondents informing me, where I could obtain a sight, or purchase, an "Essay on Classical Learning," published, a few years past, by the celebrated Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia.—Was it published separately, or in the Transactions of any literary society? Your's, &c.

S. THOMAS.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT of TOBIE MATHEWES, DEAN and BISHOP of DURHAM, and afterwards ARCHBISHOP of YORK.

IN September 1583, when he went to take possession of his deanery, the whole university went out of town with him, to testify the respect they had for his worth, and amongst the rest his learned and worthy friend Dr. Edes, who, though designing but one day's journey, could not bid him adieu till he saw him in his deanery, so attractive is sweet conversation, ancient friendship and the communication of ingenious literature. The Doctor being poetically given, made the journey pleasant by describing in verse their *Iter Boreale*, a title given once or twice since to other books and fancies. It is not in print, but mentioned by Harrington in his additions to Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops. Ant. Wood also says, that he had the MS. The first verse begins

Quid mihi cum Musis? quid cum borealibus oris;

and another line shew in some degree the humour of the poet;

Nil Tadcaster habet præter, sine flumine, Pontem!

The Dean being once travelling through

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Lincolnshire, had a report of a youth of very pregnant parts, and would needs go see him. The boy had attained to speak several languages, and have skill in other pieces of learning through his prodigious memory. When the Dean had examined him, and received such satisfaction as made him admire, he began to bestow upon the father a grave exhortation to take care of him. "I have observed, (said he.) divers such youths, who, through debauchery had corrupted their parts, or through laziness had sunk and drowned them." The boy, observing the words, called to his father to whisper, and told him "Certainly this gentleman was of very pregnant parts when he was young."—The father, of course, reproved him with his frowns, but the Dean being impatient to know what the boy had whispered, the man, blushing and begging pardon for his son, at length told it out, when the Dean was extremely well pleased with the witty sarcasm, "taking nothing amiss from a child, being used to take and forget greater morosities from men."

Dr. Mathews held the deanery of Durham about eleven years and a half, in which time he preached 721 sermons—in

T

some



some years 60, in others 70 or 80. He was Bishop of Durham somewhat less than twelve years, in which time he preached 550 sermons; and, during the sixteen years he was Archbishop of York he preached 722 sermons: in all 1293 sermons, from which he has been frequently called the Preaching Bishop.

When Bishop, he was very severe in censuring Mr. Ball, who first broached the now trite jest at a wedding sermon, that MARRIAGE IS A MERRY-AGE.

One day the first Lord Fairfax finding the Archbishop very melancholy, inquired the reason of his Grace's pensiveness—My Lord, said the Archbishop "I have great reason of sorrow with respect to my sons. One of them has wit and no grace, the other grace but no wit, and the third neither grace nor wit." Lord Fairfax replied, "Your Grace's case is sad, but not singular; I am also disappointed in my sons. One I sent into the Netherlands, to train him up as a soldier, and he makes a tolerable country-justice, but is a mere coward at fighting: my next I sent to Cambridge; and he proves a good lawyer, but is a meredunce at Divinity: and my youngest I sent to the Inns of Court; and he's good at Divinity, but nobody in the Law.

These anecdotes are taken, for the most part, out of the register the Archbishop left, in his own hand-writing.

#### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is, in my opinion, to be regretted, that the hints which were some time since given by Dr. Watkins on the subject of Neglected Biography, have not met with more attention than they seem to have secured. Articles of this kind would make your Miscellany a valuable repository for the use of future writers on the history of the progress of knowledge and inquiry. Many characters, of whom few or no traces will, in a short time, be left, would be preserved from oblivion; and imperfect sketches of this nature might draw out more full and exact information from the surviving connections of those, the remembrance of whose talents and virtues it is a laudable tribute of respect to merit, to attempt to perpetuate and extend. With these views, the following sketches, as well as those already given concerning the family of the SCOTTS, offer for a place in your entertaining and instructive Magazine, from your constant reader,

J. TOULMIN.

*Toucan, Jan. 6, 1803.*

#### PIECES OF NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

DR. EDWARD CHANDLER was of Emanuel College, Cambridge. In

1693, he was Chaplain to the learned Dr. William Lloyd, then Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, and was concerned with Bishop Smalridge and Dean Addison, as Presbyters, in laying hands on Mr. William Whittoo, when, after a most uncommon and very improving examination and instruction, he was publicly ordained priest. His first preferment appears to have been that of a canon of Litchfield. On the 17th of November, 1717, he was consecrated Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield; on the 21st of November, 1730, he was translated to the see of Durham: he held this high dignity till the summer of 1750, when he died at more than eighty years of age.

He published various single Sermons delivered on public occasions, by several of which he marked his approbation of the Union with Scotland, and his zeal for the Hanover-succession; but his principal work was "A Defence of Christianity, from the Prophecies of the Old Testament, wherein are considered all the Objections against this Kind of Proof, advanced in a late Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion." This performance, which has been characterised as very learned and elaborate, made its first appearance from the press in 1725. A candid and able writer\*, in the same controversy with Mr. Anthony Collins, pronounced it "a noble work, which discovered a masterly skill in criticism and in antiquity." In 1728, it came to a third edition, to which were annexed a Summary View of the whole Argument, and an Index of the Texts explained. In the same year, his Lordship resumed and pursued the subject in "A Vindication of the Defence of Christianity, from the Prophecies of the Old Testament, in Answer to the Scheme of Literal Prophecy considered; with a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Masson, concerning the Religion of Macrobius, and his Testimony touching the Slaughter of the Infants at Bethlehem, with a Postscript upon Virgil's fourth Eclogue, 2 vols. 8vo."

His Lordship was also the writer of the "Chronological Dissertation," prefixed to Arnold's Commentary on Ecclesiasticus.

Besides the service which his own pen gave to the cause of revelation and of sacred literature, the Bishop was the editor of a posthumous work of the learned Dr. Ralph Cudworth, intitled "A Treatise concerning Eternal and Immutable Mora-

\* Mr. Thomas Jeffery, a Dissenting-minister.  
lity,

lity," which he introduced with a Preface, exhibiting a concise retrospect of the nature and views of that eminent writer's studies and publications; and, by diligent research, he procured and furnished materials for his Life, to accompany Dr. Laurence Mosheim's translation of his great work, intitled "The Intellectual System," into Latin, in 1714.

Dr. Newton, afterwards Bishop of Bristol, who, when a young man, was in the habit of paying the Bishop of Durham frequent visits, "found him easy and communicative in all his conversations." A letter from him to Mr. William Whiston, a short time before his death, and preserved in the Memoirs of that singular but very worthy and upright man, leaves on the mind a pleasing impression, as a specimen of the condescending and liberal temper of Bishop Chandler. Mr. Whiston had written to him, on the date of the book of Ecclesiasticus, about which he conceived the Bishop had committed an error. His reply was thus couched:

"MR. WHISTON,

January 6, 1743-9.

"I thank you for your learned remarks on the age of the eldest son of Syrach, which I am at present in no condition to consider, and doubt I never shall; my infirmities do so multiply and increase with my age, that my comfort is, that my life can't last long. But, while I am on this side the grave, I shall always remain, Sir,

"Your affectionate friend and brother,

"E. DURESME."

It was a strong proof of candour, that, as Mr. Whiston relates, he gave up the double sense of the prophecies, on his representing the argument against it.

RICHARD SMALBROOK, born at Litchfield, and the son of a hatter in that city, was fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. His first preferments were those of Canon-residentiary of Hereford Cathedral, and Treasurer of that of Landaff. On the 2d of February, 1723, he was consecrated Bishop of St. David; and, on the 20th of February, 1730, he was translated to the see of Coventry and Litchfield. He died in 1749.

Bishop Smalbrook published, on different occasions, various single Sermons, a list of which may be seen in Cooke's Index to Sermons, vol. ii. p. 306, 7. Several of these were adapted to the controversies of the day, of which he was not an uninterested spectator. In one of these, preached before the University of Oxford, June 9,

1706, on the doctrine of an Universal Judgment, Mr. Doolwell's peculiar sentiments concerning the mortality of man were considered. In two others, delivered in Hereford Cathedral, in December, 1719, the charge of idolatry was brought against Arianism. It was not in this instance only that Dr. Smalbrook discovered his zeal in the questions concerning the doctrine of the Trinity, that were then agitated. He evinced it by several other publications, as "Reflections on the Conduct of Mr. Whiston, in his Revival of the Arian Heresy;"—"The New Arian reproved; or, a Vindication of the Reflections;"—"The pretended Authority of the Clementine Constitutions confuted by their Inconsistency with the inspired Writings of the Old and New Testament, in Answer to Mr. Whiston;" and "An Enquiry into the Authority of the Primitive Complutensian Edition of the New Testament, in order to decide the Dispute about 1 John, v. 7. in a Letter to Mr. Archdeacon Bentley."

He printed two Charges to his Clergy, one in 1725, the other 1728. The first offered directions for studying the Holy Scriptures to the greatest advantage, as the foundation of Christian faith and morality; the second exhibited a concise and judicious view of the evidence of Christianity, as a religion founded on facts, supported by the best and most authentic testimonies, preserving their credibility to this day. In an Historical and Critical Account of the best Apologists for the Christian Religion, his Lordship mentioned Faustus Socinus's little book "On the Authority of the Holy Scriptures," as a valuable performance; though, at the same time, he endeavours to depreciate the character of the author, by an illiberal insinuation, that he was "a writer, otherwise, justly of ill fame." The merited praise bestowed on the treatise itself had, however, a good effect: it drew from the pen of the Rev. Edward Combe, Rector of St. Martin's, Worcester, in 1731, a Translation of it, after the *Steinfurt* copy; and, in a preface—"Short Account" of the author's life, he did some justice to his abilities and character.

The *chef d'œuvre* of Bishop Smalbrook was "A Vindication of the Miracles of our Blessed Saviour, in which Mr. Woolston's Discourses on them are particularly examined; his pretended Authorities of the Fathers against the Truth of their literal Sense are set in a just Light; and

his Objections, in Point of Reason, are answered, 2 vols. 8vo."

The learning and ability displayed in this work did credit to the author, and gave it a just reputation; but one passage in it, unfortunately, tended to weaken its effect, by drawing on it ridicule. The author, to shew the beneficence of Jesus in the cure of the man, who considered himself as possessed of a legion of devils, and to remove the objection drawn from the permission given them to enter into the herd of swine, as injurious to those to whom the swine belonged, asserted, that "the permission of Jesus to the evil spirits was amply compensated by casting a whole legion of devils out of one person, that is, by suffering about three of them to enter into each hog, instead of about 6000 of them keeping possession of one man." The Bishops Chandler and Gibson, to whose inspection the manuscript was submitted before it went to the press, would fain have persuaded the author to leave out this passage; but, though they begged and intreated him, it was to no purpose; nor could all the world have prevailed with him\*. The consequence was, that this part was ludicrously called "the splitting of the devil, and the name of "Doctor Split-devil" was given to the author.

Our Prelate laid himself open also to serious censure by the spirit of the dedication, which was addressed to Queen Caroline, at the time of the appearance of this work, Regent, during the absence of George II. in Germany: for, referring to Mr. Woolston's Discourses on the Miracles, he suggested to her Majesty, that "a more proper occasion could not possibly happen to any nation, where Christianity is established by human laws, to invigorate the zeal of the magistrate, in putting the laws in execution against so flagrant a sort of profaneness, that tramples with such indignity on the grounds of the Christian faith; and to convince the world that the minister of that God, who is so highly affronted, bears not the sword in vain." In how different a strain did the candid and liberal Lardner reply to Mr. Woolston. "I wish (says he†) Mr. Woolston no harm; I only wish him a sincere

conviction and profession of the truth brought about by solid reasons, and arguments without pains or penalties."

The Bishop, indeed, appears to have been so alarmed by the writings of the partisans of infidelity, as to apprehend a danger from them to the stability of the Hanover Succession, as he thought that infusing doubts into weak minds, by creating indifference and coldness in others, and by making proselytes among the vicious, such publications had a natural tendency to introduce confusion, and thereby betray the nation into Popery, a profession as inconsistent with his Majesty's title to the crown, as with the established religion.

This, with numerous examples of the same kind, furnished by the history of the Christian church, shews the evil of blending together religious and political interests, and of overlooking the nature of truth, which must owe its support, not to force, but to argument. The Bishop closed his Preface in a strain more becoming the minister of Christ, and the rational advocate for revelation, when he said, "I will only assure him (i. e. Mr. Woolston) that I can easily bear all the reproaches that are, or shall be, thrown upon me for the name of Christ, and that I count it the truest honour now, and, doubt not, but that it will be the greatest happiness hereafter, to suffer obloquy, and to be loaded with calumny, for the sake of his Gospel, in the defence of which as I have taken up my pen, so, I trust, I shall be always ready to lay down my life."

The Rev. JOHN HORT, D. D. probably descended from parents, who were dissenters from the church of England, for he was educated in a dissenting academy, between the years 1690 and 1695, under the direction of the Rev. Thomas Rowe, and was a fellow student with the celebrated Dr. Isaac Watts, who said of him, that "he was the first genius in that seminary." After his academical studies were finished, he resided some time as Chaplain with John Hampden, Esq. Member of Parliament for Bucks; and afterwards settled as a dissenting minister, at Marshfield, in Gloucestershire. The time of his conformity to the church of England is not ascertained, though it is evident, that he was a minister of it so early as 1708, for in that year he published a Sermon preached at the Archdeacon's visitation, at Aylesbury. In the preceding year, he had printed a Thanksgiving Sermon on our Successes, from Ps. 149. 6-8. There is a tradition in the family, that he had so greatly recommended himself to the court

by

\* Bishop Newton's Posthumous Works, v. 1. Life of the Author, p. 29.

† See the whole Preface to his excellent "Vindication of three Miracles of our Saviour;" and "Two Letters to the Bishop of Chichester, in the Memoirs of his Life and Works, last 8vo. Edition, v. i. and xi."

by his zeal and services in support of the Hanover succession, that, as he scrupled re-ordination, it was dispensed with, and the first preferment bestowed on him was that of a bishopric in Ireland. It is certain, that he went into that kingdom as Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant. He was consecrated Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, February 10, 1728, was translated to Kilmore and Ardagh, July 27, 1727, and preferred to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam, January 27, 1742, with the united bishopric of Enaghdoon, in the room of Dr. Synge, deceased, and likewise with liberty to retain his other bishopric of Ardagh. He died December 14, 1758, in a very advanced age. His publications were, 1. in 1738, at Dublin, a volume of Sermons, sixteen in number, in 8vo. they are judicious and impressive discourses. These were reprinted in London in 1757, with the addition of the Visitation Sermon mentioned before. In this volume is a Sermon preached in the Castle of Dublin, before the Duke of Bolton, the Lord lieutenant of Ireland, after the suppression of the Preston rebellion. 2. A Charge, entitled "Instructions to the Clergy of the Diocese of Tuam, at the primary Visitation, July 8, 1742." This, after the death of the author, was reprinted in London, with the approbation and consent of the Rev. Dr. Hort, Canon of Windsor—it is an excellent address. In the Preface to the volume of Sermons, we learn, that, for many years previous to its appearance from the press, the worthy author had been disabled from preaching by an over-strain of the voice in the pulpit, at a time when he had a cold, with a hoarseness, upon him. The providence of God, he says, having taken from him the power of discharging that part of his episcopal office, which consisted in preaching, he thought it incumbent on him to convey his thoughts and instructions from the press, that he might not be useless. The solemn promise that he made at his consecration, "to exercise himself in the Holy Scriptures, so as to be able by them to teach and exhort with wholesome doctrine," was no small motive to that undertaking, as being the only means left him for making good that promise. It appears, that he kept up an epistolary correspondence with his "old friend," as he called him, and fellow-student, Dr. Watts, to the closing period of the life of each. Dr. Gibbons, in the Life of the latter, has preserved a letter of the Archbishop of Tuam to him, dated Dublin, December 15, 1743, which accompanied the Charge to his Clergy. The

strain of the letter is cheerful and pious, expressive of vivacity of mind, and a devotional temper. A quotation from it may afford a specimen of the dispositions and character of the writer. "I bleis God, I enjoy good health, which enables me to go through much business; but I have, for many years, been going down the hill; and, if the doctrine of gravitation takes place in the life of man, the motion must accelerate as I come nearer the bottom. Your case is the same, though more aggravated by distempers. God grant we may be useful while we live, and may run clear and with unclouded minds till we come to the very dregs."

The name of the REV. THOMAS JEFFERY, an able advocate for Christianity, in the controversy with Mr. Anthony Collins, is, probably, almost forgotten; and has died, in a manner, with the debate in which he took up his pen. The writer of this regrets, that he is furnished with few particulars relative to a man, whose abilities and character were held in high estimation by his contemporaries. He was born at Exeter, at the close of the seventeenth or the beginning of the eighteenth century, and was the son of an eminent and respectable merchant of that city. He received his academical learning under the venerable Mr. Joseph Hallet, the colleague of the great and learned Mr. Peirce, in whose seminary were trained up several gentlemen, who made a distinguished figure in life—such as Dr. Huxham, the Rev. Zachary Mudge, who conformed, Dr. James Foster, Dr. William Prior, Mr. Joseph Hallet, jun. and Dr. William Hallet. On his first appearance in the character of the Christian minister, he preached in connection with his worthy tutor. In 1726, he succeeded Mr. Leaveless, at Little Baddow, in Essex, and in 1728 he returned to Exeter: soon after this, it is apprehended, when his known abilities and his publications raised and justified great expectations from him, death prematurely terminated his studies and life. He was a young gentleman of strong intellect, and deep reflection, devoted to the investigation of religious truth, and the study of the Scriptures, so absorbed in application and thought as sometimes to go a whole day without the usual meals, and without recollecting that abstinence, to which was owing the languor and exhausted spirits he felt in the evening. He had an expanded, liberal, and candid mind. His publications were, 1. "The true Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, in Opposition to

the false Ones, set forth in a late book, intitled "*The Grounds*," &c. 1725." Mr. Collins pronounced this to be the work of "an ingenious author."

2. "The Divinity of Christ proved from Holy Scripture," a sermon preached at a morning-lecture, in Exon, before a Society of young persons, 1726." This discourse exhibited a specimen of the author's abilities, and displayed his candid and liberal spirit, at a time when the animosities occasioned by the Trinitarian Controversy had risen to a great height; at a time when it shewed fortitude and strength of mind to express sentiments of moderation and respect towards those, who were suspected of deviating from the orthodox faith, and refused to sign the Shibboleth of a party.

3. "A Review of the Controversy between the Author of a Discourse of the 'Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion,' and his Adversaries, 1725." With respect to this work, Mr. Collins himself passed this high encomium:—"Whoever reads this author (said he) will be improved in his morals, by conversing with so polite a person, and, in his notions, by attending to the many judicious observations, which occur throughout his book."

4. "Christianity the Perfection of all Religion, Natural and Revealed, wherein some of the principal Prophecies relating to the Messiah in the Old Testament are shewn to belong to him in the literal Sense, in Opposition to the Attempts of the literal Scheme, 1728, p. 440." This treatise is dedicated to the Right Honourable John Lord Viscount Barrington, as a gentleman, who discovered, on all occasions, the most rational and becoming zeal for promoting truth and liberty, and by whom the author, during a residence in his neighbourhood, had been often entertained and instructed in their conversations on such subjects.

This, and Mr. Jeffery's other works in reply to Mr. Collins, have been much esteemed by those judicious readers, who have been acquainted with them. They were highly approved, we are told, by Dr. Kennicott, who was an excellent judge of whatever relates to the question concerning the predictions of the Old Testament †.

Dr. Doddridge repeatedly refers to and quotes him in his "Family Expositor," and speaks of him as having handled the subject of prophecy, and the application of it in the New Testament, more studiously, perhaps, than any one, since the time Eusebius wrote his "*Demonstratio Evangelica*."

A quotation from the Dedicatory Preface of the last treatise will serve to exhibit the spirit and principles of the author: "What I undertake to defend (says he) is plain and simple Christianity, as I find it in the New Testament; and this I have endeavoured to do in such a manner as at once to shew the firm and solid foundations, as well of the Mosaic, as the Christian revelations. I take not upon me the defence of either priesthood, or school-divinity; if I did, I am sensible I could not have been more wrong in my choice of a patron. Thanks be to God, we live in an age that is a little too knowing to let the jargon of the schools pass for sense, or the rogueries of the priests for piety: may this spirit of liberty and inquisitiveness every day increase! I am persuaded, I shall have your Lordship concurring with me in judging, that the evils supposed to arise from liberty are, in reality, the natural consequences of somewhat very different. There is nothing that is free from all liability to abuse, and yet we should think it very hard to be deprived of all blessings of life, and even of reason itself, because some do abuse them. An increase of knowledge may accidentally occasion, but can never be the proper cause, of scepticism and infidelity, which, on the contrary, are the natural effect of the imperfection of knowledge. I know your Lordship's judgment will lead you to think, that the true use of liberty will bring men to discover the firm and invincible principles of natural and revealed religion, which afford the strongest motives to every thing that is praiseworthy; and that, where worldly interest does not warp men's minds, it must proceed from excessive weakness of understanding, to imagine that truth can be supported by any thing else than plain reason and argument. For my own part, if I could see that Christianity itself needed any other support, no worldly interest should ever bribe me to the defence of it; but, as I am persuaded that the Gospel contains nothing but what is highly agreeable to reason, and what we have the firmest grounds to believe came from God, so I esteem the belief of it an act of the highest

\* General Biographical Dictionary, by Lockman, Birch, &c. article ANTHONY COLLINS.

† Biographia Britannica, vol. iv. second edition, article ANTHO. COLLINS, Note\*, &c.

highest reason, and the defence of it worthy any reasonable creature."

These sentiments must be considered as doing honour to the head and heart of the writer. The publication, within three years, of three elaborate treatises on sub-

jects that required patient investigation, is a proof of talents and diligence in study, that would be to the credit of advanced years, and are wonderful in a young man.

(To be continued.)

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### A PERSIAN SONG.

*Translated by SIR WILLIAM GOSWELL from the works of NÔSÊIN.*

"*Mutreb asher pordeb az en rab zened  
Eza nayend berisan bebosh.*"

"SO delightful is the air, which our minstrel now sings,

That if he continue the strain my companions will not recover their senses.

So delicious is this wine, that, if the cup-bearer give us more from the same jar,

The grave of our company will envy the tavern-keeper.

But the song of the minstrel cannot banish love from my heart,

Nor the ruby-coloured wine efface the image of my beloved.

I cannot find words to describe the happiness I enjoy when she is present;

Still less am I able to express the affliction which I suffer in her absence.

Among the cypresses of the grove, she is the most graceful;

No flower-garden produces so beautiful a rose.

This letter, perfumed by her touch, declares the approach of my beloved,

As the gale, impregnated with musk, announces the caravan from Tartary.

Amidst the shades of night, a weary traveller, I have lost my way;

But, lo! *Hyfin's* lovely moon appears! and be no longer wishes for the dawn.

*LINKS to the late REV. HENRY MOORE of LISKEARD.*

BARD of the golden lyre! that pour'dst again

Immortal Dryden's more majestic strain;

Taught by the Muse to roll in pomp along

The moral thunders of her loftiest song;

To fire the soul in god-like Virtue's cause,

And wake the echoes of well-earn'd applause;

To raise, for "Zion's" fate, the deep-drawn sigh,

While Horror glares in Pity's dew-bright eye;

Or breathe in fainter notes thy widow'd heart,

With hope, with joy, with love, condemn'd to part,

Like a sick babe that weeps itself to rest  
On "Resignation's" soft maternal breast;  
Fix'd on thy page while Admiration hung,  
And rapturous Wonder chain'd the faltering tongue,

What struggling passions kindled in my soul,  
The glance indignant flash'd, or gave the tear to roll!

Was this the man to pine in shades away,  
Uncheer'd by Fortune's animating ray?

To totter feebly on, oppress'd with gloom,  
To cold Obscurity's unletter'd tomb!

No, Genius, no! it breaks, the envious cloud,

Potent no more thy sacred beams to shroud:

Haste—to his lips the sparkling goblet raise,  
Rich with the cordial nectar-draught of praise;

Fame, bind the laurel round his hoary head,  
And o'er his fading form thy wings of glory spread!

But hush—the warbled notes have touch'd his ear,

And Rapture sparkles in that falling tear;

That conscious smile exulting Genius fires,  
That throbbing breast ecstatic Hope inspires.

Now, now, shall glow the bard's declining day,

And late, like summer-suns, fade gloriously away!

In vain:—chill Palsy marks his destin'd prize,  
Wing'd with keen ice th' unerring javelin flies—

The blameless poet sighs his parting breath,  
And sinks and slumbers in the arms of Death!

O! much lamented! on thy modest bier

Long, long, shall stream the sympathetic tear;

Justice shall snatch the tardy trump of Fame,  
And mourning Muses hymn thy favourite name

—But hence, terrestrial thoughts of vain renown!

Thine are the glories of a nobler crown;

Our transient monuments shall die away,  
Frail as ourselves, the feeble sons of clay;

Thy spirit soars, from earthly bondage free,  
To grasp the peerless prize—eternity! L. A.

*LINKS occasioned by an incident at BARNSTAPLE, in a late TOUR through Devon.*

SOON below yon purple hill,  
Whole shade embrowns the precipitous

Where nestling birds their carols sing,  
And vines around the branches cling,  
Soon the sun below the glades  
Shall blend in gloom the length'ning shades ;  
And lovers join'd in lovers' arms,  
Shall call me to *Mirtilla's* charms.

To the grove where *Loves* invite,  
Whose secret shade protects delight ;  
Whose southern side the *Gironde* laves,  
And ripples by with quiv'ring waves ;  
On its clear and glossy tide,  
Down, *Mirtilla*, let us ride ;  
Lightly come the rising gales,  
A band of *Zephyrs* fill the sails.

Sunk beneath the wat'ry bed,  
The Sun has hid his tell-tale head.  
Turn the rudder to the shore,  
Furl the sail, and press the oar.  
Now the gravel grinds the keel ;  
My nerves with pain its grating feel.  
Lightly step upon the beach,  
Quick the hidden labour reach.

Thy mad'ning charms, my love, display :  
*Mirtilla*, haste ! Why this delay ?  
Let my arms entwine thy waist !  
What's a woman, if she's chaste ?  
She's a jewel in the deep,  
Deluding vision of a sleep ;  
An empty dream, a glitt'ring toy,  
A phantom pleasing to destroy.

Draw the pervious gauze aside !  
As a fog in morning tide  
Obscures the sun's eoliv'ning beams,  
A lustre visible by gleams !

*Cætera d-funt.*

#### HOPE'S INVITATION.

THE shades of the night are now passing away,

And morn in her balmy effulgence is seen ;  
The iark pours his cadence to welcome the day,

And the pipe of the shepherd steals soft o'er the green.

What voice is't I hear so harmoniously sweet ?  
Thro' the woodlands its melody bursts on my ear ;

Rosy Health on the mountains it tells me to greet,

And loudly proclaims, 'tis the prime of the year.

" Why musest thou here, lonely wanderer, it cries,

While Pleasure's soft warblings call thee away,

While the notes of morning are soothing thine eyes,

And thou seest the bright smiles of the monarch of day ?

For thee the gay breeze of the summer awakes,

For thee are disclosed the fair tints of the sky ;

Each beauty of Nature with eloquence speaks,  
And tells thee, that youth is the season for joys.

With the happy then mingle, like others be gay,

Nor thus all in silence and solitude mourn ;  
O haste from this gloom to the radiance of day,

And enjoy the bright moments that ne'er can return.

See *Phæbus* ascending his glory reveals,  
On the green-wave gay dances his glitt'ring ray,

And hark how the merry bells ring out their peals ;

Why lingerest thou here ? Come away, come away !"

Be gone, thou false Siren ! thou charm'st me no more ;  
In vain thy soft accents to me are address'd ;

Thou can'st not the peace of this bosom restore,

Nor hush the dark storms of misfortune to rest.

Too long have thy visions deluded my sight,

Too long have thy flatteries poison'd my ear ;

But fled is each sun-beam of transient delight,

And now all thy arts and thy falsehoods appear.

When life's glowing landscape first smil'd on my view,

And each throb of this heart beat to Joy's lively strain ;

When Content o'er my path her mild drapery threw,

And unfelt was the turbulent empire of Pain ;

Then gladly my mind thy sweet nectar receiv'd,

And careless I wander'd on Fancy's light wing ;

Too fondly was each blooming fiction believ'd,

Which told me, that life would be always a spring.

Still, still, the wide prospect all lovely appear'd,

The flow'rs were unfaded, the skies were serene,

And still the gay structure of Fancy I rear'd,

Still, still, in bright colours the future was seen.

Ah ! treacherous calm, that so soon was to cease !

Wild phantoms, vain thoughts, that laid Reason asleep ;

Full short was the sun-shine, and transient the peace,

And thou too, Enchantress, soon left me to weep.

Then seek not, Deceiver, to tempt me anew,

O, to cope the sad heat thou already hast wreck'd ;

Not for me does the spring its soft violets strew,

Not for me are the woodlands with verdure bedeck'd !

The smiles of the morning I welcome no more,  
For gone is the season when beauty could please;

In vain may the warblers their melody pour,  
And unfelt is the breath of the wantoning breeze.

And thou too, bright Orb! what hast thou to bestow?

Canst thou give to my eyes the lov'd forms they have lost?

Can thy radiance disperse the thick low'rings of woe?

Can it thaw the stern rigour of Fate's bitter frost?

And youth too, that oft boasted period of joy,  
When life's mantling current mounts high in each vein,

What, alas! can its lively emotions supply,  
When all those emotions are waken'd by pain?

Oh shades of the past that successively rise!  
Pale spectres of joys that for ever are fled!

At whose mournful presence gay happiness dies,

My footsteps who follow wherever I tread:  
Tis ye that my soul of all rapture beguile;  
Ye fade the luxuriance of summer's soft bloom;

Ye dim the fair lustre of morn's sunny smile,  
And from the gay throng call my mind to the tomb.

When day's golden lamp has descended to rest,  
And is lord of the wild-blushing landscape no more;

When the veil of the evening steals slow o'er the West,

And the night-breeze, awaking, blows fresh on the shore:

'Tis then that I wander to welcome its sighs,  
And to muse o'er the slumber of Nature's soft charms;

More lovely this twilight than noon's vivid day;

How soothing the silence no tumult alarms!

But what are those accents I hear in the breeze?

And what is that pale-form, which weeping I view?

Where now is the pow'r of each beauty to please?

Where now the repose which my sad bosom knew?

Wherever I gaze, the dear features appear,  
In the world's busy haunts, or the dark lonely grove;

When the sighs of the low breeze of evening I hear,

I hear too the sweet-warbling notes of my love.

Fly, fly, then, Remembrance, where happiness reigns;

Oh visit some sky more unclouded than mine:

Reside in the breast where no canker remains,

Where the broad beams of pleasure unceasingly shine:

MONTHLY MAG. No. 98.

So shall thy approach be with rapture beheld,

And there may'st thou spread thy gay page to the light,

And I taste those blessings thy presence withheld,

While Hope's dear illusions still, still may delight.

L. S. TEMPLE.

Newark, Jan. 10, 1803.

*Veritas non in Patre.*

OFT I had heard the sages say,

Truth in a *Well* concealed lay:

Eager to find the goddess out,

In vain I search'd the wells about;

At last, exerting all my wit,

I found her in a *Gravel-pit*.

Hackney, Dec. 30.

POOR JOE.

A Wretched-looking old man is well-remembered by many who are still alive, to have long wandered from place to place, without indicating a wish of becoming a resident any where. When pressed to disclose the cause of his uneasiness, he invariably declined assigning the slightest reason for it. Indeed, in all his migrations, he was never heard to utter any thing but "Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!" His manner was unimpassioned, his expression without variety of tone, yet his voice was rather tremulous. This circumstance gave rise to the following (original) stanzas. The vulgar, who are always superstitious, knew him only by the appellation of the "Wandering Jew."

THE MISANTHROPIST.

O Mark the aged wanderer's step,  
And grief-worn form; his tearless eye,  
By sorrow drain'd, forgets to weep;

He scarcely breathes the ling'ring sigh:

So still, yet so profound, his grief,  
We rather feel, than hear, him groan;

Rather he shuns, than asks relief—

"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

Nor him the churlish winters spare;

His shrinking frame, and hoary locks!

The rude winds lash his silvery hairs;

The pelting storm his misery mocks;

Yet, while his hollow looks betray

The throb supprest, the secret moan—

No words but these his griefs convey,

"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

But though, to paint the woes he feels,

No words but these he seems to know;

From habit yet perchance he steals

A moment's respite from his woe;

They serve to soothe, with magic power,

The sense of griefs too mighty grown,

Thus measuring every joyless hour—

"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

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11



In vain the source of woes we seek,  
Of woes which shun the gazer's eye,  
The cares that blanch his furrow'd cheek,  
The griefs that prompt the latent sigh;  
To all the forms of nature dead,  
And deaf to pity's melting tone,  
Each fond, each bland, emotion fled—  
"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

To him, from life's gay scenes estrang'd,  
And all the dear delights of home,  
The world to one vast waste is chang'd  
And men the beasts that round it roam;

No friend the social bliss to share,  
No wife to make his griefs her own,  
The sorrowing victim of despair—  
"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

But, though no cure his grief receives,  
Nor time subdues his calm despair,  
Yet still his hand assuasive leaves  
A mild and quiet aspect there.  
Silent he roves the live-long day,  
A wanderer, aged, and unknown;  
Or pours unseen this pensive lay—  
"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

### *Extra from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

MAROT.

CLEMENT MAROT, who may be considered as almost the father of the French poetry, was born about the year 1485. He was, in the earlier part of his life, Valet-de-Chambre to Francis I. He followed, during some time, the Profession of Arms, and was wounded and made prisoner at the battle of Pavia, so fatal to his master. The Spaniards, into whose hands he was now fallen, imagined that they saw in him an enemy to the purity of the Catholic Faith, as well as to themselves, and he was exposed to the persecutions of their priests, in addition to the common severities of captivity. From the dangers by which he was thus menaced, the protection of Francis was able to rescue him, but the prejudices which the Spanish priests had conceived, were communicated to their brethren in France, who, by seizing his books, and other hostile preparations, deterred him from immediately returning to his country. After various wanderings and sufferings he settled in Geneva, where the opinions to which he was attached flourished under the authority of Calvin. Here he was guilty of adultery; a crime which by the laws of Geneva, exposed him to suffer death—but Calvin, anxious to preserve so illustrious a convert, prevailed on the magistrats to mitigate the punishment, and condemn him to a whipping. This disgrace drove him out of Geneva into Piedmont, where he died, in 1544. The great merit of Marot is, that he was the first who tuned the French language—but it is not his only merit—he is scarcely less distinguished by the delicacy of his expressions than by the harmony of his numbers—and he offered a model of elegance, not only surpassing whatever had appeared before, but displaying an excellence

which his successors, who profited by his example, were long unable to reach. Baillet observes, that the French poets are indebted to him for the rondeau, and for the restoration of the sonnet and madrigal. He likewise added some new measures to their poetry. The faults of his life appear in his works, which not unfrequently breathe a spirit of gross licentiousness. In his works too, as in his life, we meet extraordinary contradictions. The disciple of Calvin, who sacrificed to his religious convictions the fairest prospects of fortune, was saved by an act of mercy from the gallows; and the writer of some of the most obscene poems in the French language, translated the Psalms of David. He was not much the favourite of his own age or of that which succeeded. A good taste had not yet become general in France, but the fame of Marot followed wherever it was spread. Fontaine was his admirer, and professed himself his scholar.

LETTER of OLIVER CROMWELL to  
OL. ST. JOHN, Esq.—*Ex. Bib. Harl.*

DEAR SIR,

I Can say nothing, but surely the Lord our God is a great and glorious God; he only is worthy to be feared and trusted, and his appearances patiently to be waited for: he will not fail his people: let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord. Remember my love to my dear brother (HV); I pray he make not too little, nor I too much of outward dispensations. God preserve us all, that we, in simplicity of our spirits, may patiently attend upon them; and let us all not be careful what use men will make of these things. They shall, will they nill, fulfill the good pleasure of God, and we shall serve our generations. Our rest we expect elsewhere—that will be durable. Care we not for tomorrow, nor for any thing. This Scrip-

ture has been of great stay to me.—Read Isaiah 8. 10th. 13. 14. Read all the chapter.

I am informed, from good hands, that a poor godly man died in Preston the day before the fight; and, being sick near the hour of his death, he desired the woman, that looked to him, to fetch him a handful of grass. She did so; and, when he received it, he asked, whether it would wither or not, now it was cut? The woman said, yea. He replied, so should this army of the Scots do, and come to nothing, so soon as our's did but appear, or words to this effect, and so immediately died.

My service to Mr. W. P. Sr. J. E. and the rest of our good friends. I hope I do often remember you. Yours,

O. CROMWELL.

My service to Frank Russell,  
and honest Pickering

Sept. 1, *Knareborough.*

For my worthy Friend, Oliver St. John,  
Esq. Solicitor General, the seat  
*Lincoln's Inn.*

DR. JOHNSON.

In the year 1768, the King of Denmark visited England, and amongst the gentlemen of his suite, was Comte de Holcke, Grand-master of the Wardrobe, a gentleman of considerable celebrity for polite learning and classical erudition. This gentleman had heard much of Dr. Johnson's literary fame, and was therefore anxious to see him. Through the interest of Dr. Brocklesby, he was enabled to pay Johnson a morning-visit. They had a long conversation. Next day Comte de Holcke dined with Lord Temple in Pall-mall, where he met with Mr. W. G. Hamilton (commonly called Single-speech Hamilton), who, knowing of his visit to Johnson, asked him what he thought of Johnson? Holcke replied, that of all the literary impostors and pedants he had ever met with, he thought Johnson the greatest—so shallow a fellow, he said, he had never seen!

On the CONNECTION of the ACTS of the APOSTLES.

A distinguished correspondent has (vol. XIV. p. 377.) supported with strong and convincing arguments the opinion that Silas and Luke are the same person; but he is sorely less evidently justified in ascribing to this writer the whole book of Acts.

The first twelve chapters relate only to the ministry of Peter. They must then have been originally drawn up by Peter himself, or by his Greek secretary Mark;

for several facts, such as the baptism of the eunuch, could only be known from Peter's personal testimony.

The dedication and introduction, which fill up eleven verses of the first chapter, and the vision of Paul, which fills up thirty-one verses of the ninth chapter, may well be subsequent interpolations, added when the Acts of Peter were first united with the Acts of Paul. But, with these exceptions, the Acts of Peter form a continuous narrative, so widely different in character from the Acts of Paul, that it is hardly possible to conceive them effluent from the same pen. There is a headlong honest zeal, an artless wondering simplicity, a lack of moral refinement, (which narrates, for instance, the story of Ananias and Sapphira, as if it clearly did honour to the apostles,) and a sincere modesty, in the memorialist of Peter, throughout consistent with his own character, and favourable to confidence. To Paul, or his delineator, belong a higher vigor of mind, a loftier moral taste, a more cultivated overawing eloquence, an ambitious importance, and a calculated daring, which in action strides to the very verge of safety, and in narration, of probability. It is most likely therefore that these two missionary journals were originally drawn up apart; Peter's by himself, and done into Greek by \* Mark; Paul's by the joint labour of himself and Silas.

If the Acts of Peter had been prefixed to those of Paul by Silas, the artificial anticipation or repetition of Paul's vision, (compare Acts IX. 1—31. with Acts XXII. 6—16.) would probably have been avoided, and the second narrative further abridged; yet many passages occur in the Acts of Paul, which imply the previous perusal of the Acts of Peter; and the Dying Speech of Stephen may be thought to come mended from the pen of Silas. It is not unlikely that a collection of the canonical Christian Scriptures was undertaken at Antioch, by Cerinthus, or some other adherent of Arius Cassius, while Theophilus was bishop there. To this Theophilus perhaps the Acts are inscribed, as having been then first united.

The Acts of Peter seem intended for a continuation of the Gospel called Mark's, which Peter, no doubt, drew up in the vernacular dialect of Judea. At

\* As Peter sends his first epistle from Babylon, by Silvanus, who is all one with Silas, he may have employed the same translator as Paul.

least in his first epistle he alludes (I. 12. and 25.) to a Gospel already written, and in his second epistle (I. 15.) to a Church-history, about to be written, both which probably remain to us in Mark, and in the twelve first chapters of Acts. In Mr. Maistre's valuable Table of Phænomena, (p. 44. to p. 147. of the Origin of the Three first Gospels,) there are none which preclude the hypothesis, that the Greek

Mark existed before the Greek Luke, or the Greek Matthew, and it is proper that the author of the earliest and original Gospel should be called the *stone*, on which the church was to be built. There is obviously a great resemblance in the point of view chosen by the author of Mark, and of the Acts of Peter; and those works apparently form the primary documents of historical Christianity.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE of the LABOURS of the CLASS of LITERATURE, and the FINE ARTS, during the last QUARTERLY SITTING of the YEAR 10, by CITIZEN VILLAR, SECRETARY of the CLASS.

WE cannot too much honour the memory of our celebrated Geographers: their researches have had much influence on the progress of the human mind; but their name alone may sometimes lead us into an error, unless we combine a sage criticism with the just respect that it imposes on us. Danville himself is not always an infallible guide. If Danville has erred, who would dare to flatter himself, that he could be more happy or sagacious?

That illustrious *savant* places the ancient capital of the Lexovii, known under the name of Noviomagus, at Lisieux. His opinion differs from that of Valois; and is not, on that account, the less problematical, inasmuch as Lisieux does not offer any vestige of antiquities.

Citizen MONGEZ has recently removed all uncertainty as to this point of Geography, so interesting to all French writers. We cannot help admitting, in concert with our colleague, that in what remains of Noviomagus Lexoviorum, we may trace the ruins of a city, at least quadruple in point of extent to Lisieux: ruins, which are not distant from the last city above a kilometre; i. e. a very small quarter of a league. In 1770, M. HUBERT discovered them in a field, called *Les Tourettes*. That gentleman, who was at that time inspector of the bridges and causeways, caused deep subterranean excavations to be made, in order to procure the stones necessary for the construction of a road from Lisieux to Caen. He drew

up a very accurate plan of the ruins here treated of; and accompanied his labour with an excellent notice on the city of Lisieux: but he made designs of the ruins of Noviomagus, without inviting us to trace them. Citizen Mongez has fulfilled this task in a particular memoir.

The author proves, that the city, to which the ruins belonged, was formerly subjected to the Romans; or, at least, that its inhabitants had a particular connection with that princely people. In fact, a number of Roman medals have been disinterred in that country. We may find there constructions in pebbles, with mortar and cement; and, what is more, these constructions are sometimes covered with bricks. It is well known, that the Romans affected this sort of masonry.

Constantine is the last Emperor of whom medals have been found. This circumstance authorizes our colleague to fix the destruction, or general abandonment, of Noviomagus to the fourth century. And, lastly, as history makes no mention of Lisieux before the sixth century, it appears that the Lexovii, expelled from their city in the fourth century, built a new city near the ancient capital, to which they gave the name of their association, *Civitas Lexoviensis*. Its name was afterwards transformed to that of Lisieux.

Towards the end of the fourth century, this change of names was common in Gaul. The principal cities lost their proper names, and received the names of the people, whose chief places they were. Thus, on the maritime coast of the second Lyonnaise, Noviomagus, Mediolanum, Ingens—were called, at first, Civitates Lexoviorum, Ebroicorum, Abrincatum: they were afterwards named Lisieux, Evreux, Avranches. In the same manner Lutetia became Civitas Parisiorum, and Paris.

Citizen

Citizen Mongez attributes to the Saxons the ruin of Noviomagus Lexoviorum. History informs us, that towards the end of the fourth century the Saxons were established on the coast of Belgium, and of the second Lyonnaise, after having ravaged them. The coast of the Lyonnaise is called, in the *Notitia Imperii*, *Littlus Saxonicum*; and it is from Bayeux, that the Saxons acquired the name of Saxones Bajocassini, because Bayeux had become their particular residence.

We must here observe, that the name of Saxons did not then designate, as now, the inhabitants of Saxony only. The countries, from whence that warlike people spread over the coasts of Great Britain and of the Gauls, extended to the north upon the sea: from the Rhine to the Elbe, and even beyond the Oder; and to the south, as far as to the countries occupied by the Franks.

We shall not quit Citizen Mongez, without taking notice of certain antique sepulchres—a description of which has been communicated to him by Citizen TRAULE, already known to advantage by some other discourses, no less valuable. We shall hasten, therefore, to announce to the public the result of a subterranean research made at Vron, a village, distant 3½ myriameters from the city of Abbeville, on the road to Calais.

In the last age, they cut away the ground thereabouts to the depth of three or four metres, in order to diminish the declivity of the high road. But only two vases of black earth were then found, which the learned Caylus caused to be engraved in his Collection. The above labour has been resumed, and complete success has already crowned the most active zeal in this laudable pursuit.

A number of bodies, stretched out at length, have been discovered; all of which had lying by them, either arms, or the blades of knives, and vessels of pottery. Near one of these skeletons was placed an iron sword, similar to that which was the object of a memoir, read by Citizen Mongez during the course of the preceding quarterly sitting. The point only exhibits a difference—instead of being round, it terminates in a triangle. The remains of a bow are attached to this sword.

On the right side of most of the bodies, was a lance, or a javelin, the iron of which was placed so as to rise above their head. Near others were found knives

similar to our's; grains of glass-ware, of amber, of red-earth coloured yellow, and a long pin of bronze, which seems to have served for fastening the hair. The last were probably the skeletons of women.

According to Citizen Mongez, the above sepulchres are ancient Gallins.—We may refer them to the first times of the vulgar æra, unless they belong to the time of the Saxons, who, as already observed before in treating of Noviomagus, desolated the coasts of Belgium and of the second Lyonnaise, towards the end of the fourth century. Mr. DOUGLAS, in his *Nenia Britannica*, attributes, a similar mode of sepulture, found on the eastern and southern coasts of England, to the Anglo-Saxons.

## AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

### CHEMISTRY.

THE first six papers in the new volume of the Transactions of this Society were all communicated by Doctor PRIESTLEY. The first gives an account of "Experiments on the Transmission of Acids, and other Liquors, in the form of Vapour over several Substances in a hot Earthen Tube." Of these experiments, we shall notice one or two of the more remarkable:—Sending the vapour of nitrous acid over an ounce of iron filings, 140 ounce measures of air were obtained, which was chiefly inflammable; with a little phlogisticated. When copper was used, the air was dephlogisticated at first; but when it came over slowly, it was nitrous. Over charcoal, inflammable air was produced, without any fixed air. From the charcoal of bones, one-fifth part was fixed, the rest phlogistic air. The Doctor tried the same experiment with a variety of other substances, and each substance yielded a different result. In another part of this paper, we have an account of "the production of sulphur by heating water impregnated with vitriolic acid air." In this experiment, sulphur is formed much sooner when the common air is expelled from the tube, by heating a little of the impregnated water previously to its being hermetically sealed. By this means the sulphur will appear the first day, and in three or four days the production will have attained its maximum, the whole tube being covered with white crystals. After some days there will

will be a little ball of yellow sulphur swimming on the middle of the liquor, and a good deal of sulphur will be found at the bottom of it by the crystals on the sides continually sliding down into the liquor as others are formed.

Sulphur is produced in the very same manner, by means of water impregnated with hepatic air. The only difference is, that the same dancing vapour is not seen in this process as in that of vitriolic acid air, which is a curious circumstance in the experiment. In the course of these experiments, Dr. P. found that a good pyrophorus might be made of sulphur and iron only. He found also, that quicklime, when exposed to the air, gets weight in the proportion of between 325 and 300 grains to an ounce, after which it will imbibe no more.

The second paper contains "Experiments relating to the change of place in different kinds of air through several interposing substances." Dr. Priestley observes, that one of the most extraordinary circumstances that ever occurred in the course of his experiments, was that of the vapour of water, or of mercury, changing places with any kind of air, in vessels, which, for most purposes might be considered as air-tight. He had long since observed, that different kinds of air, capable of forming a chemical union, would do it through a bladder that was perfectly air-tight, and that in this manner pure air was imbibed by the blood through the membrane of the lungs, while the phlogiston (*azote*) was transmitted into the air within them. It is now found, that what was done by air and water, will be done by any two kinds of air, whether they have any affinity to one another or not. "Having," says Dr. Priestley, "procured earthen vessels of a very close texture, so as to be apparently impervious to air, I could fill them with any particular kind of air, and then place them, inverted, in a large glass jar, containing a different kind of air; I then heated the small earthen vessels through the glass jar, by means of a burning lens, and I never failed to find, after the experiment, that the air within the earthen vessel was the same with that which had been on the outside of it, while that within it was mixed with that on the outside. In some cases, the mixture was a chemical one; in others, the two airs were only diffused through one another." The experiments in this paper are curious, and detailed at large.

The third paper consists of a course of

"Experiments relating to the Absorption of Air by Water." In the fourth, are several "Miscellaneous Experiments relating to the Doctrine of Phlogiston." From the fifth, which gives an account of experiments on the production of air by the freezing of water; Dr. Priestley observes, that "the most natural inference is, that *water*, when reduced by any means to the state of *vapour*, is, in part, converted into phlogisticated air; and, that this is one of the methods provided by nature for keeping up the equilibrium of this constituent part of the atmosphere: as the influence of light on growing vegetables is the means of recruiting that other part of it, and both of them are subject to absorption and diminution in several natural processes. Inflammable air I have also shown to be convertible into phlogisticated air; and this is another means of supplying the atmosphere with this ingredient in its composition."

The sixth, and last of Dr. Priestley's papers, contains "Experiments on Air exposed to heat in Metallic Tubes." One remarkable circumstance attending the heating of air in earthen tubes, and also in those of metal, is, that no mixture of dephlogisticated and inflammable air will explode in them, though it always does in tubes of glass, in which there is no metallic ingredient: but, in tubes of flint-glass, in which there is the calx of lead, no explosion will take place; in the attempt, they become black, as they do when inflammable air only is heated in them, this air must be separated from the dephlogisticated, and unite with the calx of lead. It is therefore probable, that the same happens in the metallic tubes, though the metal is not in a state of calx, but may be supersaturated with phlogiston. Dr. Priestley also found, that when he threw the focus of a burning lens upon some clean filings of copper in inflammable air, much of the air disappeared, having, no doubt, been imbibed by the metal. For these experiments, the mixture consisted of one part of vital, and two parts of inflammable air, each very pure, such as made the loudest explosions when a lighted candle was presented to any portion of it; but neither in tubes of iron, copper, silver, or gold, was there any explosion, though as strong a heat as they would bear without melting, was continued a considerable time. The remainder of this paper is devoted to "Experiments of the transmission of Air through the substance of some Metallic

allie Tubes, and others relating to phlogisticated air." Dr. Priestley acknowledges, in the most handsome manner, the great obligations he is under to Mr. Parker (we presume, of Fleet-street) for a burning lens, sixteen inches in diameter, and for various other glass vessels, with which he has been enabled to prosecute his most important experiments.

The next paper which we shall notice, in this volume is entitled "Observations on Soda, Magnesia, and Lime, contained in the Water of the Ocean; shewing, that they operate advantageously there by neutralizing Acids, and, among others the Septic Acids, and that Sea Water may be rendered fit for washing Clothes without the aid of Soap," by S. L. MITCHELL, of New-York.

According to this gentleman's theory, the water in the ocean contains, among a variety of other things, *soda*, *magnesia*, and *lime*: of these, the *soda* is the most abundant; *magnesia* is next in quantity; and *lime* exists in smaller proportions than either. The alkaline matter, so plentifully dispersed through the water of the ocean, exerts its neutralizing power with respect to the acids contained in the sea; of these the *muratic* is always to be found—frequently the *septic*, and sometimes the *sulphuric*.

There are thus three predominating alkalies, and as many acids in the ocean; and, by the intervention of water, they are liquefied, and put in a condition to act each upon the other; consequently the *soda*, as the strongest alkali, attaches, and neutralizes, the acids, in the order of chemical affinity, and forms the sulphate, septeate, and muriate of *soda*. The latter is the predominating compound. When there is any acid in the water, beyond the capacity of the *soda* to neutralize, that part is attracted by the *magnesia* and *lime*, and forms sulphates, septeates, and muriates of *lime* and *magnesia*.

Such being the composition of the sea-water, it is easy to explain why it is not fit by itself for washing garments. It has a deficiency of *alkaline salt*, which is the most complete detergent. Hence also the reason why soap cannot be used with sea-water. The acids, united to the *lime* and *magnesia*, being more strongly attracted by the alkali of the soap, quit their connection with those earths which fall to the bottom, while the lighter and deferred oil rises to the top. The activity of the alkali of the soap, thus overcome by the neutralizing acid of the water, can

be of little service; and the disengaged grease immediately becomes a real impediment.

The inferences which Dr. Mitchell draws from this useful paper, of which we have given an outline only, are,—  
1. That alkaline substances are distributed through the ocean to keep it from becoming foul and uninhabitable, which would be the case if the acids, abounding in it were not neutralized. 2. If *soda* or *barilla* is added to sea-water, in sufficient quantity, and the water lixiviated, the earths will be precipitated, the acids neutralized, and in this state, linen, &c. may be washed in it. 3. *Barilla*, or *soda*, should always make part of a ship's stores; as cleanliness is the best means of preventing infection. 4. The small quantity of *magnesia*, or *lime*, adhering to the clothes washed in this manner, is an advantage over and above what takes place in using fresh water. And, 5. A noble and extensive view is displayed of the economy of Providence, in distributing alkaline salts and earths, so liberally throughout the terraqueous globe.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DR. HERSCHEL, the constant contributor to the Transactions of this Society, has, in their present volume, presented us with his "Observations on the two lately discovered Planets."

The accuracy of this excellent astronomer's observations, will be admitted by every one; and, according to these, the magnitudes of the *Ceres* and *Pallas*, are very small indeed, compared with *Mercury*, the least of the other planets. "As," says he, "we generally can judge best of comparative magnitudes, when the measures are, as it were, brought home to us; it will not be amiss to reduce them to miles. This, however, cannot be done with great precision, till we are more perfectly acquainted with the elements of the orbits of these stars. But, for the present purpose, it will be sufficient to take their mean distances from the sun, according to the most recent information: for *Ceres*, 2 6024; and for *Pallas*, 2.8. The geocentric longitudes, and north latitudes, at the time of observation, were, for *Ceres*, about  $20^{\circ}.4'$ :  $15^{\circ}.20'$ : and, for *Pallas*,  $23^{\circ}.45'$ :  $17^{\circ}.3'0''$ . With these data, Dr. Herschel computed the distances: for *Ceres*, 1.634; and for *Pallas*, 1.8333, and by these the diameter of *Ceres*, at the mean distance of the earth from the sun, would subtend

subtend an angle of  $0^{\circ}.35'12.7$ ; and its real diameter is 161.6 miles.

It follows also that Pallas would be seen at the same distance from the sun, under an angle of  $0^{\circ}.32'9.9$ ; and, that its real diameter, if the largest measure be taken, is 147 miles; but if the most distinct observation be taken, which gives the smallest measure, the angle would be only  $0^{\circ}.23'9.9$ , and its diameter no more than 110½ miles.

Hence Dr. Herschell concludes that there are no satellites attached to these diminutive planetary bodies: but, as in many respects, they answer to the definition given of planets; and, in some others to that of comets, he would distinguish them from both, and call them *asteroids*, a name denoting a species of celestial bodies hitherto unknown to us, but which the interesting discoveries of

M. Piazzi and Dr. Olbers have brought to light. Our astronomer then defines the new name, not only so as to take in both the Ceres and Pallas, but also sufficiently extensive to admit of any other asteroid that may hereafter be discovered.—“Asteroids,” says he, “are celestial bodies, which move in orbits, either of little or of considerable excentricity round the sun, the plane of which may be inclined to the ecliptic in any angle whatsoever. Their motion may be direct, or retrograde; and they may, or may not have considerable atmospheres, very small comas, disks, or nuclei.”

Dr. Herschell concludes with hoping that time may soon throw greater light on this subject; and, on that account, it would be premature to add any other remarks, though many extensive views relating to the solar system might be hinted at.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

MRS. Cofway is now in Paris, making and engraving designs from those pictures of the great masters which are deposited in the National Gallery; and, during her absence, her memory is kept alive, in this country, by a very beautiful engraving from one of her pictures, which has been, within this week or two, published by Mr. Ackermann. It is engraved by T. Phillips, a young artist, whose performances we have more than once had occasion to speak of with respect; and it is engraven in his clearest and best manner. The size is 17 inches by 13½. It is allegorical, and entitled “*The Guardian Angel*.”

Sleep on, sweet Innocence!—celestial Powers,

From ev'ry harm protect thy infant hours;  
And in thy journey on life's gloomy way,  
May Reason light thee with its temperate ray,

While Virtue bears thee onward to the end,  
Thy Guardian Angel—thy approving friend.

It represents an angel shielding a most beautiful sleeping child from the flashes of forked lightning, and a little *genius* defending it from a hissing-snake, which is twisting towards it, whilst a third *genius* defends it from other harm. The story is well conceived; and the plate uncommonly well engraved.

*The Emperor Charles V. resigning the Crown of Spain and Flanders to his Son, Philip II.*  
R. Westall, Esq. R. A. pinxit. T. Ryder, sculpt.

Westall's designs are invariably fraught with so much taste and feeling, that slight errors, which we should pass over in an inferior artist, become noticeable in his productions, because we know he is capable of doing better: considered in that point of view, we think this is not one of his most happy efforts. It does not tell the story in that impressive language which this artist's delineations usually display. He has represented Philip as a youth of sixteen years old, at most; and he has placed him in the attitude of entreating an honour, rather than in that of receiving it. It would, perhaps, have been better, if there had been less bustle and less action in the figures: the whole groupe should be attentively, and respectfully, listening to the Emperor; instead of which, they all of them appear to be speakers.

*A Royal Tiger Hunt in the East-Indies.*  
J. Zoffani R. A. pinxit. R. Earlom, sculpt.

This print represents a royal tiger hunt, by a party of English gentlemen, and their attendants, near Chandernagur, in Bengal. A faithful description of distant countries, by those who have been eye-witnesses

witnesses of the scenes they describe, renders such books of Travels, as are written by intelligent and observing men, so generally interesting. A faithful delineation of interesting scenes, at which the painter was himself present, by an artist whose pencil displays so precise a mirror of the objects he paints, as that of Mr. Zoffanii, must, upon this ground, be peculiarly curious. This is an exceedingly fine mezzotinto; all the figures, except two or three pedestrians, are mounted upon elephants; the whole party surround the tiger, and, by degrees, contract their circle, until their victim becomes an easy prey. The English gentlemen are furnished with fire-arms; such of the natives as are armed, have spears. Among other striking peculiarities, a female elephant carries a fan to cool herself on the march. A more incongruous, or ludicrous object, than to unwieldy an animal with such an ornament, cannot well be conceived; yet, when the animal is chafed or heated, it may have its use. Every figure is interesting: the elephants, their harness, riders, and drivers—the country—the general subject—all is valuable, because we know it is an authentic representation of nature, in a point of view entirely novel to the generality of Europeans.

With all this, the picture wants taste; there is nothing of that *ever-varying line*, which constitutes air and motion. A man, intended to be represented in the act of running, seems to be only holding up one leg, and supporting himself on the other. Another, represented in the action of hurling a spear, merely holds it up in the air, without conveying the least idea, that he has any intention of parting with it. What are we to infer from this: did the artist copy from a clay figure, or employ a man to stand in the attitudes he intended to paint? These queries occur to us from our knowing that Mr. Zoffanii gives a more correct representation of the objects he professes to delineate than any artist of the present day. However, be the cause whatever it may, these faults, pervading the whole, give a general coldness and stiffness to a picture, which would otherwise be inestimable. The English gentlemen are all portraits; and, for the reasons above stated, we dare say they are striking likenesses of the originals. Of the engraving, it would be difficult to speak in terms too high. Earle has done it in his best style.

So J. Fitzpatrick, M.D. Inspector-General of Health to his Majesty's Land Forces. S. Drummond pinxit. W. Barnard sculpt.  
From the almost invariable fidelity of  
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Drummond's pencil, we should judge that this has a strong resemblance to the original: and Barnard has engraved it in a very good style of mezzotinto. The painter has evinced professional abilities of great respectability in other works of art; and this print is worthy of his former productions.

*Mrs. Billington as St. Cecilia. Painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Engraved by J. Ward.*

This print is engraved from a picture, said to be intended as a companion to that of Mrs. Siddons in the character of the Tragic Muse. It is very fine; a chorus of angels, singing with her, are wonderfully animated and beautiful. Ward has exerted himself with great success in the mezzotinto: it gives a very faithful and spirited representation of the original picture, which is in the possession of M. Bryan, esq. Notwithstanding all this, we cannot look at it without recollecting the divine portrait of the late Mrs. Sheridan in the character of St. Cecilia, which was also painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds; in which the face beams with such characteristic, such celestial expression, as no portrait of Mrs. Billington can ever convey.

*The Rev. Hugh Blair, from a Picture in the possession of Sir John Macpherson Bart. Painted by Raeburn, and engraved by Bartolozzi.*

The first picture of Mr. Raeburn's, with which we were much struck, was a portrait of Sir John Clarke and his Lady; which picture was some years ago sent from Edinburgh to be exhibited at the Royal Academy; but arriving too late, remained a few weeks at the Shakespeare Gallery. From these portraits, we then pronounced, that the artist would mark himself, and soon obtain high respectability in his profession; and the event has justified our prediction. Raeburn's pictures are now in high estimation—and they deserve it. The portrait of this venerable and ingenious writer, is marked with peculiar goodness and philanthropy; and this renders it in a degree interesting, even as a picture. It is extremely well engraved in the chalk manner.

*Francis Bartolozzi, Esq. P. A. W. Arlaud pinxit. P. W. Tambini sculpt.*

This may be fairly denominated a good print from a good picture; but it wants what is, or ought to be, the leading excellence of a portrait—*characteristic resemblance*. We do not say the features are not like the man. Perhaps, considered as a map of the face, they are; but Mr. Bartolozzi was remarkable for simplicity,



and unaffected manners. Mr. Artaud has painted him with an air of sharpness and *fierté*, or rather pertness—which he never wore. In a word, we cannot help considering it as the portrait of some one who had a slight resemblance of Bartolozzi; but was, at least, twenty years younger than the Royal Academician.

Fuseli's Designs for Shakespeare's plays multiply. Those from Louthborough are spirited, but have, perhaps, more *fierté* in the composition than belongs to the English Drama. Bromley has engraved the four that are published from Fuseli, in a very good style: we have not learnt

who is to be the engraver of the succeeding numbers. To give a faithful copy of Fuseli's manner, is not easy. His manner is peculiar to himself, and may perhaps be better described by negatives and superlatives, than any other way. His female figures may not have that fascinating beauty which attracts and captivates, but they are never deficient in bone or muscle: his men may not be graceful, but they are never feeble; they are *energetic*—and if of a robust form, *gigantic*: his boors are *ruffic*; and his madmen absolutely *frantic*!

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE accidental discovery, during the last month, of a great number of unpublished Letters of Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE has occasioned the MARQUIS OF BUTE, her Ladyship's grandson, to determine to present to the public the invaluable treasures of her literary remains, which till now have been locked up in chests with musty family papers. It appears, that during this illustrious woman's last residence abroad, between the years 1739 and 1761, she regularly corresponded with her family; and her letters, during that period, as described by Horace Walpole, who had seen them, were even still more distinguished for intelligence, wit, and elegance, than her Letters from Constantinople, spurious and mutilated copies of which are already before the public. The whole of this latter correspondence, together with her Turkish and other correspondence, printed from the MSS. in her Ladyship's own handwriting, are intended, on this occasion, to be presented to the world; and, as she was no less distinguished in her day as a poetess, than as the correspondent of the most celebrated writers, many of her unpublished poems, and a great number of original letters of Pope, Young, Fielding, &c. &c. will form part of the intended publication. The work will extend to six ele-

gant volumes, and will be illustrated with notes, portraits, and other engravings.

Mr. STEPHENS's History of the last War, a work which will be distinguished no less by the classical elegance of its language, than by its authentic sources of information, will be published in the month of March.

Mr. WALKER, who translated the Duke of Nivernois's Fables, has in the press a poem, intitled the Champions of Order, in praise of the exertions made by the civil and military heroes of Britain during the late contest.

Mr. REPTON's elegant work on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, printed by Bensley, and illustrated with many Plates, will be ready to be delivered to the subscribers in the course of March.

Mr. JAMES MALTON's work on Villas, announced for publication in January last, has been delayed, but it will certainly make its appearance early in March.

Every Tuesday evening, Mr. BLAIR delivers a Course of Lectures on Picturesque Anatomy, and the Animal Economy, wherein the Structure and Functions of the Human Body are familiarly explained, and illustrated by anatomical Preparations, Drawings, Models, Casts, and a living muscular Subject; for the Information of scientific Persons, Amateurs of Natural History, Students in the liberal Arts, and professional Men in general.

A friend to liberal inquiry has it in contemplation to make a Selection from the Works of Dr. Geddes on the Subject of the Scriptures. Many valuable observations

rations lie scattered through his prefaces, and in volume of Critical Remarks, which it appears desirable should be given to the public disencumbered of the mass of criticisms, which are not of so much importance to the general reader.

Mr. SMART, of Camden Town, the ingenious patentee of the "*hollow masts*," has invented a Machine for Sweeping Chimneys, which has been exhibited in the presence of Sir Joseph Banks and others, and is said completely to answer their expectations. The whole of the machinery weighs no more than fourteen pounds, and it will fold up in the space of six or seven square inches.

Mr. B. HOOKE, of Fleet-street, has constructed an excellent blow-pipe by alcohol, which, besides having a safety-valve to prevent accidents, has only one lamp, and the wick being pretty large, answers both for heating the alcohol, and for affording a strong blast when drawn through it.

We announced, in our last, the return of Messrs. CLARKE and CRIPPS to Cambridge, from their travels in search of literary curiosities; since which they have announced in the newspapers their acquisition of the following manuscripts: From Patmos, 1. The Works of Plato, most beautifully written upon vellum, in folio. The Scholia, in minute capitals. The Colophon proves that it was written by John, the Calligrapher, for Arethas, Deacon of Patmæ, for 13 Byzantine Nummi, in the fourteenth Year of the Indiction, and the 6404th of the World (A. C. 896.) in the Reign of Leo, son of Basilus. 2. Lexicon of St. Cyril, of Alexandria. 3. Greek Poetry, accompanied by ancient Greek Musical Notes. 4. Ditto, ditto. 5. The Works of Gregory of Nazianzum. —From Naxos, Copies of the Gospels, in capitals, of very ancient date. —From Mount Athos, 1. The Orations of Demosthenes. 2. The Works of ten Athenian Orators, some of which not hitherto known. —From Constantinople, 1. The Works of Dionysius, the Areopagite, with a curious and learned Commentary, written on vellum, in folio. 2. Complete Copy of the Gospels, written in the eighth Century. 3. 4. 5. 6. Various Copies of the Gospels and of the Epistles, and Acts of the Apostles, of different dates. 7. The Works of Philip the Hermit. 8. The Dialogues of Theodore, the Syracusan. 9. A Work on the Greek Grammar. 10. 11. 12. The Writings of Commentators on the Gospels; and the Works of the earliest Fathers of the Church. 13. Very

ancient Copy of the Evangelistarium of the Greek Church. 14. Ditto, ditto. 15. A Work of Philes on Animals.

It appears, from some experiments made by Mr. E. WALKER, that acoustic instruments may be constructed for conversing at a distance, without the assistance of tubes to convey the sound. "Ex. 1. I took a deal rod, sixteen feet long, and about an inch square, and, after having fixed one end of it into the small end of a speaking-trumpet, I laid it upon two props, in an horizontal position. One of the props was placed under the trumpet, about three inches from its wide end, and the other prop was placed near the other end of the rod: another speaking-trumpet was then laid across the rod, about three inches from the end. The wide part of this trumpet rested upon the rod, but the other end was suspended by a ribband. The apparatus thus-adjusted, I introduced a watch into the end of the trumpet, and, applying my ear to the cross-trumpet, I heard beats much louder than if the watch had been at the distance of a few inches only. The sound appeared to come out of the cross-trumpet, although the watch was at the distance of seventeen feet and a half; and, when it was laid into the cross trumpet, it was heard equally well at the end-trumpet. Ex. 2. My assistant in these experiments being seated at one end of the trumpet, and myself at the other, a conversation took place through this apparatus, but in whispers too low to be heard through the air at that distance. When the ear was placed in a certain position, the words were heard as if they had been spoken by an invisible being within the trumpet; and the sound was more distinct, softer, and more musical, than if they had been spoken through the air." Mr. Walker infers from these experiments, that, if a communication were made on this principle between a shop or warehouse, and the dining-room, &c. it might contribute to the dispatch of business; and instruments might be formed on the same principle, and introduced between the parlour and servants' hall, so that directions might be given to a domestic without his entering the room, and in whispers too low to disturb the company.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland, the reports of the committee for promoting the improvements of the Highlands, by roads and bridges, and the projected canal across the island, from Inverness to Fort William, were laid before the Society, together

ther with the communications which the directors have had with the engineer employed by government to survey and report upon the practicability and plan of carrying these improvements into effect.

Mr. ALEXANDER, the artist who accompanied Lord Macartney in his embassy to China, is now employed in drawing designs of the monuments brought from Egypt, and proposes to engrave them. They are very interesting, and perfectly well executed.

Mr. HATCHET has pointed out the great utility of prussiate of copper as a pigment. "During some late experiments," says he, "I was much struck with the beauty of this precipitate, and was therefore induced to make several trials of it as a paint: the result exceeded my most sanguine expectations." It has also been tried by Mr. West, Mr. Trumbull, and Sir H. C. Englefield, who agree that in beauty and intensity it surpasses every brown paint now in use. It forms, with white, various shades of lilac colour, which do not appear liable to fade, like those which are formed by means of lake. The prussiates obtained from acetite, sulphate, nitrate, and muriate of copper, are all very beautiful; but the finest and deepest colour is afforded by the muriate. The best mode of forming this pigment, is to take green muriate of copper, diluted with ten parts of distilled or rain water, and to pour in prussiate of lime, until the whole is precipitated: the prussiate of copper is then to be well washed with cold water, on the filter, and to be dried without heat.

Mr. HATCHET has lately presented to the Royal Society an interesting paper, on the alloying of metals; from which it appears that copper, in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{12}$ th, is the best alloy for gold. From many experiments it is ascertained, that the deficiency found of late in the gold coin, is not owing to the wear of circulation; as in a quantity of guineas, rather loosely packed, and sent to some distance by the coach, the wear was all upon a few, and on those the impression was quite obliterated; yet they were not found much deficient in weight, the work being, by the action, pressed in, and not as it were filed off.

From the late important and striking experiments in Galvanism, it appears, 1. That, taking the cessation of excitability to the Galvanic stimulus as the criterion of life, the heart is not the *ultimum*, but the *primum moriens*; for, while the muscles of the limbs were excited to strong contractions, for even several hours after

apparent death, the heart was utterly incapable of being excited to action, either by applying the extremity of the metallic arc to the surface or to the interior of this organ. 2. That the lungs were equally inexcitable as the heart. 3. Not only were the muscles, but the skin and cellular membrane, excited by the Galvanic stimulus. 4. The contractions of the muscles were excited by the metallic arc, applied to the nerves supplying the muscles; but the nerves themselves were not affected. 5. The raising up of the arm was produced, as if by volition, by the Galvanic stimulus. 6. A milky or coagulated matter was formed by repeated contractions of the muscle in contact with the copper wire. 7. When the parts ceased to give out motion, the motion was renewed, with augmented force, by wetting them with a solution of sal-ammoniac.

In attempting to restore suspended animation by means of the Galvanic stimulus, it is recommended that oxygen gas should at the same time be applied to the lungs.

Mr. CUTHBERTSON has constructed an instrument by which the Galvanic fluid may be applied effectually, for any length of time, without manual assistance, and will, without doubt, hereafter, be as commonly used as our present electrical machines.

In comparing electricity with Galvanism, it must be observed, that the former acts by its intensity, and the latter by its quantity: that the former is sometimes intense enough to strike a man down, and yet not in quantity sufficient to melt a small wire; but the latter will melt metals, and yet scarcely produce a shock.

M. HILDBRANDT, in a series of experiments on the action of the carbonate and pure ammonia on copper, found no solution take place without the presence of atmospheric air.

M. CHAUSIER employs a solution of oxygenated muriate of mercury, in a state of saturation, for preserving animal matters from putrefaction. The preparations are to remain immersed in it for a certain number of days, and then dried by an exposure to light and air. They then are no longer susceptible of easy decomposition, preserve their form, become hard, and are not subject to the attacks of insects.

Dr. BENZENERG, in An Essay on the Improvement of Object-glasses, for Telescopes, recommends that the glass be suffered to cool in the pots, without stirring, and that the mass be then divided in a horizontal direction, so that the variation of density may be regular, and then, by a proper

proper form of the glasses, the errors of refraction may be corrected. He conceives that achromatic telescopes promise much more than reflectors, and thinks that they intercept much less light.

Mr. STRENGER, of Iver, administers the Galvanic influence, in cases of deafness, by applying a small ball to the external orifice of the ear, while a much larger one is held in the patient's hand, the communication is then formed and interrupted alternately by means of machinery, once in every second, for about four minutes daily, for two or three weeks. He asserts that he has thus restored the sense of hearing to forty-five persons.

Phosphuret of lime affords a curious compound, on account of the property it has of disengaging, when a few bits of it are thrown into water, a quantity of gaseous bubbles, which, on reaching the surface, inflame spontaneously with a beautiful white flame, and give rise to successive detonations, which may be compared to a running fire of musketry. The method of preparing this substance is as follows: Fill a small glass matrafs, having a flat bottom, and long narrow neck, with one part of carbonated lime, place it in a sand-bath, and apply a heat capable of expelling the carbonic acid from the lime. When the decarbonization is near an end, introduce, in portions, a third part of phosphorus, at very small intervals, constantly maintaining the matter at a dark red heat. The phosphorus diffuses itself throughout the whole mass of matter, contracts an union with the lime, loses its volatility, and forms phosphuret. After the whole phosphorus is introduced, let the fire be suddenly slackened, and stop the matrafs with a stopper, having a pneumatic valve, to prevent the access of the air, and which will suffer the gas which remains to escape. When the matter is sufficiently cooled, take it from the matrafs, and put it (taking care not to touch it with the fingers or other moist bodies) into heated glass flasks which can be hermetically sealed.

The mountain Whararai, in the island of Owhyhee, was, in the year 1799, ascended by Mr. MENZIES, who went out with Captain Vancouver; its height is about 8000 feet above the surface of the sea. On this mountain is a very deep crater, with ashes and cinders appearing fresh: the natives consider it as the habitation of evil spirits, whom they attempt to pacify by offerings of various kinds.

Dr. PRIESTLEY, still the zealous advocate of the doctrine of Phlogiston, maintains, in his Answer to Mr. Cruickshank's

Observations, that the black calx of iron, commonly called *finery cinder*, contains no oxygen, but water only; and, when it is revived, which cannot be effected without the introduction of phlogiston, nothing but water is separated from it. To the air from the finery cinder, he particularly wishes the controversy to be directed, and advances several observations in defence of his own theory; and concludes, with saying, "It is now twenty years since this new theory was advanced, and, from that time to the present, I have not ceased to express my opinion of its fallacy, and to give my reasons for that opinion; but I have not, till very lately, been able to draw any degree of attention to the subject. Now, however, I am happy to have succeeded in this; and, as I find, that the chemists in France, the great patrons of the new system, look to Mr. Cruickshank as the ablest defender of it, I earnestly wish, that he would undertake the discussion of every article of my objections to it."

M. WURZER, Professor of Chemistry in Bonne, has proved by experiments that 3½ lbs. of jelly may be obtained by dissolving 1 lb. of ox-bones; and advises the making of nutritious soups from bones only. Every pound of ox-bone will yield, beside the jelly, ¼ lb. of fat. He thinks that soup sufficient for 13 people may be made with 8 pounds of the jelly, (obtained from 2 lbs. of bones.) ½ lb. of barley-meal, 6 lbs. of potatoes, 1 onion, 8 or 10 ounces of salt. He recommends likewise the addition of spices and various culinary herbs and roots.

A new regulation has been made at Vienna relative to Public Libraries, &c. None of the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Helvetius, Bayle, and other philosophers, must in future be lent to any person, except to those who intend to refute them.

A Dutch work has lately been published at Harlem, entitled *Reizen naar de Kaap de Gode Hoop*, &c. or, *Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope*, &c. by CORNELIUS DE JOUG. This voyage is highly spoken of by the Dutch reviewers.

The Pope has ordered a hundred galley-slaves to be employed in digging for antiquities in the old city of Otricoli. His Holiness has likewise added to the sums usually applied towards the museum 10,000 piastres, for the purpose of supplying, as far as possible, the losses it had sustained from the rapacity of the French conquerors.

DENON, author of the *Travels in Egypt*, has been appointed Director General of the French museums.

A method

A method has been discovered and practised with success, by M. BERTRAND, at Metz, of extracting a spirit from potatoes. The process is as follows: Take 600 lbs. of potatoes, and boil them in steam about three-quarters of an hour till they will fall to pieces on being touched. The vessel in which they are boiled consists of a tub, somewhat inclined. In the lower part of it are two holes, one for the purpose of bringing in the steam produced in another vessel over a coal fire, and the other made to carry off occasionally the condensed water. After the potatoes are boiled, they are crushed and diluted with hot water till they are of a liquid consistence; then add twenty-five pounds of ground malt, and two quarts of wort; the mixture is to be stirred, covered with a cloth, and kept to the temperature of  $15^{\circ}$  of Reaumur, or of  $66^{\circ}$  nearly of Fahrenheit. After fermentation, and the exhalation of the carbonic acid, the matter sinks down, and is fit for distillation. By means of two stills, this mass may be rectified in one day, and it will produce about forty-four quarts of spirit, worth a guinea and a half, while the whole cost, including coals and labour, is about twenty three shillings and sixpence. The residuum is good food for hogs.

A manufactory of cloth impermeable to water has lately been established at Paris. Vessels are made of it capable of containing liquids, extremely light, and not liable to accidents. It is likewise used for covering sheds, for horse cloths, water-spouts, bags, and even great coats. It is not affected by dryness or humidity, or by boiling water; and it has already furnished many of the public as well as private establishments of Paris with buckets to be used in case of fire.

KOTZEBUE, the celebrated German dramatist, has begun to publish a journal at Berlin, under the title of *Sincerity*, on subjects of general literature and politics. The King has sent him the following letter:

"His Majesty the King of Prussia is extremely glad to see M. Von Kotzebue at Berlin, whose writings, and in particular whose theatrical productions, have long charmed the public. His Majesty, pleased with the talents of M. Von Kotzebue, as well as with the use to which he applies them, desires to give him such a proof of it as may engage him, if not to settle in Berlin, at least to prolong his stay. For this purpose, his Majesty has this day ordered the Academy of Sciences to receive him in quality of an Honorary Member; and, as soon as there shall be a vacant place in any of the

classes, whether of philosophy, anatomy, or history, to elect him an ordinary member. His Majesty has, at the same time, granted to M. Von Kotzebue the reversion of a prebend in the chapter of St. Nicholas at Magdeburgh, with permission to wear the canonicals of the chapter, on condition of bearing a part in the usual expenses. His Majesty has accordingly given the necessary orders to M. Von Maflow, Minister of State; and, in communicating all this to M. Von Kotzebue, avails himself with pleasure of the opportunity of giving him, at the same time, the assurance of the good will with which he is his affectionate, &c."

Since the commencement of the reign of the present King, Gustavus III. of Sweden, the progress of letters and arts has, within a short space, been considerably accelerated in that country. It is to this prince that Sweden owes a national opera and the establishment of an Academy of Music; and that of Painting and of Sculpture is indebted to him for some new regulations. This prince, moreover, founded, or, at least, settled the Swedish Academy, on a plan similar to that of the French Academy, and laid the foundations of the Royal Museum. Under his auspices, poets and prose-writers of the first order have distinguished themselves; he has animated and encouraged the songs of the Counts Gyllenborg, Creutz, and Oxenstierna; the writers Kellgren, Leopold, Belman, Thorild, Lidner, Franzen, &c. The collection of the pieces of M. Leopold, one of the coadjutors of Gustavus, and who was very successful in moral satire, appeared at Stockholm in the years 1800 and 1801, in 2 vols. some pieces not before published are to be found in them. The Swedish Academy has begun to publish a new edition of its memoirs in 8vo. it will form two collections, one to contain the memoirs of the interval from 1756 to 1796, and already printed; the other, those which date from 1796, and are yet unpublished. The first volume of each collection has already appeared.

M. NICOLAS KALUGIN, citizen of Moscow, having lately laid before his Imperial Majesty the particulars of a process of his invention, whereby woollen stuffs may be dyed a dark green with the juice of nettles, has received a reward of 500 roubles, with an order that his process should be placed in a manufacture appertaining to the crown, and in such a manner as shall do honour to the talents and genius of the inventor.

The Bohemian, or, to speak more properly, the Slavonian literature, has, at present, very zealous advocates and patrons in Hungary. There has been recently

cently formed in that kingdom a society, the object of which is to cultivate and to diffuse the knowledge of that tongue, which was very much in vogue two centuries ago. On their side, the literati, &c. of Bohemia are exerting their utmost endeavours to give a new lustre to their national language, and to diffuse information among the great body of the people. The *Macroeconomia*; or, Art of Prolonging Life, by HUSELAND, has been translated into that language, and a translation of the two best classical poets, is lately announced for publication.

News has been lately been received in France, of the expedition of Captain BAUDIN; the ship named *Le Naturaliste*, had arrived on the 29th Floreal, at Port Jackson. It had been separated from *Le Geo-*

*graphe* by bad weather, and the captain had resolved, if they should meet again in the course of some weeks, to make sail for the Isle of France. Letters have also been received in London, written from Botany Bay, dated the 3d of June, which announce that the Investigator, a ship of his Britannic Majesty, had spoke with *Le Geographe*, to the south of New Holland, and that the latter had not met with the least accident.

M. SIEFFER still continues his observations upon the new planet discovered by M. Olbers. These observations confirmed the ellipsis of Dr. Gauss, and do not accord either with a much larger ellipsis, or with a parabola. The following are his observations compared with the ellipsis of Gauss:

Mean Time.					Apparent Right Ascension.					Northern Declination.						
					h	'	"		°	'	"		°	'	"	
April 6	-	-	11	15	43	278		183	25	06	0		14	31	37	0
— 7	-	-	11	11	09	684		183	15	39	2		14	49	05	4
— 23	-	-	10	00	49	07		181	23	50	25		18	32	09	9
— 27	-	-	9	44	04	601		181	8	50	3		19	10	49	5
May 8	-	-	9	00	03	892		180	57	08	0		20	24	30	0
— 16	-	-	8	29	54	163		181	16	36	0		20	51	00	9

The observations of the 6th and 7th of April, are carefully reduced from stars whose places are determined afterwards accurately, and according to the rectification of the quarter of a mural circle. The observation of the 8th of May is the last made with the mural, the feebleness of the optical instrument not allowing further observations at the meridian with the quadrant; to date from that day, and on the day itself, the observation was very difficult. The observation of the 16th of May was made with a four-feet achromatic telescope of Dollond; the newest elliptic elements of Dr. Gauss accord with these observations except the following differences:

	Right Ascension.	Declination.
April 6	— 13 0	— 13 0
— 7	— 03 0	— 03 0
— 23	— 01 2	0
— 27	— 06 0	— 07 5
May 8	+ 05 0	— 20 0
— 16	— 16 0	+ 15 1

The elements accord so exactly with observations made later on the 19th, 20th and 21st of June, that M. GAUSS thinks he can change nothing in them, and they will be completely sufficient to find Pallas again in 1803, provided that the planet has light enough. For it might be possible, that on account of its great distance from the earth, Pallas having a very small apparent diameter, might disappear in 1803 and in 1804, or only be visible to such as are provided with excellent instruments. These elements of M. Gauss being so perfect, we may have observation for the present, of the perturbations of Pallas, and apply these perturbations to the elements of Gauss; which is, to say no more, to disfigure them. We may see already, by *Ceres Ferdinandez*, how little these corrections of perturbations are either necessary or considerable; as the accurate observations of Ceres continued for 18 months, may be always represented in a pure ellipsis, and they do not yet shew the slightest trace of perturbation.

Seventeen different works were printed by the French, at their press in Egypt: they are become so scarce, that it is with difficulty a copy can be procured at Paris.

Messrs. OAWERBOM and SWANBERG have

have been employed, during the summer of the year 1801, in causing to be constructed in Lapland, a building, wherein to trace an arc of the meridian, and to perform all the labours relative to this kind of observations. In order to second their zeal, the academy of Stockholm has lately ordered, from Paris, a very accurate instrument, due, it is observed, to the assiduous cares of the celebrated citizen Delambre, and to the labour of the skilful artist Lenoir. The observations were to have taken place during the month of February, in the year 1802, and the two learned Swedes are, for this purpose, in regular correspondence with M. Melanderhielm, secretary of the Academy, so that we may reasonably expect a correct decision on this important subject. The operation is performed at the expence of Government, which has lately given to the Academy a new proof its favour and benevolence, by presenting it with the valuable collection of natural history, deposited in the Chateau de Drottingholm.

The sensibility with which certain plants appear to be endowed, is it purely mechanical, or has it any analogy with animal sensibility? This question of vegetable physiology, has been the object of a memoir of Citizen DUTROUIL, member of the Society of Science, &c. of Bourdeaux. The author first defines the signification of animal irritability; he next examines how far the movements that are perceived in certain plants, when placed in contact with a foreign body, are the indices of an irritability of this kind; he discovers the cause of these movements in the organization of the plant, and explains them in a manner purely mechanical. The author pays particular attention to the sensitive-plant; he attributes the movement which it makes, when touched with the finger, to the action of the electric fluid, and to the sudden disengagement which is produced when put in equilibrium. He confirms this explication by observing that if the plant be touched with a body, which is not proper to transmit the electric fluid, this movement will not take place. Light produces the same effect on the plant as the contact of the finger, by reason of the electricity which is demonstrated to be contained in that agent. The author afterwards attacks the consequence that certain naturalists draw from the approximation of certain parts of the plant at the period of fecundation, (namely that they are endowed with a certain sensibility), by assigning to this approximation a cause purely mechanical; he does not admit in

plants the faculty of perception, except it be that of feeling; and he grounds his opinion on the little analogy that there is between their organization and that of the beings in which this faculty exists, and which they only owe to it.

The continual and progressive motion of the sea from east to west, produced by the lunar action on the waters, which gives to them a direction similar to the revolution of the planet which exercises it, causes the aspect of the coasts continually to vary, so that on one side the sea is incessantly incroaching on the land, and on the other is discovering what before lay submerged. The western coast of Medoc, reckoned formerly a number of towns and a great many ports, which carried on an active commerce with Spain and Africa, and there remain no traces of their existence at this day, except in the remembrance. Citizen BERGERON, a member of the same society, (Bourdeaux), has been employed, on a memoir investigating the ravages that the sea has exercised over this part of Guyenne. He commences with an historical notice of the different inhabitants that Medoc has had successively; he quotes the different people mentioned by Cæsar in his Commentaries, and by the historians who have spoken of this part of France, and then proceeds to treat of the aspect which the western coast of Medoc anciently exhibited. The denominations of the country, although corrupted, compared with the traditions, and with certain historical documents, serve as a guide to Citizen Bergeron, in his researches relative to the displacement of the principal ports which that coast contained, such as that of *des Anglois*, which he places in the commune of *Grayan*, that of *Aigron*, in the commune of *Soulac*, and that of *Akanau*, at the mouth of the river *Anchise*, where Talbot, the celebrated English general, disembarked. There remain no more vestiges of the isle of Antros, mentioned in ancient charts, unless it be, as certain geographers think, the isle on which the pharos of Cordovan has been constructed. The author does not accord with this opinion, and thinks that it has been covered by the ocean. Data are wanting to assign a place to the ancient *Domnotonus*, a spot inhabited by Theon, the friend of Antonius. Citizen Bergeron conjectures, that it was situated near to Macau, opposite to the mouth of the Dordogne. The position of the two towns, known in the ancient capitularies, under the names of *Mettillum* and *Devionmagus*, is liable to the same uncertainty, notwithstanding the sa-

gacity, which the writers who have spoken of ancient Medoc have manifested in their researches. The author thinks, with some reason, that the ancient Soulac was a dismemberment of the first of those two towns, and he founds his notion on an inscription which was still to be seen, before the revolution, on a steeple of the church of that town. Citizen Bergeron has not forgotten, in his researches, the Pharos of Cordouan; the etymology of the name which it bears, and the date of its foundation are successively the object of his conjectures. It appears that the local or site, on which the tower is built, made, formerly, part of the ancient Medoc. We find in the Commentaries of Vinet, that in the year 1575, the Pharos of Cordouan was only 2000 toises distant from the point of Medoc, and at this day it is two leagues distant. Citizen Bergeron describes this fine monument of architecture, and gives its exact dimensions, agreeably to his own measurement. The author terminates his memoir by some cursory remarks on the rapidity with which the waters of the ocean are invading the coasts of Medoc. "Of all the facts," says he, "which attest most evidently the still increasing progress of the lands, and the usurpations of the sea, none is more recent, more frightful and more remarkable than the destruction of the ancient Soulac, a very considerable burg, (market town). Many persons, who are still alive, saw it when entire, and the curate who officiated in the church only died in 1793.

Numberless experiments have been made on the combustion and detonation of various substances with oxymuriatic acids. Sometimes the acid itself, in a gaseous state, is resorted to; sometimes the oxymuriat of potash is employed, either simply mixed with the combustible matter, and subjected to a sudden and vigorous blow on an anvil, &c. or the mixture is thrown into sulphuric acid. A much smaller quantity of acid, however, than is generally used will answer the purpose, as appears from the experiments of Cit. ROBERT. This chemist merely touches the mixtures with a glass tube dipped in sulphuric acid, and has thus insured:

1. Three parts oxymuriat of potash, and one part sulphur.
2. One part sulphur, one part charcoal, and six parts of the salt.
3. Equal parts of antimony and the salt.
4. Equal parts of sulphurat of antimony and the salt.
5. Equal parts of arsenic and the salt.
6. Three parts of the salt, and one of sugar.
7. One part salt, and two parts gunpowder.
8. Pasties made with the salt, alcohol, and olive-oil.
9. Most of the metallic sulphurats, especially cinnabar and aurum musivum.
10. Several vegetable substances, such as the volatile oils, rosin, turpentine, gum copal and elemi, camphor, cotton, sawdust, and soap. Certain animal matters also are thus capable of inflammation, particularly the yolk of an egg, (we presume being previously boiled) wax, butter, fat, wool, and hair.

## LIST OF THE NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

✧ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

### AGRICULTURE AND GARDENING.

The Gardener's Remembrancer, by James M'Phail, Gardener to the Earl of Liverpool, No. I. 1s.

The Introductory and Explanatory Lecture, delivered at the Rooms of the Institution, February 8, preparatory to a Course of Theoretical and Practical Instructions in the Science of Agriculture, 3s. 6d.

### COMMERCIAL.

A Commercial Dictionary, containing the State of Mercantile Law, Practice, and Custom; preceded by an Essay on the Rise and Progress of Manufactures and Commerce in Great Britain: compiled by Joshua Mon-  
MONTHLY MAG. No. 98.

teshire, Author of Commercial Precedents, &c. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

Remarks on Currency and Commerce, by John Wheatly, Esq. 8vo. 6s. boards.

### DRAMA.

Hear both Sides, a new Comedy, performing at this Time with universal Applause at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, by Thomas Holcroft, 2s. 6d. Phillips.

Delays and Blanders, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, by Frederic Reynolds, Esq. 2s. 6d.

Barker's Complete List of Plays, from the Commencement of Theatrical Performances to 1803; to which is added, a Continuation  
Y of



of the Theatrical Remembrancer, shewing collectively each Author's Works.

#### EDUCATION.

Arithmetic adapted to different Classes of Learners, but more particularly to the Use of large Schools; arranged in a new Manner, by Robert Goodacre, Master of a Seminary at Nottingham, 6s.

A Guide to the French Language, especially devised for Persons who wish to study that Language without the Assistance of a Teacher, by J. J. P. Le Brethon, 8vo. 6s. boards.

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from descending; to sluices that are required to keep water out or in on either side; to the bottoms of buckets or barrels to draw water with, which, if constructed on this principle, would not require to be overturned before they can be filled; and, lastly, this principle may be applied to any purpose where power is required by the alternate action and re-action of resisting and non-resisting surfaces in fluids of any denomination, or to produce effects by the alternate action and re-action of such fluids against surfaces of that description.

MR. BENJAMIN DOUGLAS PERKINS (LEICESTER-SQUARE) for the ART of RELIEVING and CURING a Variety of ACHES, PAINS, and DISEASES in the ANIMAL BODY, by drawing over the Parts affected, or those contiguous thereto, in certain Directions, various pointed METALS, and COMPOUNDS of METALS, which, from the Affinity they have with the offending Matter, or from some other Cause, extract or draw out the same, and thus cure the Patient.

This invention or discovery, says Mr. Perkins, consists in applying the influence of metals as a remedy in many diseases of the human body. The metallic substances, which I employ for this purpose, are those which produce that action on the nerves and muscles of animals, known by the term Galvanism\*. Among these metals, none seem more efficacious than the combinations of copper, zinc, and a small proportion of gold—a precise quantity of each not necessary: also iron, united to a very small proportion of silver and platinum. These are constructed with points, and of such dimensions as convenience shall dic-

\* See p. 63 of this volume of the Monthly Magazine, and various other parts of the preceding volumes.

tate. They may either be formed with one point, or pointed at each end, or with two or more points. The instrument is then to be applied to those parts of the body which are affected with diseases, to draw them off on the skin to a considerable distance from the seat of the complaint towards the extremities. The diseases most readily cured by this metallic influence are rheumatism, gout, pleurisy, inflammation, &c. The part affected and the metal must be free from grease, before the operation commences—relief, in trifling cases, may be expected in fifteen or twenty minutes; but, in obstinate and long standing diseases, the operation must be repeated for several weeks, at the rate of two or three times a day.

*Observation.*—Whatever merit may belong to Mr. Perkins, as being the first person who applied the combinations of these metals to the cure of diseases, yet, as he has no claim to the original discovery of the Galvanic system, which had been known four or five years before his patent was enrolled, the public will naturally ask, why he should charge five guineas for a pair of tractors, the intrinsic value of which cannot probably be much more than a shilling.

If their influence be so extensive as Mr. Perkins would lead us to imagine, we regret the price is not more moderate, which would be beneficial to the public, and, at the same time, prevent those piracies, against which, in this particular case, we doubt whether he would have any legal redress.

**MR. MATTHEW MURRAY'S (LEEDS) for new combined STEAM-ENGINES for producing a CIRCULAR POWER, and for certain MACHINERY belonging to it, applicable to the DRAWING of COALS, ORES, and all other MINERALS, from MINES, and for SPINNING COTTON, FLAX, TOW, and WOOL, or for any PURPOSE requiring CIRCULAR POWER.**

The merits of this invention cannot be explained, without referring to the figures annexed to the specification; but, it may be observed, that the several parts of the engines do so combine and unite, as to form a perfect machine, without requiring any fixture of wood, or any other kind of framing than the ground it stands upon, and it is transferable, without being taken to pieces, the motion of the fly-wheel shaft giving circular power to any process or manufactory requiring circular motion,

or for irrigating land, or for various purposes of agriculture.

#### PATENT FOR FIRE-PLACES.

A patent has been taken out by CHARLES and RAPHAELLE PEALE, in America, for improvements in the common fire-place\*. These fire-places are made in the form and manner recommended by Count Rumford, with the addition of a sliding-mantle, and valve or damper. The valve is made of sheet-iron, and placed about ten or twelve inches above the opening of the fire-place, in the throat of the chimney, and fitted to shut close on the top of the brick work, which should be left flat. The sliding-mantle is made also of sheet-iron, and so contrived as, by means of pulleys and weights, to move freely behind the pilasters or frame, composing the frontispiece of the chimney.

The advantages of this fire place are, 1. that the fire may be kindled quickly; and, after it burns freely, the valve or damper being lowered, leaving only an opening sufficient to carry off the smoke, consequently but little heat can escape in the throat of the chimney. 2. If the chimney is subject to smoke, the sliding-mantle may be lowered to increase the draught. 3. The danger from fire is prevented; for, whatever fire is left in the place at night, with the valve close shut, and the sliding-mantle lowered to the hearth, will be smothered. A chimney on fire may, by the same means, be instantly extinguished†.

#### PATENT FOR CARRIAGES.

In Paris a patent has been obtained by M. TARIN, for an invention of machinery to be attached to carriages of every description to prevent them from breaking down. The advantages proposed by this invention are, 1. That it preserves in equilibrio, without the slightest shock, and stops in its course, however rapid, any carriage to which it is adapted, either if the axle-tree suddenly break, or if the nuts of the wheels should come off. 2. That it enables any carriage to continue its route to the place of its destination, even with a broken axle, or if the nuts be lost. 3. That it produces no additional weight, and is not even apparent.

\* See American Philosophical Transactions, vol. v. 1802.

† In a future number, we shall give an account of two new patents taken out in London for improvements in stoves.







in an earlier stage of the Reporter's public practice, was constantly obtruding upon his view, and awakening his solicitude and attention.

To what such an alteration of circumstances may be owing, cannot exactly be ascertained; but it is not impossible that it may, in part, originate from the recent state of the atmosphere in London.

Two very extraordinary and melancholy instances of absolute starvation have occurred during the last month: the

impoverished and emaciated victims seemed to be nearly insensible.

It is a favourable and unalterable decree of nature, that extreme wretchedness must, in no long time, terminate in death, derangement, or torpidity.

Sensation cannot be wounded, for any considerable period, without being altogether destroyed. It is a law which kindly limits the possible degree in the extension of human calamity.

J. RALD.

35, *Esq. Street, Red Lion Square,*  
Feb. 22. 1803.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In February, 1803.*

THE principal domestic occurrence of this month has been the trial and execution of COL. EDWARD MARCUS DESPARD and others, against whom a bill of indictment for High Treason was found by the Grand Jury, under a Special Commission, at the Sessions House in the Borough, on the 20th of February, as stated in the Monthly Magazine for last month.

On Saturday, the 5th of February, the Commissioners, Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, Judges Thomson, Le Blanc, Chambre, &c. went in procession, attended by the Sheriff of Surrey, his officers, &c. to the Court House, where the prisoners, Edward Marcus Despard, William Lander, Samuel Smith, John Macnamara, John Wood, Thomas Newman, James Sedgewick Wraxen, John Francis, Thomas Phillips, Thomas Broughton, and Daniel Tyn-dal, were put to the bar; and the indictment having been read over by Mr. Knapp, Clerk of the Arraignments, they were severally arraigned and pleaded—NOT GUILTY. Colonel Despard, upon being asked the usual question—"How will you be tried?"—said, he thought that matter had been already settled. Being, however, acquainted by his Solicitor of the term, he replied "By God and my Country." He then addressed the Court, saying, he hoped they would not impute the mistake he had made to any disrespect. Unaccustomed to attend Courts of Criminal Justice, and unacquainted with their forms of procedure, he thought it extraordinary that he should have been asked how he would be tried, which he understood was settled by the prosecutor. Lord Ellenborough assured him that the Court would put no unfavourable construction on his answer.

On Monday the 7th, the trial of Colonel Despard took place, when there appeared as Counsel for the Crown his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, Messrs. Garrow, Plumer, Silvester, Wood, and Abbot; and for the Prisoner Mr. Serjeant Best and Mr. Gurney.

The Jury being chosen, Mr. Abbot opened the pleadings, with a statement of the charges in the indictment. It consisted of three counts,

each containing eight overt acts committed—1. With the intention to compass and imagine the death of the King.—2. To restrain and imprison his person.—And 3. To dethrone him from the stile and title of the Imperial Crown of this realm.

The Attorney General then rose and addressed the Jury at great length and with much eloquence on the subject of the present prosecution. After some introductory remarks on the importance of this case, both to the prisoner and the public, he observed that the crime, if proved, called down the highest punishment of the law; while on the other hand its malignity, instead of making the charge operate to the disadvantage of the prisoner, or raising any prejudice against him, ought rather to raise a presumption in his favour, and confirm that grand principle of the English law, that every man is to be held innocent until proved guilty. Treason (said he) is a crime at which every feeling mind revolts, and which, above all others, rouses our indignation and abhorrence, on which accounts, and also to prevent any idea of the weight of Government being exerted oppressively against the subject, many cautions and guards had been placed round the trial of this crime; the accused was entitled to various privileges which were enjoyed in no other case of capital crimes. In the present case there were three counts in the indictment, charging the acts to have been done with three several intentions; first, in order to compass and imagine the death of the King; that count was law on the old statute of Edward III. The second and third counts were framed on acts recently passed, by which the intention (manifested by an overt act) to lay any restraint on the King's person, or depose him from his royal authority, is made a substantive act of Treason. These last acts were, in fact, explanatory of the former law, and wisely made to prevent any misconstruction or difficulty on these points. Of the overt acts in the indictment, four charge the seduction of his Majesty's troops, for the purpose of assassinating, imprisoning, and dethroning the King, and the remainder charge actual plans for the accomplishment of these purposes.

Mr. Attorney General then proceeded to state the facts, namely, that in the month of March last, a conspiracy was formed to overturn the Government, and an association established, of which two men, Francis and Wood, were very active members. They frequently attempted to seduce soldiers, and administered unlawful oaths to several, particularly two who would appear as witnesses, Windfor and Blades. That Windfor having become dissatisfied, gave notice of a conspiracy to a Mr. Bonus, and shewed him the copy of the oath, and this gentleman, who is an army agent, and belongs to the Transport Office, advised Windfor to continue a member of the association, that he might learn what persons of consequence were engaged in it. This association had meetings at different public houses, to which soldiers were invited, and every incitement held out to induce them to join in the most atrocious acts. The great blow was to be struck on the 16th of November, when it was understood the King was to meet Parliament. He was to be attacked, stopped, and destroyed as he went to the House of Lords. This plan was concerted at a meeting held at the Flying Horse, Newington, where the prisoner at the bar attended, and when some objection was made as to the difficulties, on account of the guards, the prisoner exclaimed, "if no one else will do it, I myself will; I have well weighed the matter, and my heart is callous." It would also appear, from the evidence, that the prisoner repeatedly attempted to seduce William Francis, and three times severally pressed him to take the unlawful oath. And that various other meetings were held, and treasonable consultations took place. Government, aware of their proceedings, at length had about thirty persons, of the lowest description, arrested while holding one of their meetings at the Oakley Arms, in Lambeth, and with these the prisoner at the bar. On some of the prisoners, and on the floor, were found copies of the oath—none of them indeed were found on Colonel Despard; but his then associating with and mixing with a set of men meditating a desperate treason to be executed the following week, was a convincing proof that he was a traitor, and party to the conspiracy.

The first witness proved the arrest of the persons at the Oakley Arms on the 16th of November, and that there were found in the room three printed papers, one on the floor, and the others on the persons of some of the individuals. These papers were as follow:—

"**CONSTITUTION**—The independence of Great Britain and Ireland—an equalization of civil, political, and religious rights—an ample provision for the heroes who shall fall in the contest—a liberal reward for distinguished merit. These are the objects for which we contend; and to obtain these objects, we swear to be united, in the awful presence of God!"

#### FORM OF THE OATH.

"I A. B. do voluntarily declare, that I will endeavour, to the utmost of my power, to obtain the objects of this union, namely, to recover those rights which the Supreme Being, in his infinite bounty, has given to all men: that neither hopes, fears, rewards, nor punishments,

shall ever induce me to give any information, directly or indirectly, concerning the business, or of any member of this or any similar Society. So help me God!"

Thomas Windfor swore to his having received printed papers from John Francis, which he shewed to Mr. Bonus (an Army Agent) who gave him his advice what to do, and he afterwards took the oath—he declared that the society was divided into different companies or divisions, and established for the purpose of overturning the present Government. He first saw Colonel Despard at the Flying Horse at Newington, whither he was conducted by Broughton, and when the conversation took place as to the attack on the King. Colonel Despard said it must be made on the day when his Majesty was going to the Parliament House; that he himself would make the attack, if he could get no assistance on the Middlesex side of the water; that he had weighed the matter well, and his heart was callous. Wood, one of the prisoners, said, that when the King was going to the House he would post himself as centry over the great gun in the Park, and would load it, and fire it at his Majesty's coach as he passed through the Park.

Mr. Bonus confirmed Windfor's testimony of his shewing him the papers, and his advice to him on the subject.

Thomas Blades, a soldier, swore to his having been present at a meeting at the Oakley Arms, where Colonel Despard was, and when there was a good deal of talk respecting the attack on the King. He acknowledged, on his cross-examination, his having been thrice tried for desertion, and his having been charged with stealing leather from his master.

William Francis, a soldier, swore that he was applied to by Colonel Despard in the month of September last, on Tower Hill, and also by John Wood and his brother, John Francis, to take an oath. Colonel Despard, after asking his principles about the attack on the Tower, which was to have taken place that day, said it was postponed, as he expected money and news from France; that there was a great assemblage of people near the Tower, who dispersed by the orders of Colonel Despard; that Colonel Despard afterwards pressed him twice to take the oath, which he refused, at a meeting at the Coach and Horses. At this meeting the soldiers drew their bayonets, and said they were ready to die in the cause. On his cross-examination he acknowledged a connection with one Cottes, charged with stealing watches.

John Emblin, watchmaker, gave evidence somewhat similar to that of Windfor, respecting the meeting at the Flying Horse, and the expressions made use of by Colonel Despard, and also of the conversation at the Oakley Arms, about loading the gun in the Park, and firing at the King.

The evidence for the prosecution being closed, Mr. Serjeant Bristle addressed the Jury in a speech replete with the most ingenious argument, and delivered with the most persuasive energy. He pressed on the Jury the caution necessary to be observed in weighing a case of this kind, not only as being the highest crime known in our law

law, but a crime in which the very Jury, as a part of the public, are themselves prosecutors; it is a crime against society, in which every member of that society must feel himself interested; and those who wisely framed the laws of treason, and allowed to the accused the privileges which these laws allow, have shown themselves sensible of this truth. If the facts charged in the indictment were true, they certainly amounted to High Treason; the only question for the consideration of the Jury was, whether they were made out by clear and satisfactory evidence, and whether the evidence brought forward was the best the nature of the thing would admit of. Treason cannot be made out by words, it must be by acts, deeds, or writings; this is the ancient principle of the law, and is particularly recognised by the 36 Geo. III. on which the indictment is framed. Parol testimony of the accused's declarations may certainly be received, but he cannot be convicted without concurrent proof by writings or deeds. In the present instance it is allowed that Colonel Despard was present at several meetings, but there is no legitimate proof that these meetings were held for treasonable purposes, still less that he was aware they were so. If he even did know the purposes of the meeting to be treasonable, he did no act for which he could be convicted of Treason. What were the acts to be done by this conspiracy, according to the witnesses—to take the Tower of London, without a single instrument of any kind in preparation; to destroy the King; attended by his guards, and in the midst of his subjects, for which purpose a private soldier was to place himself sentinel over a gun in St. James's Park, load that gun, and fire it at his Majesty as he was going to the Parliament House? Are such ridiculous and mad ideas as these to be believed, so as to criminate the prisoner, on the evidence of the witnesses who have been examined—on the evidence of accomplices? Certainly it is allowed to examine accomplices, and their testimony is entitled to credit where it explains a transaction which has been proved by other legal witnesses, but it ought not to be received till the crime has been made out by others. The only witnesses in this case, whose evidence affected the prisoner, were Windfor, Blades, Francis, and Emblin. These men conspired to charge Colonel Despard with a crime which belonged to themselves, and such testimony surely ought to have no weight without a single fact being otherwise proved, except that of his being merely present at the Oakley Arms on the 16th of November. The Lord Chief Justice had properly observed, that the more incredible a story was the stronger evidence it required. In this case were fourteen or fifteen men met in a common tap room, without a gun or a pike, or any other instrument but tobacco pipes, and whole exchequer amounted to 25s. 8d. Men of the lowest order of society, without mind or intelligence, to seize the King, the Bank, the Tower, the Members of both Houses of Parliament? Is it possible to believe, that Colonel Despard was mad enough to say, *I with my single hand will do it?* Who was the principal

witness? Windfor, who it had been said stated what he knew, from contrition. Was it contrition, after he had delivered the form of the oath to Mr. Bonus, that made him still frequent the meetings, and seduce others into his diabolical plans. It was the action of the evil spirit, when God permits to seduce mankind, afterwards to betray them. That he and his fellow witnesses had hatched a plot might be true, but the Jury would not easily believe that a man, such as Colonel Despard, a man of mind and discrimination, a man who, as a soldier, as a commander, had been placed in situations requiring the nicest calculations, and most mature judgment, should enter into such schemes, or rush into so wild a conspiracy. The Jury would hear the services he performed in company with a man whose name adds lustre to his country—Lord Nelson—services which entitled him not to the chains he now wears, but to the thanks of his King and country, and of the legislature of the colony preserved by his valour. Mr. Belt then went into a detail of the evidence for the prosecution, pointing out its glaring improbability, its contradictions, and particularly the situation and characters of the witnesses, as stated by themselves. He said he had an idea of contradicting their testimony by witnesses; he should, however, waive that, leaving to the Jury to judge of their evidence from itself. But he should call witnesses to the character of Colonel Despard, and after hearing the testimonials that would be given of his character, he trusted the Jury would as easily believe the stream would flow back to its source, as he would commit the crime of which he stood accused.

The first witness called for the prisoner was

**LORD NELSON.**—He said he became acquainted with the prisoner in the year 1779. He was then a Lieutenant in the Liverpool Blues, and his Lordship then commanded a man of war—they were on the Spanish main together—they served together—they were both together in the enemies trenches—they slept in the same tent, and he had an opportunity of knowing all his sentiments. He was a loyal man and a brave officer. If he had been asked his opinion of Colonel Despard, he would have said—"If he is still alive, he is an ornament to the British army." On cross-examination, his Lordship said, he had not seen him since the year 1780.

**Sir ALGERN CLARKE** said, he had known Colonel Despard for thirty years; he knew that he was much beloved by his brother officers, and the whole corps to which he belonged. While he was in the government of Jamaica, Colonel Despard was employed on the Spanish main. He always considered him as a loyal subject, and a zealous officer. On cross-examination, he said it was thirteen years since he had seen him. He never heard that he kept company with the common soldiers.

**Sir EVAN NAPIER** said, he had not known Colonel Despard since suspicion first fell upon him; he knew him officially upon his

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his return from Jamaica. He brought home with him such testimonies that it was impossible to doubt his character.

Mr. Gurney then addressed the jury for the prisoner, and Mr. Solicitor-general for the crown.

Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough then delivered a charge to the jury. He stated the nature of the crime charged in the indictment. He observed, on the remark of Mr. Serjeant Best, that words alone did not constitute treason, that certainly this was true, as the words were useless and inapplicable to any purpose that indicated a particular design; but words uttered with a design to persuade or incite others to commit treason were undoubtedly in themselves overt acts of treason. Another point that had been strongly urged was, that the jury ought not to attend to the evidence of accomplices; that an accomplice could be a witness as a proposition not to be denied; but certainly the evidence of accomplices was always to be received with great caution and consideration. In this case, some of the witnesses were, to a certain extent, sullied, but not all in an equal degree; and those who stood in the most unfavourable light might even deserve credit from the clearness and consistency of their own narration, and still more when they were confirmed by others, and by external circumstances. His Lordship then recapitulated the evidence, making remarks on it as he went along. Having finished, he observed, that it was admitted that the prisoner was at the places, meetings, and consultations mentioned in the indictment; and it was proved, that what there took place amounted to the crime of treason. Under these circumstances, if he was not a traitor, his Lordship did not know who was. The evidence shewed, that it was, principally on accomplices, and, in every crime of this nature, this must necessarily be the case, and their evidence was, in some points, confirmed by unimpaired witnesses, particularly the landlady of the Flying-horse, who had overheard part of the conversation. There were, in some of the evidence, a few slips, but almost all the material points were confirmed. For what purpose could a person, in the prisoner's rank and situation in life, associate with the others? If he was not a partaker in the conspiracy, which was proved and admitted did exist, for what purpose did he meet the conspirators, or attend their consultations? He had offered no evidence to shew that he endeavoured to dissuade the conspirators from their purpose; and it was for the jury to draw their inference on his being found there in such suspicious circumstances. With regard to the character given of the prisoner by Lord Nelson, General Clarke, and Sir Evan Nepean, certainly no man could have a better character than he, at one time, possessed; but the evidence of these honourable persons had no relation whatever to the latter part of the prisoner's life. Hav-

ing made these observations, he left the whole to the jury.

The jury having retired for about forty minutes, returned a verdict *guilty*, but most earnestly recommended the prisoner to mercy, on account of the high testimonials of his character, conduct, and public services.

On Wednesday, February 9, the other twelve prisoners were tried on the same indictment, and the same chain of evidence was produced. The jury found J. Wood, T. Broughton, J. Francis, T. Newman, D. Tyndal, J. S. Wrattan, W. Lander, A. Graham, and J. Macnamara, *guilty*; T. Phillips and S. Smith *not guilty*. The charge against J. Doyle was abandoned in the course of the trial. Lander, Tyndal, and Newman were most earnestly recommended to mercy.

Colonel Despard being then put to the bar along with the other convicts, Lord Ellenborough, after a solemn admonition, passed sentence on them, as in cases of high treason, namely, to be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck, but not till they be dead, but be taken down alive, and their heads severed from their bodies, their bowels to be taken out, &c.

During the whole of the trials, the behaviour of the prisoners was becoming and firm. As to Colonel Despard, in particular, from the time of his commitment, during his long trial (of eighteen hours) and till the very moment of his death, he not only never betrayed the least fear or agitation, but preserved his equanimity and cheerfulness. He never desisted from his usual studies, which were those of philosophy and science. In his daily interviews with Mrs. Despard, who likewise behaved with heroic fortitude, their conversation was in their usual style of liveliness. He most solemnly and repeatedly declared, that the principal matters sworn against him were totally false; that he never attempted to seduce any soldier or other person; that he never offered to administer an unlawful oath to Francis, or to any other person whatever—was never present when any such oath was administered; that he did not make use of the expressions sworn to, namely, that the King must die; his heart was callous; that he would himself attack the King, &c. and, lastly, that, so far from being the leader of a conspiracy, his great view in attending any meeting (and he attended just four) was to repress the violence of the soldiers in particular. He had little expectation from the recommendation to mercy, but, in justice to himself, he presented a petition to the King, a copy of which he sent to Lord Nelson, who interested himself much in his behalf, but without effect. During his confinement, the chaplain of the prison waited on him repeatedly, offering his spiritual aid, which was, however, always positively, but politely, declined.

On

On one of these occasions, indeed, when he thought the clergyman was rather importunately pressing his services, he observed, pointing to his fetters, "You see my body is sufficiently shackled, and you would fuddle my mind too."

From the period of the trial till his execution Colonel Despard employed a considerable portion of his time in drawing up and preparing notes for a statement of his case to the public, which we understand is now in the press, and will be immediately published, accompanied with a great number of documents and testimonials of his character and services.

On Saturday, February 19, a warrant was issued for the execution, on the Monday following, of E. M. Despard, T. Broughton, J. Francis, A. Graham, J. Macnamara, J. Wood, and J. S. Wratten; and a respite, during pleasure, for the other three, Newman, Tyndal and Lander. As soon as the warrant was received by Mr. Ives, the keeper of the prison, who communicated it to the prisoners, all of whom received it with fortitude and resignation, Colonel Despard observed that the time was short, but that he was fully prepared. Mrs. Despard maintained her fortitude to the last: when she took her final leave of him, on the Sunday afternoon, though it was tender and affectionate, yet it was firm, on both sides. The clergyman, Mr. Winkworth, again offered his services, but they were declined politely and with thanks—he said his religion was within his own breast. The night before the execution he slept from three till half past four, the remainder he passed principally in walking about the room where he was confined.

Early on Monday morning bodies of the military were stationed around the prison and neighbourhood; the cavalry patrolling the roads from the Obelisk to the Elephant and Castle, and down the Borough road, and the populace assembled in great multitudes before the prison and in the dyer's grounds adjoining.

At seven o'clock Broughton, Francis, Graham, Wood and Wratten attended service in the chapel. Despard remained in his room, as did also Macnamara, in prayer with a Catholic priest. The chaplain, for some time, refused to administer the sacrament to Francis, because he persisted in refusing to acknowledge himself guilty of any crime. At length Francis said, "I admit I have done wrong in attending these meetings." Before the service was over Macnamara and Colonel Despard were brought out, and had their irons knocked off and their arms bound, which was, in like manner, done to the rest on their coming out of chapel. Macnamara and Graham were the first put on the hurdle and drawn to the staircase which leads to the scaffold erected on the top of the prison-gate, preceded by the sheriff, the clergyman and the keeper; and followed by the executioner

with a drawn sword. The hurdle then returned and brought Wratten and Broughton, then Wood and Francis, and lastly Colonel Despard by himself. As they ascended the scaffold the ropes were fastened round their necks, and all of them behaved with much composure. The Colonel ascended the scaffold with the greatest firmness, his countenance never manifesting the smallest change. He looked down at the multitude with perfect calmness, observing to Francis, who stood by him, that there was a vast crowd; then, looking up to the sky, he added, with the greatest *nonchalance*, "It is very cold; I believe we shall have some rain."

The ceremony of fastening the prisoners being finished, Colonel Despard advanced as near as he could to the front of the scaffold, and in a distinct, energetic, firm, and manly manner addressed the people as follows:

"Fellow citizens, I come here, as you see, after having served my country, faithfully, honourably, and usefully served it, for thirty years and upwards, to suffer death upon a scaffold, for a crime of which I protest I am not guilty. I solemnly declare that I am no more guilty of it than any of you who may be now hearing me.—But, though his Majesty's ministers know as well as I do, that I am not guilty, yet they avail themselves of a legal pretext to destroy a man, because he has been a friend to truth, to liberty, and to justice—because he has been a friend to the poor, and the oppressed. But, citizens, I hope and trust, notwithstanding my fate, and the fate of those, who, no doubt, will soon follow me, that the principles of freedom, of humanity, and of justice will finally triumph over falsehood, tyranny, and delusion, and every principle hostile to the interests of the human race. And now, having said this, I have little more to add, except, to wish you all health, happiness, and freedom, which I have endeavoured, as far as was in my power, to procure for you and for mankind in general."

This speech was received by the people with great attention, except being occasionally interrupted by loud huzzas.

At seven minutes before nine the platform dropped.

Colonel Despard had not one struggle: twice he opened and clenched his hands together convulsively; he stirred no more.

Macnamara, Graham, Wood and Wratten, were motionless after a few struggles.

Broughton and Francis struggled violently for some moments after all the rest were without motion. The executioner pulled their legs to put an end to their pain more speedily.

After hanging about half an hour, till they were quite dead, they were cut down. Colonel Despard was first cut down, his body placed upon some saw-dust, and his head on a block. After his coat had been taken off, his head was severed from his body by persons engaged on purpose to perform the ceremony.

ceremony. The executioner then took his head by the hair, and carrying it to the edge of the parapet, on the right hand, held it up to the view of the populace, and exclaimed, "This is the head of a traitor—Edward Marcus Despard."

The Colonel's body was now put into the shell that had been prepared for it.

The other prisoners were then cut down, their heads severed from their bodies, and exhibited to the populace, with the exclamation of "This is the head of another traitor."

The bodies were then put into their different shells, and delivered to their friends for interment.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

IN addition to the extensive improvements now carrying on in the metropolis, it is stated that a plan is in agitation for a new entrance from the north, by a street sixty feet wide, to proceed from Holborn, through the gardens belonging to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, to communicate with John-street, Doughty-street, and through the new square intended to be built on the east side of the Foundling Hospital, to extend to Battle Bridge; by which the present narrow and dirty entrance through Gray's Inn-lane will be avoided, and a direct and commodious entrance into the city from the grand squares and streets now building on the north side will be obtained. The street through Gray's Inn-gardens is only to have houses built on the west side, opposite to which is to be a low wall, with iron railings. It is supposed, that by this improvement the Society of Gray's Inn will net about 2,000*l.* per annum for ground rents.

A very serious accident has lately taken place in the Paddington Canal, which, till reparation can be made, has entirely put an end to the navigation. It appears, that the cylinders which run under the canal, constructed for the purpose of carrying off the land waters, have burst, owing to the sudden frost, and let out nearly all the water in the canal, from its commencement at Paddington to the fourth bridge. There does not remain more than six inches of water for near two miles; which exhibits, or lately did, a sheet of ice perfectly clear and transparent. This accident will be attended with much inconvenience and expence to the proprietors of this useful and laudable undertaking, as the whole bed of the canal, where the accident has taken place, must be relaid.

Early on Thursday morning, February 3, a dreadful fire broke out at the house and offices of Mr. Hamilton, printer, in Falcon-court, Fleet-street, by which the whole of the premises were destroyed, and several adjoining houses much damaged. The property consumed is estimated at 11,000*l.* and an insurance was effected to the amount of 3,000*l.* only. Fortunately no lives were lost, but

the fire was not completely subdued till Saturday.—It is supposed, that this unfortunate conflagration arose from the carelessness of one of the boys employed about the premises.

### MARRIED.

Mr. Green, of the Strand, to Miss H. Forster, daughter of R. Forster, esq. of Turnham Green.

J. Kölla, esq. of Bermond, in Surrey, to Miss Barnett, of Harley.

Capt. Howard Elphinstone, of the corps of Engineers, to Miss Warburton.

At Edmonton, J. Sherwood, esq. of Battersea, to Mrs. M. How.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Major General Gent, to Miss T. French.

Also the Rev. Dr. Price, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to Miss Pepys, of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

At Deptford, T. Nunn, esq. of Red-cross-street, Cripplegate, to Miss Nicholson, second daughter of the late R. Nicholson, esq. of Loampit Hill, Kent.

### DIED.

At Knightbridge, Mrs. Thompson, relict of W. Thompson, esq. of Humbleton, Yorkshire.

Mrs. Drewar, of Clapham Common.

In Grosvenor-place, Mrs. Long, aunt to the present Sir James Tylney Long, bart.

Mrs. Norris, wife of Mr. J. Norris, wine-merchant, of Bury-place, Bloomsbury.

Mrs. H. Oates, widow of the late Dr. Oates, of Dartmouth-street, Westminster.

In his 65th year, J. Morrison, esq. many years deputy-master of the Mint.

Mrs. Pinero, wife of M. Pinero, esq. of Charles-street, Cavendish-square.

In Walcot-place, Lambeth, aged 83, Mrs. C. Kappen.

Mr. J. Usher, druggist, Cannon-street.

In Fimlico, Mr. Armstrong, carpenter to the board of works.

Mrs. Ward, mother to Mrs. Roberts, wife of the Rev. Dr. Roberts, fur-maker of St. Paul's-school.

Mrs. Lloyd, late of Lamb's Conduit-street. In her 49th year, Mrs. P. Wale, wife of

Mr.

Mr. Weale, upholsterer, of Edward-street, Portman-square.

C. Newman, *esq.* of Kings-street, Golden-square.

In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, aged 76, Mrs. Hyde, mother of Colonel Hyde.

At Pentonville, Mrs. Perrell, of Cheap-side.

In Bedford-street, Bedford-row, in his 60th year, Mr. J. Good.

In his 74th year, at his apartments in the British Museum, the Rev. R. Pennock, rector of Abinger, in Surrey, and of St. John's, Bermoadley.

At Kennington, aged 50, Mr. S. Linging.

At Dorking, in Surrey, in her 65th year, Mrs. Franks.

Mr. J. Wyber, druggist, in Cannon-street.

Mrs. Stewart, wife of J. Stewart, *esq.* of Somerset place.

At Hadley Green, Mrs. Fatio, wife of J. D. Fatio, *esq.*

W. Clay, *esq.* of Upper Holloway.

Mrs. Schwenck, wife of J. A. Schwenck, *esq.* of Vauxhall Walk.

In Manchester-square, Sir Henry Lambert, bart.

Lady Clayton, widow of the late Sir Robert Clayton, bart. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

In his 63d year, T. Little, *esq.* Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Mr. Joyce, widow of the late Major Joyce.

Mrs. Galliers, of Paradise-row, Lambeth.

At his brother's house in Harley-street, C. Baines, *esq.*

J. Vaughan, *esq.* late a banker in Cornhill.

Mr. J. Augustin Streit, of Doyley's warehouse in the Strand.

Mr. Cassidine, near thirty years waiter at the Shakespeare Tavern, Covent Garden.

At Kennington, aged 65, S. C. Lloyd, *esq.*

Aged 66, Mr. T. Lonsdale, of King-street, Covent Garden.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Moyle, widow of the late H. Moyle, *esq.*

In Walworth, W. Hunby, *esq.*

In his 58th year, Mr. R. Harper, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

Of a paralytic-stroke, Mrs. Figue, of Southampton-street, Strand.

Lieut. Col. Frederic Manners, of the 96th regiment.

In her 20th year, Miss Robin, of the Piazza, Covent Garden.

Mrs. Roberts, of Gloucester-street, Queen-square.

At Layton, in his 63d year, T. Oliver, *esq.*

In Percy-street, Bedford-square, J. M...

*esq.* one of the principal examiners in the Court of Chancery.

J. Oxford, *esq.* of the Custom-house.

At Vauxhall Terrace, in his 30th year, MONTHLY MAG. No. 98.

Wife of the mouth of October, 1780, he was a resident member of Queen's College, Oxford.

At this period, his first literary productions were fixed on English

which he had caught an enthusiasm from his last master. But even

At Lambeth, yielded to his propensity for At Ilford, M...

At Blompton, his performance on the violin of his time, and he in the royal oary.

In his 77th year, J. Allen, *esq.* of Garden.

At Hatfield, Herts, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. James Mimer, many years serjeant at arms to the King, and twenty-three years head cook to the Marquis.

Found dead in his apartments in Somerset-house, aged 64, Mr. Charles Twiss, of the Navy Pay Office. He had shot himself through the head, and the pistol was lying near him.

Dropped down, and died instantly, in the Borough, on his return from the Court of Requests, in Southwark, of which he had been many years the senior officer, Mr. Thomas.

Also Mr. Talley, who had been attending at the Sessions-house in Horsefonger-lane, Southwark; in going home he was seized with a fit in King's-fields, and, although every means were used to recover him, he expired in less than an hour.

At his house in Austin-friars, in his 61st year, Edward Vaux, *esq.* merchant and underwriter. He was possessed of a quick discernment, solid judgment, and suavity of manners; he had a copious and admirable flow of words; and was no less distinguished for the correctness and felicity of his diction than by the celerity of his writing. At the social board he was brilliant and vivacious; often eliciting luminous effusions from modest and diffident merit. With an happy versatility he could turn from "grave to gay, from lively to severe." To his friends he shewed himself friendly: he waited not the solicitations of the unfortunate, for he anticipated and admitted their plea; and "his pity gave ere charity began." He practised the Christian virtues, and evinced the purity of his faith by his works.

In Red Cross-street, aged about 66, Thomas Symonds, *esq.* many years a partner in a respectable brewery. In 1792, he was elected one of the common council for the ward of Cripplegate Without, of which, for the last year, he was deputy. He possessed strong natural abilities, and was much respected as a kind, companionable friend, and an useful member of the Corporation. His disorder, which, for the last fourteen months, baffled the skill of several eminent medical advisers, is believed to have been a dropsy in the chest.



ceremony. The executioner then took <sup>an</sup> head by the hair, and carrying it to the <sup>the</sup> of the parapet, on the right hand, he <sup>imagined,</sup> to the view of the populace, and ex <sup>in that</sup> "This is the head of a traitor <sup>his accurate</sup> Marcus Despard."

The Colonel's body was no <sup>al biography,</sup> shell that had been prepared <sup>of living chroni-</sup>

of the last seventy <sup>his distinguished by cha-</sup> few more worthy of regard; since <sup>he was</sup> few have retired from this busy scene, so generally revered for his scrupulous integrity, foavity of disposition, and the zealous discharge of religious and moral duties. A conspicuous instance of his benevolence was exhibited in the protection he gave to the family of an old shipmate and faithful servant, who departed before him. They were brought up under his care, and became his only domestics; and, throughout the period of their former service, as well as during his long and tedious illness, served him with all the affection and gratitude due to such meritorious generosity.

A short time since, near Brompton, died *Mrs. Applebee*, wife of Mr. Applebee, late of Putney-school. The case of this unfortunate person was truly deplorable. Mr. Applebee having some time ago absented himself from his school, to avoid, as it is supposed, the importunity of creditors; his wife and six children were soon after obliged to quit their home, in consequence of an execution; and, being destitute of every means of subsistence, took refuge in a public-house, in the neighbourhood of Chelsea. Here Mrs. Applebee, overwhelmed with calamities, was seized with a severe illness; a physician was called in, and every aid afforded her; but a very few days terminated her griefs and her life. The cause of her helpless children, left almost without a single friend, has been liberally taken up by the committee of the Society of school-masters. One or two they have already placed out; and they hope, with the assistance of a liberal public, to be able to superintend the education of the younger branches, and afterwards to see them placed into such situations as circumstances will permit.

In Red-cross-street, Cripplegate, *Mrs. Margaret Towers*, on the 21<sup>st</sup> ult. after an illness of a few days, produced by a few minutes' exposure to the weather, and by the severity of the cold. As she was eminent for moral worth; and was the widow of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Towers, a man in no ordinary degree distinguished for his amiable qualities, his disinterestedness, his integrity, and his courage, for his productions in literature, and his exertions in the cause of liberty; it will scarcely be judged improper to enter with some degree of minuteness into some of the features of her character. Extensive was the sphere of Dr. Towers's activity, as well as that of his connections; but she was not her-

self accustomed to move either in a wide or a brilliant circle. The path, however, which she did tread, she trod firmly and well. Dazzling is the character of the poets, of the heroine, of the female philosopher; a broad, a steady, and a salutary lustre it may also diffuse; but such examples suit not the imitation of ordinary powers and general circumstances. Let a survey be taken of the average number of the accounts of the dead; and it will be found, that too much respect is paid not only to the glitter of external circumstances, but to extent of acquaintance; and not only to extent of acquaintance, but to ornamental accomplishments; and not only to ornamental accomplishments, but to intellectual attainments; and that mere eminence in moral worth, the most eligible and the most elevated of all distinctions, if unaccompanied by the splendour of talents, of circumstances, or of attainments, has rarely been crowned with a merited wreath of applause. Those, who enjoyed the pleasure of the friendship of Mrs. Towers, will readily acknowledge the fidelity of the present portrait; though it is sketched by the rapid pencil of an afflicted son. It is at once the tribute of affection, the debt of gratitude, the offspring of truth—Possessing a sound judgment, a quick apprehension, a retentive memory, Mrs. Towers had all the mental qualities, which are requisite for the correct discharge of the domestic duties. Of one of the great secrets of human happiness, of one of the primary means of retaining that sensibility which is too often confined to the spring and summer of life, she maintained full possession: a numerous acquaintance she shunned and disliked: the friendship of a few she steadily cultivated, and fondly cherished. An enemy of artifice, a lover of truth, cheerful, lively, respectful without ceremony, and attentive without servility, she was by them sincerely and warmly beloved; and her loss was deeply felt. Her mind was pure: her wishes were moderate. With respect to diet, she was abstemious; with respect to dress, unostentatious. In the love of amusement, she was temperate and discriminating. In the virtues of perseverance and diligence, she had perhaps no superior. With the habits of frugality she combined the spirit of generosity; and she was, in truth, one of the very few individuals, who have scarcely a sufficient portion of self-love. By that fortitude, which she displayed on the pillow of illness and of death, she was characterized through life. In devotion she was fervent: to religion her attachment was ardent and unalterable. Her mind was illustrated by her countenance. Interesting from the colour in her cheeks, from the quick movement of her dark eyes, and from the expression, as well as general regularity, of her features; it was, when she was in company, very frequently (perhaps I might say,

say, usually) lighted up by a smile, which, at the same time that it betrayed no vacancy of thought, no want of activity, indicated contentment and benignity. In the sorrows and the joys of those, whom friendship had endeared to her, her heart deeply participated. In the dawn of existence she was gratified by the society and instruction of the old: in the evening of her days, she contemplated with interest and a vivid satisfaction the gaiety and the amusements of the young. Moroseness and lowness of spirits, though often the attendants are not the natural concomitants of advanced years, but are commonly the result of mismanagement, of unseasonable pursuits, and of intemperate desires. Upon her, indeed, time, frequently as he had visited her with the pains and the confinement of disease, and material as was the alteration which he had inevitably produced in her, had scarcely exerted what may be entitled his icy influence. Often did she move with the agility of a young woman. She talked with vivacity, she loved with ardor, and she pursued the objects to which she thought it her duty to attend with a juvenile eagerness. Then it is, that a protracted life is truly desirable, when, as in her case, conscience is tranquil, and self-recollection is pleasurable; when the limbs are actively active, and the animal spirits flow freely and copiously. A solicitude to perform the whole of her duty, an animated and indelible gratitude for any favours received, an anxiety to give satisfaction or to communicate happiness to others, and an habitual willingness to sacrifice her own personal ease and gratification, in order to add to the enjoyment, or to promote the advantage of her relatives or her friends, were prominent features in her character. As a friend, she was steady, faithful, alert; as a daughter, kind, dutiful, attentive; as a sister, remarkable for the brightness and constancy of her love; as a wife, unwearied in her attentions and unshaken in her regard; as a mother, unfurpassed in the assiduity of her cares and in affectionate tenderness.

In his 41st year, the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire. This gentleman was son of the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, rector of Hartthorn, on the borders of Derbyshire, and almost adjoining Ashby de la Zouch, in this county. He was born in the year 1762, at or near Stone, in Staffordshire; in the neighbourhood of which town, his mother inherited a small landed estate, which descended to this her only child. He was educated at the school of Repton, near Hartthorn, first under the Rev. Dr. Prior, and latterly under his successor, the Rev. William Bagshaw Stevens, an ingenious poet and scholar, who died in 1800. From this accomplished man, for whom he retained an unabated friendship till death, he early imbibed a warm love of literature. At the

close of the month of October, 1780, he became a resident member of Queen's College, in Cambridge. At this period, his first literary predilections were fixed on English poetry, of which he had caught an enthusiastic fondness from his last master. But even this partially yielded to his propensity for music; in which his performance on the violin, occupied a large portion of his time, and he had already attained considerable excellence. In due time he took his degree of B. A. was elected to a fellowship, and went into orders. In this progress, it would have been strange if any impediments had occurred; his unimpeachable morals, his good temper, his freedom from all envy, malice, intrigue, and guile, his philanthropy and fondness for society, were qualities not likely to raise enemies, or clog his way with opposition. Not long afterwards, the intimacy, which, for almost half a century, had subsisted between his father and his neighbour, Sir Robert Burdett, of Foremark, in which hospitable mansion the son had passed many of his early days, induced him to undertake the superintending care of the present Sir Francis, then lately released from Westminster School; at his father's villa at Ealing. With this pupil, he made a tour to the Highlands of Scotland in the autumn of 1787, of which he kept a diary. This diary, originally composed merely for private amusement, he afterwards inconsiderately published; and thus, it must be confessed, made his first appearance as an author with some disadvantage; luckily, however, the publication was anonymous. In the following year, he made a tour to the West of England, of which he published a more laboured account, with his name. The book was well received; and, though the style is not simple and easy, (an attainment which indeed the author never reached) yet it already exhibited no small improvement, and discovered a dawning attention to the history of families and property, to which his industrious researches were afterwards directed with considerable success.—In 1789, about the time of the publication of his Tour, he obtained admission to the reading-room of the British Museum. His account of the vast stores of topographical and genealogical materials deposited there, fired the imagination of one of his friends, who resided in London, and with whom he passed much of his time. To this connection may be ascribed the origin of a periodical publication, entitled "The Topographer," which commenced in the spring of 1789. The plan was hazy; the materials were indigested. He who is gone, ought not to share in the blame of this. His coadjutor was inconsiderate and impetuous; he sought for something to engage his mind, and he did not give himself time to anticipate the languor and avocations which followed. The work was carried on for more than two years dur-

ring which some useful materials towards the Topographical History of the Kingdom were unquestionably communicated. Amongst other researches, Mr Shaw spent part of the summer of 1790 in Suffex, where he visited many parishes, and collected a large store of church notes, of which only a small number was exhausted when the work closed. In these perambulations, his own faithful and constantly exercised pencil, enabled him to be doubly useful.—In the summer of 1791, Mr. Shaw retired to his father's house at Hartthorn. Here, still amusing himself with topographical researches, he soon afterwards, during his frequent visits into Staffordshire, conceived the idea of undertaking the History of that County. The scheme at first appeared bold even to his friends; and no one trembled more for his success than his old coadjutor on similar topics. He persevered, however; his mild and inoffensive manners procured attention to the assistance he asked; his acquaintance every day enlarged, and his materials accumulated. Instead of confining himself merely to the dry investigations of antiquarian lore, he conciliated attention to every thing which the title of his work could comprehend, by details on natural history, agriculture, scenery, manufactures, and arts, all which excited his curiosity, and flattered the various turns of those by whom the acquisition of his materials was facilitated.—At length, by his assiduous enquiries he discovered and obtained the vast treasure of MSS. written and collected by Dr. Wilkes for a similar undertaking; which had long been supposed to have been lost, and of which some malicious attempts were made, by the assertion of wilful falsehoods, to stifle his pursuit. From the moment of this acquisition, his success became certain; the expectation of the county rapidly increased; and he received countenance and assistance from every quarter. He had already made a great variety of drawings of mansions, churches, monuments, and antiquities; and many of these were engraved at the expence of the owners, some of which have since enriched the part already published; and a large proportion still remain with his unpublished materials. He employed four years in augmenting and digesting his collections; and, about 1796, began to print the first volume, which was laid before the public in August 1798. It will not be partiality to assert, that it answered and exceeded the expectations which it had raised. It is in truth a rich and splendid volume. The typography, the number and variety of engravings, the luminous and well-laboured genealogical tables, the inexhaustible notices of the past, drawn from the buried treasures of time, intermixed with modern facts and descriptions of more general attractions, render the work highly va-

luable, and will secure the reputation of the compiler; they excite, indeed, astonishment at his patient and unwearied industry. To such a work, it is not a minute and captious criticism on detached parts that can do justice: It is a survey of the extent and variety of the whole, and though the author had no pretensions to splendour of talent, nor indeed exhibited, either in conversation, or by the style of composition, the powers which he possessed, his work certainly exhibits merit, which could not have been the feature of a common mind.—In 1801 he published the first part of his second volume, which was in all respects equal to the former. He had now succeeded his father, who died at the close of 1799, in the living of Hartthorn, a village rendered remarkable as the birth-place of the celebrated Dean Stanhope, whose father enjoyed this preferment. Here he spent the summer, and found some relaxation from his severe studies, in improving his house and garden. But his enjoyments were not uninterrupted. A bilious habit rendered him perpetually subject to slow fevers. The fatigue of exercise in a burning sun now brought on a more fierce attack. He apparently recovered, however, and returned to London in the winter of 1801, and went on with his work. But it was soon perceived, that his constitution had received an alarming shock. Early in the spring he found himself unfit for his usual occupations. A new attack of a dreadful fever ensued; but from this too he was at length restored. All application to books was now prohibited; and in June or July it was deemed advisable for him to pay a visit to the Kentish coast, attended by his only relation, an affectionate half-sister, the daughter of his father by a second wife. They went first to Ramsgate, and thence removed to the more quiet seclusion of Sandgate, near Hythe. Here he passed the Autumn, and was so well that he joined some friends in a few days expedition to the opposite coast, and visited Boulogne. Towards the end of October, his disorder suddenly returned with more violence than before. After a struggle of ten days, it was deemed right to remove him to London for better advice, where he died soon after his arrival, lamented by all who knew him, and leaving a chasm in the department of literature which he had embraced, not easy to be supplied. His vast treasures of MSS. drawings, and engraved plates, remain; and it is hoped and expected that some qualified person will be found to continue his valuable work.

[*Account of the late Dr. Long, whose death was announced in our last Number.*—This gentleman, as before observed, was a very eccentric character, and among other of his peculiarities, was remarkably fond of what is called a good joke. The Doctor, however,

was once fairly outwitted in his own way. Within the last three years of his life, he had occasion for a new wig; the perriwig-maker was accordingly sent for, who immediately set about the measurement of that part which was to be fitted, viz. the caput or head. "Good Mr. Tenjar," said the Doctor, "I would have you to add a few inches to your gage, and be sure you go over the premises with care—for you must know, Sir, that I've a long head." "Aye, Doctor," replied the Barber, and a thick one too!" The gentleman of whom this anecdote is related, not only took the rebuff with as much good humour as it was given, but was so charmed with the smartness and point of the unexpected repartee, that he put his hand in his pocket, and gave the Barber half a crown. !]

[*Further particulars relative to the late Rev. Mr. Walker, of Seathwaite, near Broughton, Lancashire.*—It appears, that the late W. Penny, esq. of Penny Bridge, presented him to the perpetual curacy of Seathwaite, when it was no more than 8l. a year; that Mr. Walker married early in life, and brought up more than ten children, besides several that died in infancy. This 8l. a year, and teaching a village school, in one of the most retired places in the north of England, which probably never brought him in more than another eight, was apparently all he had to live upon. It is impossible that with such a pittance, without a patrimony, he could support an increasing family. He had of course many other helps. He was steward of the court for his patron, Mr. Penny; and, no doubt, received many perquisites in a copyhold manor, which consists of small inheritances. He made wills, bonds, conveyances, surrenders, and every thing of the kind; and, in short, was the only lawyer in the neighbourhood. He more than educated his children; he trained them up to habits of industry, and gave them a living example of it in his own character. To his scholars he did the same; for at the very time he taught them to read and write, he was spinning in the chancel, which was his school. It will not surprise our readers very much when they learn, that this clergyman was not only a spinner, but a publican (or, rather, his daughter, in whose name, to save appearances, the licence was granted;) and by this calling, probably he did more good than was able to do by precept. No late hours, no rippling, no immorality, or indecency of any kind, would he suffer; though in a mild and gentle way, he would exert his authority when he pleased. By persevering in this plan, when there was not another public-house of a contrary description to counteract his benevolent designs, he had it in his power, with few exceptions, to train up the rising generation of his district in religion and vir-

tue. Village ale-houses, for the most part, are great impediments to the well meant endeavours of a conscientious clergyman, which cannot have their proper effect so long as the former continue, as they almost universally do, under little or no regulations.—Mr. Walker, though strict and rigid in some cases, yet was naturally of a liberal turn of mind, and had no morose objection to allow of the innocent pleasures of youth, as will appear from the following circumstance. In some places of the north of England, they have their plum fairs, cherry fairs, sugar and water Sundays, or some other annual meeting, which evidently have the same origin as the wakes or feasts in the Midland counties, viz. the dedication of churches to some saint. On the Sunday, when the young people met at Seathwaite, to partake of fruit, cakes, and ale, as usual, Mr. Walker's first care, when the bell rung, was to clear the house, and conduct them all to the chapel. After a suitable discourse, they all returned to their mirth, when he condescended to be their waiter; and "Coming, coming, Sir," with his band yet on, was the echo to their call. Perhaps it was not in his power to prevent irregularities at all times in his house; but, from the singular respect every one had to his general character, he was enabled to do what others could not. It is not easy to conceive what profits could arise to one situated in such a sequestered vale (who was hospitable and generous in the extreme) by selling ale; one that many times would take nothing from either friends or strangers. Multitudes have been benefited by his bounty, and the writer of this account, among the number. The first time he called at Mr. Walker's house, with his patron's compliments, (though totally unknown to him) there appeared benignity and gratitude inexpressible in the worthy minister's countenance; and, eat and drink what you would, there was nothing to pay. His living did not long rest at 8l. a year, but gradually increased; and principally from the following cause. A party of gentlemen from London, long before it was fashionable to visit the Lakes, accidentally stumbled upon Mr. Walker's house for refreshment. Here they found, to their astonishment, plenty of good homely fare, and a cup of excellent ale; their host also a sensible and agreeable companion, surrounded by a host of children, all so neat, so industrious, and happy, that, after their return to town, they raised (oftner than once) soul by subscription, which commanded another soul from queen Anne's Bounty. The income of this, when laid out in land, together with what fell by the lot at different times, and the original 8l. made the living at last worth about 60l. a year.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.**Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The committee of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, have just purchased of the Executors of the late Dr. Garnett, his very valuable and extensive apparatus for the purposes of the new institution. Amongst a number of presents lately made to the society, is the splendid edition of the whole works of Erasmus, in 10 volumes folio, presented by the president, Sir J. E. Swinburne, bart.

*Married.*] At Cornhill, North Durham, R. Compton, esq. of Learmouth, Northumberland, to Miss I. Darling.

At Houston, Mr. Thompson, of Woodfootfield, to Miss Monteith.

At Bishop Wearmouth, Mr. William Spence, coal-fitter, to Miss Mowbray, of Hart Warren, near Hartlepool.

Mr. Herriott, surgeon, of Belford, to Miss Selby, of Berwick, daughter of Capt. Selby, of the royal navy, who in the American war, was wrecked, and perished with all his crew, on the coast of North America.

Mr. Davison, druggist, of Alnwick, to Miss Winship, of Gosforth Barr.

At Sunderland, Mr. G. Taylor, shipowner, to Mrs. Young, ink-keeper.

At Newcastle, Lieut. D Atkinson, of the royal navy, to Miss M. Chriflop.—Mr. Rawling, plumber, to Miss Straker.

At South Shields, Mr. W. Heppel, agent at Wall's End Colliery, to Miss Blake, milliner, of North Shields.

At Durham, Mr. Nelson, of the royal navy, to Miss Nelson, sister of Mr. J. Nelson, butcher.

At Monk Wearmouth, Mr. G. Nesbitt, watchmaker, in Sunderland, to Miss M. Ivin.

At Leisburj, J. Hardman, M D. of Edinburgh, to Miss M. Hay.

G. Hubback, esq. of Cowfen, in the county of Durham, to Miss E. Smith, of Stockton.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, in his 44th year, Mr. J. Hudson, partner in the house of Messrs. Snowball and Hudson, wharfingers; a man of serene active benevolence, and blessed with a heart remarkably alive to the miseries of humanity—but it was principally in the shed of silent suffering, of uncomplaining worth, that he diffused the cheering smile of gladness. The exercise of his taste and skill in the leading ornaments of the British garden, is well known to the neighbouring amateurs. His zeal for this pursuit, first prompted the publication of his *Flora's Companion*, a work

which though avowedly a compilation, with some original additions, and interpolations from the writings of others on the subject, has acquired a degree of celebrity, far beyond the author's most sanguine expectations. Mr. Hudson's success in the various prize exhibitions of the auricula, the tulip, the pink, and the carnation, was unexampled.

Mrs. Dowthwaite, of the Prince of Wales public house.—Mr. M. Marshall, many years a principal clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Ridley, Bell and Gibson.

Mr. J. Forster, hairdresser.

In Gateshead, in her 60th year, Mrs. E. Carr. Her death was occasioned by a scald or burn, which she had unfortunately received the day before.

Aged 44, Mrs. E. Herron, wife of Mr. W. Herron, miller.—Mrs. Renwick, wife of Mr. Renwick, officer of excise.—Aged 70, Mrs. A. Crowe, formerly of New Bondstreet, London.

At the Barras-bridge, Mr. C. Burnup, cartwright.—Aged 75, Mr. B. Kent, upholsterer, a man highly respected for his integrity, and goodness of heart; and for the order and punctuality of his dealings, which uniformly distinguished his character as a man of business. His whole life exhibited a genuine unaffected display of all those milder virtues, which form the character of a good neighbour, a kind relation, and an honest man.

At Durham, aged 64, Mr. T. Rippon, merchant.—Aged 70, Mr. R. Hutchinson, millwright.—Mrs. D. Harrison, sister of the late Mr. Harrison, many years a supervisor of excise in this city.—Mr. J. Smith, late Serjeant Major in the Durham Volunteer.—Aged 72, Mrs. J. Waugh, widow of the late Mr. M. Waugh, brazier.

At North Shields, aged 45, Mr. W. Coppin, ship owner.—Advanced in years, Mr. Mason, a man much respected in his humble station, as an honest and faithful servant.

At South Shields, Capt. J. Smith.—Mr. J. Wallis, ship builder.

At Berwick upon Tweed, Mr. G. Patterfoot, master of the charity-school.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Morton, wife of Mr. Morton, innkeeper.—Aged 24, Sir Thomas Powell, printer.

Margaret Cleghorn, an old woman, who for some years past had been chargeable to the parish. She had made a will, directing in what manner she was to be buried, and bequeathing, in the same, sundry legacies to her friends, but the overseers of the poor immediately seized all her effects, to indemnify the

the parish for expenses. Besides a considerable sum of money she had reserved, a vast wardrobe of cloaths, among which were near 300 night and day caps; the very papers she had got with groceries were all carefully packed up in boxes, which all fold well, as the buyers were in eager expectation of finding some hidden treasures therein.

Mrs. Franks, relict of the late Mr. Franks, surgeon and apothecary, in Leadenhall-street, London.

Mr. J. Turnbull, attorney. His body was found washed ashore on Spital Point, at the mouth of the Tweed, but by what means he was drowned does not appear.

At North Berwick, Mrs. Murray, widow of the late Rev. Mathew Murray, minister of that place.

At Sunderland, aged 83, Mrs. E. Cockburn, widow of the late Mr. Harrison, sail-maker. —Mr. W. Frater, Copperseller.

At Darlington, in his 79th year, Mr. S. Wilkinson, formerly of the King's Head inn, but who had for many years retired from business.

At Yarm, Mrs. B. Flounders, a distinguished ornament of the society of people called Quakers. Her life was distinguished by every Christian virtue, and her loss will be deeply felt by many who have been relieved from circumstances of extreme wretchedness by her bounty.

At Hexham, aged 76, Mrs. Ellis.

At Wylam, Mr. T. Cookson, a colliery-viewer.

At Willington, Mrs. Moffat, mother of Mr. Moffat, founder, of Newcastle—and a few days after, Mrs. Reowick, of Gatehead, mother of Mrs. Moffat.

At Sleekburn, aged 73, Mrs. J. Morrison.

At Moffat, James Johnstone, M.D.

At Tootburo, near Morpeth, aged 71, Mr. J. Carnaby, farmer, father of Mr. Carnaby, attorney, at Morpeth.

At Ferryhill, aged 72, Mr. Lacy.

At Low Teams, near Gatehead, aged 75, Mr. T. Moses, butcher.

At Lamesley, suddenly while sitting at dinner.—Mr. W. Brough, ionkeeper. He had lived 50 years consecutive in the same house.

—Aged 86, Mrs. M. Dobson, of the Three Tuns inn, Harlow-hill.—Mr. G. Wardle, jun. of Lane Eod, near Morpeth.

At an advanced age, Mr. Bedlington, sen. of Pitt-hill, near Beamish, many years viewer to Sir John Eden, bart. of Windlesstone.—Aged 66, Mrs. Wade, of Scotch-house, West Boldon.—Mr. T. Marshall, many years a postman between the towns of Newcastle and South Shields.

At Birling, near Warkworth, Mr. L. Cramlington, of Walbottle.

In Hexhamshire, Mr. T. Turnbull, farmer.

At Sedgfield, Mr. J. Summers.

At Wark, near Simonburn, aged 82, Mrs. Smith.

At Dumfries, in Scotland, Mr. J. Harley, surgeon.—Mr. T. Chapman, junior, of Lumley Thickets. He was found dead on the way between that place and Chester-le-Street, the horse on which he rode standing close by the body.

Aged 73, Mr. W. Kirkley, of Kirkharle.

At the Heugh, Northumberland, Mrs. Robson, widow.

At Kibblesworth, near Durham, aged 84, Mr. Joseph Snowden.

Near Staindrop, much advanced in years, Mr. C. Eales.—G. Turnbull, esq. of Brycry-hall.—Miss F. Fenwick, of Stoney Batter, near Walsingham.

At Dunse, Mr. Adam Watson, writer.

Lately, in London, aged 18, Mr. T. Kitchen, of Brancepeth, near Durham.—Aged 81, Mr. J. Wood, uncle of Major Wood, of Embleton.

At Eaglescliff, in the county of Durham.—Mrs. Stevenfon, a maiden lady.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Lord Lowther has it in contemplation, to open a valuable colliery, upon a part of his estates, called Warnel-demefne, distant about 11 miles from the city of Carlisle. By this step the inhabitants of that city and its neighbourhood, must be benefited in a material degree, as his lordship intends to have a railway made from the Warnel pits, to Dalsion, where he proposes to lay down the coals at a moderate price.

*Married*] At Whitehaven, Capt. Gilpin, to Miss Sharp.

At Calcutta, in the New Church, C. Pattenfon, esq. son of T. Pattenfon, esq. of Melmerby Hall, in Cumberland, to Miss E. Harris, daughter of S. Harris, esq. of Cammilla, in the East Indies.

At Greta Green, Mr. J. Nicholson, whitensmith, to Miss Nixon, daughter of Mr. R. Nixon, grocer, both of Carlisle.

Mr. J. Lawfon, second son of J. Lawfon, esq. of Bounefs-hall, in Cumberland, to Miss M. Pinhorn, daughter of Sir John Pinhorn, banker, in London.

*Died*] At Carlisle, aged 76, Mr. J. Foster, colour-maker at the printfield of Messrs. Lamb, Scott, Waldie, and Co.—Aged 57, Mr. Gaddes, clogger.—Aged 39, Mrs. J. Scott, wife of Mr. J. Scott, weaver.

At Kendal, Miss Gough, of the Society of Quakers.

At Workington, aged 45, Mr. S. Penrice.—Aged 54, Mr. J. Wilson, formerly of Dalsion Forge.

At Brampton, in her 63d year, Mrs. M. Errington, relict of the late J. Errington, esq. of Chester's Hall, Northumberland.

At Longtown, Mrs. E. Bell, wife of Mr. J. Bell, taylor.

At Maryport, lately, Mrs. S. Oble, one of the society of Quakers.

Near Workington, aged 51, Mr. J. Waters, many years employed in the service of the Seston Company, by which he had raised himself

himself to respectable circumstances. He was a man of persevering industry, exemplary probity, and extensive charity, which latter virtue he liberally exercised, in administering to the relief of the poor.

At Uledale, in the prime of life, Mr. Green, shoemaker.

At Langrigge, aged 59, Mrs. Isabella Robinson.

At Bottom-house, Sephton, aged 64, Mr. E. Darwin.

Lately, in London, aged 47, Mr. J. Hodgson, son of Mrs. Hodgson, of Harraby, near Carlisle. He was formerly resident in the East Indies, from whence he had returned to England only a few months ago.

At Morton Head, near Carlisle, Mr. J. Stoddart, manufacturer.

At Scaleby, aged 92, Mr. J. Gibson, formerly of Buller Syke.

At Etterby, near Carlisle, aged 82, Mr. T. Stagg.

At Little Bampton, in his 19th year, Mr. W. Wills. This is the 6th lamentable death that has happened in the same family, consisting of seven persons, in the space of eight years, viz. father and mother, two sons and a daughter, at the respective ages of 63, 53, 22, and 19.

At Newton, Mr. J. Johnson, mate of the ship *Dispatch*.

At Dalton, near Burton, in Kendal, aged 70, Mr. J. Smith.

E. Boston, esq. of Askham-hall, in Westmoreland.

#### YORKSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at the Cutler's Hall, in Sheffield, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the propriety of an application to parliament, to obtain an act for making a navigable canal from Tinsley to Sheffield, a space of about four miles distance, when it was resolved that the sum of 30,000*l.* should be raised by voluntary subscription, in shares of 100*l.* each, to carry this long-wished for measure into execution; a considerable part of the said sum was then subscribed, and the whole amount has been completed since.

The receipt of customs at the port of the town of Kingston upon Hull, last year, amounted to near 400,000*l.* sterling!

The following singular history of a certain small island situated in, or near, the mouth of the river Humber, called Sunk Island, is copied from a late Hull paper. This curious and interesting island, was originally formed by the accumulation of mud, &c. and continued gradually increasing till the year 1666, when it was of sufficient magnitude to be demanded as a grant, by Anthony Gylby, esq. to whom a grant was made for an annual rent of 5*l.* to commence from the embankment of the first 100 acres. Little progress, however, was made in that work, till a new lease was given, in the course of which the estate devolved to Mr. W. Gylby,

by whose exertions, not less than 2500 acres were embanked and divided into farms, by the year 1744. In 1755, a third lease was made to Mrs. Margaret Gylby, which expired on the 15th of March last, at the annual rent of 100*l.* and the fine amounting to 2500*l.* The representatives of the family of Gylby, have now agreed to expend the sum of 10,000*l.* on a new lease within three years, and to pay a rent of 704*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* in the first year; 2000*l.* for the second year, and 319*l.* for the remainder of a term of 31 years. The lessees have already expended to the amount of 20,000*l.* and 2835 acres have been added to the lands already reclaimed, the whole effectually secured by a strong embankment.

*Married.*] The Rev. Mr. Hodgson, of Campsall, Vicar of East Drayton, in Nottinghamshire, to Miss Newcombe, of Barmby, near Barnsly.

At York, Mr. Gordon, wine-merchant, to Miss Scott, both of Gilling, near Richmond.

Mr. T. Triebner, of Leeds, son of the Rev. Mr. Triebner, of Hull, to Miss Rhodes, of Holbeck.

At Hull, Mr. M. Andrew, to Mrs. Fearnley, widow of the late Mr. J. Fearnley, merchant.—Mr. J. Berry, to Mrs. Jackson.—Mr. J. Levi, of Welton, to Miss Metley, niece of Mr. O. Kirkbride, merchant.

*Died.*] At York, in his 72d year, R. Jardine, esq. late of Louth, in the county of Lincoln.—Aged 41, Mr. J. Sherwood, furrier.—Aged 21, of the small-pox, Miss Hudson.—Aged 50, Mrs. Hardcastle.—Aged 55, T. Hammond, esq. brother to G. Hammond, esq. Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Department.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Benson, wine-merchant.

At Hull, aged 82, after one week's illness, Mrs. Egglestone. She had been married to Mr. Egglestone 63 years.—Aged 63, Mrs. Twining, relict of the late Rev. J. Twining, formerly minister of the Baptist congregation in this town. Aged 55, Mr. Theophilus Mitchell, baker.—Aged 70, Mr. R. Beaumont, lighterman.—Aged 83, J. Barrett, esq.

At Sheffield, Mr. Joseph Frith, a Quaker. He was a partner in the factory called the steam mill grinding wheel, where he having entered a room, and being suddenly taken with a fit of vertigo or diziness, he unfortunately fell among the wheels, and was hurled twice round before the works could be stopped; Mr. Frith, was then taken out quite dead, a shocking spectacle, having his back broke, and being otherwise dreadfully mangled. It is rather a singular circumstance, that when the works were first erected, Mr. Frith ordered a partition to be made, for the particular purpose of preventing accidents, in the very same place where he received his death, and previous to the melancholy accident, was the person who had directed it to be taken down. He had returned from the island

island of Madeira, about six months ago, where he had been for the recovery of his health.

Aged 58, Mr. L. Webster, razor smith.—The Rev. C. Chadwick, jun. M.A. under master of the grammar school in this town.

At Whitchy, Mrs. Holmes, wife of Mr. J. Holmes, hair-dresser.—Aged 27, Mr. J. Camption.

At Wakefield, aged 67, Mrs. Peterson.—Aged 60, Mr. Holdsworth, sincerely regretted as a pattern worthy of imitation, in every relation that makes man dear and useful to society; all these amiable qualities were adorned with the solid piety, and humble, but confident, hope of a Christian.

At Bradford, in his 64th year, Mr. T. Jones, furgeon.—Mr. F. Stabler, linen-draper.

At Doncaster, aged 36, Mr. R. Revill, coachmaker.

At Malton, aged 20, Miss Kendall, daughter of Admiral Kendall.

At Burlington Quay, aged 71, Mr. J. Peacock, many years an itinerant preacher in the society of the late Rev. J. Westley.

In his 65th year, Mr. T. Thornton, worsted manufacturer, of Little Horton, near Bradford.

At Newton Kyrne, near Tadcaster, R. Fairfax, esq. a descendant of the ancient Yorkshire family of that name.

At Pittmoor, near Sheffield, at an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Glossop.

Aged 67, Mrs. Chapman, of Lockington, near Beverly. Her remains were attended to the grave by 11 of her sons and daughters, and she had previously been deprived by death of 10 children.

In his 73d year, Mr. Moore, an excise-officer, at Pudsey, near Leeds.

At Marske, near Richmond, aged 27, Captain J. Hutton, second son of the late J. Hutton, esq.

In the West Indies, Mr. Sharrow, merchant, of Sheffield.

At Exmouth, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, P. Middleton, esq. of Holl.

Miss D. Trapps, second daughter, of F. Trapps, esq. of Nidd, near Harrogate.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The Agricultural Society of the Hundred of West Derby, of which Edward Wilbraham Bootle, esq. is president, in their last meeting, after having adjudged a number of ten, seven, six, five, three, two, and one, guinea premiums, for draining, inclosing, marling meers, cutting furrows, improving high roads, plashing fences, shewing a bull, rearing calves, &c. &c. offered, among other rewards for the following year, a compensation to be stipulated, and an honorary reward, to any person that shall produce a map of the hundred, dividing the same into its parishes and townships, and delineating the waste grounds, springs, rivulets, roads, and pecu-

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liarities of surface—also an honorary reward and fifty guineas, for any person that shall produce a topographical description of the hundred of West Derby—also a suitable reward for a description of any township in the hundred, and an honorary reward for the next best essay—also a silver cup value seven guineas, for resigning of land from the sea or rivers, and securing the same from the effects of the tide, not less than twenty acres—also a silver cup, value seven guineas, for the most complete farm-yard—also a silver cup, value seven guineas, for planting the greatest quantity of white thorn or holly hedges, not less than 200 perches, of eight yards to the perch, &c. &c. N. B. A tenant planting half this quantity is admitted to claim—and as a concluding premium, a piece of plate is offered to the person who shall suggest to the society any fact or observation, in the nature of an improvement, which may have escaped its attention, and which will tend to promote the public good, as connected with the particular views of this society, and according to its present establishment.

Account of the births, marriages and deaths, registered in the collegiate church in Manchester, for the year 1802. Christenings 3077—marriages 2120—burials 1208.

Register of the last year, from the parish-church of Rochdale. Christenings 575—burials 450; increased in christenings 184; decreased in burials 221—marriages 583; increased 203. It is rather singular, that in the first three months of the year 1803, when scarcity prevailed, and an infectious disease raged in consequence, 259 persons died in the above parish; but in the same months of the last year, when there was a happy reverse, only 119 died.

An advertisement has lately appeared in the Manchester papers, announcing that the turnpike road leading from that town to the market-place in Bolton-le-moors, has lately been so far reduced, as not to extend to the length of 12 miles, as formerly, by reason of the several diversions that have been lately made in the said road.

An ancient stone pillar, in a high state of preservation was found, a few weeks ago in the bed of Artlebeck stream or rivulet, at Caton, about four miles from Lancaster. It is about eight feet high, and bears an inscription dedicatory to the Emperor Adrian, the concluding line of which is not perfectly legible, but which is supposed to be in the usual stile of Roman military stones. The circumstance of finding this pillar, confirms the supposition of a Roman military way having passed thro' Lancaster, (judged to be the *Langpestium*, of the Romans) to *Bremetonacæ*, the Over-burrow of our day.

The toll gates have been lately taken down from the New Bailey Bridge, at Manchester, and the passage is thereby rendered free in future.

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future.



future. And thus, by a spirited subscription, a most excellent road was originally formed between the towns, over a broad part of the old river, and which has been supported for a number of years, to the great convenience of the inhabitants and the public. Having answered all its pecuniary claims, the toll is now given up, and the unobstructed communication will of course be a permanent and general advantage.

It is in contemplation to apply shortly to parliament, for an act to inclose Lancaster Moor.

From a list lately made at Manchester, pursuant to act of parliament, it appears that there are 65 cotton and woollen mills and factories, in that town, which employ 8475 persons, males and females, weekly. It is to be observed, that this list is only taken where there are 20 workmen or upwards, employed, and three or more apprentices.

*Married.*] Mr. N. Milne, of the Inner Temple, London, second son of N. Milne, esq. of Princeswood, in this county, to Miss Colebeck, of Ilington.

At Cartmel, Mr. J. Branthwaite, cotton manufacturer, to Miss Andrew, grocer, of Flookburgh.

At Manchester, Mr. R. Wilkinson, marine insurance-broker, to Miss Howard, daughter of Mr. J. Howard, wire-manufacturer.—Mr. J. Bidole, merchant, to Miss S. Fallows.—Mr. J. J. Ashaw, merchant, to Miss Hilton, daughter of the late Mr. H. Hilton, of London.—J. Taylor, esq. of Toft-house, near Donchurch, to Miss Crick, of Ilington, Liverpool.

At Lancaster, Mr. E. Hudson, cabinet-maker, to Miss E. Skirrow.

At Preston, Jacob Wood, esq. of Benfornhouse, Croydon, to Miss J. Watson.

At Liverpool, Capt. Andrew, master and owner of the ship Queen Charlotte, of London, to Mrs. Banton, relict of Mr. E. Banton, merchant, of Lancaster.—J. Egginton, esq. of Hull, to Miss Pickering.—Mr. J. Parry, merchant, to Miss Mac. Cloughton.—Mr. Cyrus Mottrill, merchant, to Miss Lodge.—Mr. R. Cunliffe, manufacturer, of Blackburn, to Miss Burt, of Manchester.

At Ulverstone, the Rev. J. Harrison, of Grimsfargh, near Preston, to Miss Thompson, daughter of the late Capt. J. Thompson.

At Poulton in the Fylde, Mr. T. Cunliffe, surgeon, to Miss Derbyshire.—Mr. Birdsworth, surgeon, of Preston, son of W. Birdsworth, esq. of Kirkby Lonsdale, to Miss Carr, daughter of the late Mr. Carr, attorney.—R. Topping, esq. of Warrington, to Mrs. Bramwell, of Ormskirk.—Mr. E. Collier, cotton-manufacturer, of Manchester, to Miss Bagnall, of Worsley.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, at an advanced age, Mrs. Thorney, relict of Mr. R. Thorney, cabinet-maker.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Walton, a man

generally known and respected. He had a body and mind peculiarly and constitutionally active, the powers of which had, however, unfortunately, for a few years past, been much debilitated by a disorder with which he had been severely afflicted.

Aged 83, Mrs. M. Bellamy, widow.—Mrs. Greenhow, wife of Mr. W. Greenhow, manufacturer.

In Salford, Mrs. M. Craigie Hamilton, widow of the Rev. G. Hamilton, D.D. late of Cramond, North Britain.

At Liverpool, aged 73, Mr. J. North, merchant.—Mrs. Atkinson, wife of W. Atkinson, esq.—Aged 57, Mr. T. Richardson, druggist.—Aged 70, Mrs. Mozley, mother of Mr. M. L. Mozley, silversmith.—Aged 27, Mr. J. Standen Whitefile, late of the island of Martinico, in the West Indies.—Mrs. Rurch.—Aged 66, Mrs. Maclean, widow.—Mrs. Diggles.—In her 80th year, Mrs. Chaffers, relict of Mr. R. Chaffers, china manufacturer.—Aged 85, Mrs. Holywell.—Mr. T. Blundell.—Aged 27, Mr. J. Mott, surgeon.—Mrs. Stage, relict of Mr. W. Stage, attorney.—Miss Hudysen.—Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. H. Moore, merchant.—Aged 21, Mr. J. Kitchen, broker.

At Blackburn, aged 72, Mrs. Jameson.

At Ulverstone, aged 45, Mr. J. Fell, brewer.

At Wigan, Mr. W. Lyon, printer and book-feller.

At Preston, aged 77, Mr. Fenton, formerly of Leeds.

At Middlewich, in his 97th year, W. Seaman, esq.

Mr. W. Pownall, of the Unicorn inn, Altrincham.—Aged 17, Miss Hilton, eldest daughter of the late J. Hilton, esq. of Pennington, near Leigh.

Lately, in the island of Jamaica, Captain J. Corleiss, of the ship, Indian Trader, of Liverpool.

In London, Mrs. E. Blackburn, relict of the late Mr. J. Blackburn, pawnbroker, of Liverpool.

At Everten, of a decline, in her 22d year, Miss M. Donovan, daughter of J. Donovan, esq. of the island of Antigua.

Mrs. M. Halliwell, of Hulme, near Manchester.

At the Ewood, near Blackburn, of a consumptive malady, aged 22, Miss J. Hand.

At Blackpool, aged 28, Mr. W. Forshaw, warehouseman, of the city of London, son of Mr. Forshaw, of the former place.

Aged 25, Mr. Ichabod Eccles, junior, of Lower Darwen, near Blackburn.—Aged 60, Mr. Dampie Clayton, one of the oldest publicans in the hundred, having for many years kept the Duke William public house, at Mouldoe Water Bridge, near Blackburn.

At Brompton, near London, aged 19, Mr. T. Hibbert, 2d son of S. Hibbert, esq. merchant, in Manchester.

At

At Ashton under Line, Mrs. Buckley, widow.  
In her 87th year, Mrs. Mason, widow, of Farnworth, near Bolton.

In her 6th year, the Rev. H. Heathcote, rector of Walton upon the Hill, near Liverpool.—Mrs. Beetenfon, wife of Dr. Samuel Beetenfon.

On the 16th of November last, in the island of Jamaica, Mr. J. Jackson, merchant, in the firm of Messrs. John and Richard Jackson, formerly of Lancaster.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr N. Marsh, of Brinsford-house, West Houghton, to Miss Burrows, of Linc.

At Chester, Mr. Waring, broker, of Liverpool, to Mrs. Worrall.—Mr. J. Jones, high-constable of the city jurisdiction, to Mrs. Parsonage, of the Roebuck public-house.—Mr. J. Griffith, of Wepre, to Miss A. Eaton.—Mr. T. Harbridge, of Holdsworth, to Miss Harrison, sister to Mr. Harrison, surgeon.—Mr. Dix, attorney, to Miss Lacycroft.—Mr. C. Hildwell, junior, of the Hop-pole inn, to Miss M. Ankera.—Mr. J. Grace, grocer, to Miss Davies, daughter of the late Mr. Davies, whitewash.

At Hammer, the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, to Miss Hammer, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Hammer, Bart. of Bettisfield park, Flintshire.

In the life of Man, J. Lucas, esq. to Miss Christian, daughter of the Honorable and Reverend Mr. Christian, vicar general of the diocese.

*Died.*] At Chester, Miss White, eldest daughter of Mr. White, tailor.—The Rev. W. Davies, vicar of St. Martin's, Salop.—Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. W. Edwards, grocer.—Mrs. Haffall, wife of Mr. Haffall, jeweller.

Aged 76, Mr. W. Gittins, for nearly 50 years a chorister in the Chester Cathedral. His funeral interment was attended by all his brother choristers, who, out of respect to his memory, sang the very beautiful anthem, composed by Dr. Boyce, beginning, "If we believe that Jesus died."

In her 77th year, Mrs. Haffall, school-mistress.—Aged 90, Mrs. Allcock, mother of Mr. R. Allcock, whitewash.—Mr. Davies, tailor.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. T. Jones, of the Linen-hall.—Mrs. Pawton, wife of the late T. Pawton, esq. banker.

At Macclesfield, suddenly, Mr. S. Goodwyn, one of the proprietors of the coaches that run between Manchester and London. He had retired to rest, the preceding night, apparently in perfect health, and in the morning was found in that state, to which we must all sooner or later return. It is no less singular than true, that an old waiter of Mr. Goodwyn's, who had long and faithfully served him in that capacity, has often, in a strange sort of presentiment, declared that

"when his master died, he should die too;" wonderful to relate, the old man, whose name was Joseph, only survived his master one day!

At Tarporley, Mrs. Young, relict of the late Capt. Young.

At Acton, near Nantwich, Mr. Timmis.

At Hope, in Flintshire, aged 40, Mrs. Hope, widow.

At Hargrave, near Chester, Mrs. Allen, late of the Crown inn, Nantwich.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, T. Cotgreave, esq. of Tarvin.

At Beaumaris, Mrs. C. Roberts, widow.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Derby, Mr. S. Hickling, druggist, to Miss Holliswell.

At Spondon, G. Chappell, esq. of Orston, Nottinghamshire, to Miss M. Wright, youngest daughter of the late J. Wright, esq. of Derby.

At Chesterfield, Mr. T. Oddy, of Bubnell-hall, near Baslow, to Miss Fernell, of Spring-house, near Chesterfield.

*Died.*] At Derby, aged 34, Mr. H. Clarke, Horrocks.—Aged 54, Mrs. Wheldon.—Aged 44, Mr. W. Duke.

At Buxton, Mr. G. Lomas; a man whose loss is much regretted by the farmers, &c. in the vicinity, for his very extensive and accurate knowledge in the useful art of fariery.

At Chesterfield, in his 40th year, Mr. R. Auld, liquor merchant, sincerely lamented by his relatives and friends, and by the poor in particular, to whom he was a kind and liberal benefactor.

Advanced in years, Miss Walker, a maiden lady.

At Wirksworth, Mr. Nuttall, of the Crown inn.—Mr. G. Potter.

At Matlock, Mr. T. Lowe.—Mr. N. Porteus, of Buxton.

At Ashbourne, aged 53, Mr. E. Bradbury, hofier.

Aged 83, Alpheus Burgin, gent. of Shardlow.—Aged 75, Mrs. Holmes, of Newton Solney.—Miss M. Soreby, of Brailford.

At Wingfield Park, aged 100 years, Mrs. Orme.

At Norton, J. Read, esq. formerly of Sheffield.

Miss Wright, of Culthorpe-hall.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. R. Bigsby, attorney, to Miss S. Bray.—Mr. N. Need, jun. to Miss Ridgard, daughter of Mr. Ridgard, timber-merchant, of Gainborough.—Mr. C. Pearson, saddler, to Miss Herrick.—Mr. H. Green, liquor merchant, to Miss Sheldon.—Mr. Marriott, hofier, to Miss M. Brown.

At Newark, Mr. Hage, printer and book-seller, to Mrs. Holt.

At Colwick, Mr. Morley, of Nottingham, to Miss Wood.—Mr. Milner, to Miss M. rres,

both of Gamstone.—C. Bown, esq. of Darley-hall, near Barnsley, to Miss Whirledge, of Bagthorpe-house, near Nottingham.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, aged about 92, Mr. T. James, hofier. He had been upwards of 70 years a burghess of this town.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Wilcox.—Mrs. Chapmao, of the Trent Bridge.

In an advanced age, Mr. Linney, breeches maker. He was attending the duties of his occupation in his shop, apparently in his usual state of good health, when he was suddenly seized with a dizziness in his brain, which terminated his existence in the short period of two hours.

At Newark, Mrs. Pennell, wife of the Rev. Dr. Pennell, vicar.

At Southwell, aged 67, Mr. J. Taddington, an opulent grazier.

At Basford, Mrs. Smith.

At Scarrington, near Bingham, Mr. Whyman, an opulent farmer.

At Arnold, Mr. Bryan, farmer.—Aged 91, Mr. Jones.—Aged 75, Mr. J. Ragg, farmer.—Mr. J. King, of Kemphorne.—Aged 67, Mr. Pioegar, farmer, of Codnor.

In London, aged 17, Miss Holmes, daughter of Mr. Holmes, surgeon, &c. of Bingham, in this county.

At Carcolstone, near Bingham, Mr. F. Blegg, surgeon.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Zealby, Mr. J. Cropper, paper-maker, of Sleaford, to Miss S. Clarke.

At Gainsborough, Capt. S. Crabtree, of the ship Phosphorus, a Newcastle trader, to Miss Laughton.

At Barton, J. Goodwyn, esq. of Brigg, to Miss Bennett.

At Louth, Mr. Soulbey, surgeon, to Miss Barton.

At Boston, C. Hill, esq. to Miss Claypon, eldest daughter of B. Claypon, esq. banker.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, aged 36, Mr. R. Tomlin, butcher. He was naturally a very quiet inoffensive man, but had been unfortunately pressed into the sea service during the late war, and came to reside in Lincoln, in a bad state of health, about six months ago.

Aged 70, Mr. T. Brockfop, gunsmith and cutler.—Aged 27, Mrs. Pinder.

At Boston, aged 24, Mrs. C. Bloye.—Mrs. Wray, wife of Mr. Wray, merchant.

At Stamford, aged 57, Mr. T. Peake, butcher.—Aged 47, Mr. J. Harrison, maffer of the Queen's Head public house.—Aged 72, Mrs. P. Hepburne, a maiden lady.—Aged 84, Mrs. White, widow.—Aged 70, Mr. Lion, basket maker, and one of the society of ringers. After his interment, a solemn dumb peal was rung, in respect to his memory, on the beautiful bells of St. Mary's.

At Horncastle, suddenly, Mrs. Pennell, widow.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. Gadsby,

watchmaker, &c. to Miss Ward.—Mr. J. Forrell, to Miss Colman, daughter of Mr. Colman, draper.—Mr. J. Barringer, of Ravenshoe, Bucks, to Miss Timson.—Mr. Davie, hofier, to Miss Rawson, daughter of Mr. J. Rawson, hofier.

Mr. J. Thorne, frame-work knitter, to Mrs. Templeton, both of Thorpe, near Loughboro'.

At Thurfaston, Mr. J. Guode, jun. of Ceflington, to Miss Thornton, of Cropston.

In London, Mr. H. Cooper, hofier, of Leicester, to Miss Cragg, of Friars-street.

At Netherfeal, Mr. Lea, of Stapenhill, to Miss Capenhurst.

At Aston, Mr. T. Freeman, farmer and grazier, to Miss Palmer.

Mr. Nodes, druggist, &c. of Melton, to Miss Floor, of Whiffendine, Rutland.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Miss Barrat, eldest daughter of Mr. Barrat, hofier.—Mr. Boulton, hofier.—Mr. Ald. Mallett, tinman.

In his 66th year, after a lingering illness, which he supported with patient fortitude and pious resignation, Mr. John Throby, many years clerk of St. Martin's, and a well-known writer. He inherited from nature a strong natural genius, which had not, however, been much cultured by education; and during the vicissitudes of a life remarkably chequered, rendered himself not a little conspicuous, as the author of the History of Leicester, of Leicestershire Excursions, and as the Editor of Thorton's History of Nottinghamshire. He attempted many expedients for the maintenance of a numerous family, few of which ultimately answered his, perhaps, over-anxious purpose; and his last days were partly shaded with penury and disappointment, and would have been more so, but for the assistance of some friends who knew his worth, and justly appreciated his character as a man of genuine integrity.

At Medbourne, in his 90th year, Mr. T. Deacon, farmer: an honest man, a good neighbour, and a virtuous and patient Christian.

At South Kilworth, Mr. R. Hill, timber-merchant.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Walfall, Mr. J. Underhill, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss Blackham, daughter of the Rev Mr. Blackham.

Mr. W. Johnson, agent to the Liverpool water-works, to Miss Stone, of Cobridge, near Newcastle-under-Line.

Mr. J. Munslow, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Garmson, of Dean's-hall, Brewwood, Staffordshire.—E. Clarke, esq. of Stafford, to Miss Cope, of Liverpool.—Mr. Powell, iron-monger, of Bishop's Castle, to Miss Turley, of Wolverhampton.

At Litchfield, J. L. Mayne, A. B. of Aston Villa, near Birmingham, to Miss M. Talkington.

*Died.*] At Stafford, aged 30, Mr. Wm. Drewry.

At

At Tamworth, Mr. Harper, an eminent attorney.

At Lucca, in Italy, Mr. R. Fitzherbert, 4th son of T. Fitzherbert, esq. of Swinnerton, in this county.

At Litchfield, Mrs. Barker, relict of J. Barker, esq.

Aged 93, Mrs. Birch, widow, of Lapley.

At Compton, Mr. B. Wilkes, son of the late Mr. R. Wilkes, of Wolverhampton.

At Wolverhampton, aged 70, Mr. T. Barker.—Mr. Rudge, senior, organist.—Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Mr. H. Smith, attorney.

At Wednesbury, at his son's house, Mr. Simmons, late of Pirton.

At Walsall, Mrs. Adams.

At Shustock, aged 68, Mr. W. Bush, sen. the original inventor of double ploughs.

At Penkridge, at an advanced age, Mrs. Devey, relict of Mr. Devey, formerly a surgeon of that place.

At Atherstone, aged 76, Mr. W. Nurthall, senior, fellmonger.—Miss C. Holland.—Mr. Hart, of Ranton-hall, near Stafford.

At Brierwood, after an illness of less than 24 hours, aged 66, Mrs. A. Fieldhouse.

At her brother's house, near Blackburn, in her 22d year, Miss J. Hand, daughter of the late C. Hand, esq. of Park-hall, in this county.—Mr. Storar, of Pipe Kidware.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

Lately, at a very numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham, the object of which was to build a free church, (which is much wanted) for the use of the labouring classes in that populous town, the sum of 3000*l.* was subscribed for that desirable and laudable purpose. Mr. Inge, of Litchfield, has generously given a site of land to erect the church on, and the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry has, very kindly and condescendingly, offered to annex a prebend to it, of the cathedral church of Litchfield.

I. Hawkins Brown, esq. and the Rev. T. Gibson, executors of the late Isaac Hawkins, esq. have made an offer of 500*l.* out of the sum bequeathed by the late Mr. Hawkins for charitable uses, towards the aforesaid purpose of building a free church in Birmingham.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, G. Lipscombe, esq. surgeon, and deputy recorder of Warwick, to Mrs. Hopkins, late of Stratford-upon-Avon.—J. Meggitt, esq. a native of Florence, to Miss L. Clark, daughter of Mr. J. Clark, organist.—Mr. J. Shelton, timber-merchant, to Miss A. Griffin.

At Coventry, Mr. J. Eborall, to Miss M. Waterfall.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mrs. Harris.—Mr. J. Bellamy, wire-worker.—Aged 65, Mr. G. Complin.—Mr. R. Williamson.—Mrs. Hervey, wife of Mr. Hervey, factor.—Mr. S. Budd, baker.—Aged 78, Mrs. Phoebe Griffith, widow of the late Mr. J. Griffith, of Kidderminster.—Mr. W. Taylor, an emi-

nent builder.—Mr. Rollison, of the Phœnix public house.—Aged 35, Mrs. S. Dodd, wife of Mr. J. Dodd, supervisor of excise.—Aged 83, Mr. J. Hayen.—Aged 67, Mrs. Dowler, late of Moseley.

At Bath, W. Tenant, esq. of Little Aston, a gentleman in whose character were happily combined, a respectable share of learning, science, humour, and a love of whatever is useful or ornamented with the genuine spirit of social intercourse and true old English hospitality.

At Kington, aged 80, Mrs. Southall, relict of the late Rev. H. Southall, rector.

At Manetter, Mrs. Downing, widow, late of Coventry.

Aged 51, Mrs. S. Cartwright, of the Dudley's Arms inn, Himley.

At King's Bromley, aged 65, Mr. Wm. Sutton.

At Harborne, in her 66th year, Mrs. M. Betton.—H. Couchman, sen. esq. of Temple Balsall.—Mrs. Tilley, of Tivdale.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Jones, barg. owner, to Mrs. Yardley.—Mr. Cramp-ton, to Miss E. Hill.

At Oswestry, Mr. E. Evans, tanner, of Wrexham, to Miss M. Hilditch, of Trefitch, near Oswestry.—Mr. R. Langford, of Pres, to Miss Wood, of Whitchurch.—The Rev. W. Cox, rector of Bemeriton, to Mrs. Yeldham, widow, of T. Yeldham, esq. a Russia merchant.—Mr. J. Cropper, baker, of Ludlow, to Mrs. E. Poole, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. S. Parker, of Whitchurch, to Miss Wright, daughter, of Mr. Wright, book-binder.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Jones, formerly of this town, he had however, for some years past resided in the West Indies as a planter, but had lately returned to Shrewsbury.

Mr. S. Hunter.—Aged 26, of a decline, in the prime of life, Mr. G. Davies, raylur.—Mr. S. Humphreyson, eldest son of Mr. Humphreyson, shoemaker.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Minshall, many years landlady of the Bell inn.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, town clerk.—In his 64th year, very suddenly, soon after his retiring to bed, Mr. G. Brown, formerly an eminent trader on the river Severn.

At Ellesmere, Mrs. M. Davies.

At Oswestry, in his 80th year, Mr. Whitehurst, late of Chirk.—Mrs. Racket, wife of Mr. Racket, painter.

The Rev. T. Edwards, vicar of Oswestry, Dean of Marchia in the diocese of St. Asaph, and justice of peace for this county.—Mrs. Marsh, wife of the Reverend Mr. Marsh, of Hope Bowdler.

At Market Drayton, Mrs. Forbes.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Wilson, of the High-gate public house.—Miss Edwards, daughter of the late Mr. R. Edwards, plumber.—Mr. J. Dodd, formerly of Shrewsbury. He was found

found dead in his bed at the White Lion inn, and is supposed to have expired in his sleep.

*Married.* Mr. Lea, sister of the late Rev. Mr. Lea, of Aston Burnell.—In her 94th year, Mrs. Meredith, of Coleham.

At Ashley Abbots, near Bridgnorth, Mr. R. Dukes, formerly master of the Pig and Castle inn, in Bridgnorth; a facetious companion, and a man of respectable conduct through life.

Mr. Saukey, of Clun.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.* At Blockley, the Hon. and Rev. G. Rushout, son of the late Lord Northwick, to Lady Caroline Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

In London, the Rev. W. Digby, of Osenham, in this county, to the Hon. Miss C. E. Digby.

At Eldersfield, Mr. Simpson, brewer, of Gloucester, to Miss Jeffs.

Mr. S. Wagstaff, of Caldwell, near Kidderminster, to Miss R. Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Scott, coal-merchant and iron master, of Tipton.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.* At Hereford, Mr. A. Winter, watchmaker, to Miss Cooke.

At Maehynlleth, Montgomeryshire, E. Pritchard, esq. of Geniarth, to Miss Parry, of Aberystwyth.

At Chepstow, G. C. Pulling, esq. capt. in the royal navy, to Miss Moser.

*Died.* At Hereford, suddenly in his 48th year, Mr. Jones, of the Black Swan inn. In a very advanced age, Mrs. Knapp.

At Leominster, suddenly, at the Presbyterian chapel, aged about 65 years, the Rev. W. Llewellyn. Mr. Llewellyn had but just concluded an excellent discourse, when he gently stooped forwards in the pulpit and expired without a groan. During the long course of his ministry to the congregation, he had published a number of religious books and useful tracts.

At Haywood, near Hereford, in his 19th year, Mr. J. Tully.

At Kilmaenilwyd, Carmarthen, J. Rees, esq. deputy lieutenant and magistrate for the county.—In his 59th year, Mr. J. Smith, of Upper Breinton, near Hereford.—Miss Pierce, of the Tanbrook, near Hereford.

At Tarrington, in his 78th year, Mr. Edwards, agent in the family of the Hon. E. Foley, for upwards of half a century, universally respected for the purity, sincerity, and benevolence of his character.

At the Brook-house, near Bromyard, Mr. N. Smith, an eminent hop-planter.—Aged 87, Mr. J. Lane, of Nerton, near Bromyard.

At Kingston, Mr. J. Young.

At Mount Pleasant, near Leominster, in her 61st year, Miss Harris, formerly mistress of a large boarding-school, in Worcester.

At Crowdale, Breconshire, in his 88th

year, J. Davis, esq. justice of peace for the county.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.* The Reverend W. Frown, of Woodstock, to Miss E. Frith, of Kentish-town, Middlesex.

At Oxford, Mr. T. Smith, mercer, to Miss Swift.—Mr. T. Wayce, of Newgate-street, London, to Miss S. Brocklesby.

*Died.* At Oxford, Mrs. E. Hickman, wife of Mr. R. Hickman, jeweller.—Aged 79, Mrs. M. Tubby, widow.—Aged 83, Mrs. S. Stanton, wife of Mr. T. Stanton, coach-maker.

At Bletchington, the Reverend Dr. Bracken, rector of that parish, and late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He was greatly esteemed as an exemplary parish priest, and an active magistrate.

At Burford, suddenly, in his 43d year, Mr. R. Tuckwell, hop and seed merchant.

At Hampton, Mr. Walker, surgeon and apothecary.

In his 86th year, the Rev. H. Bright, A.M. vicar of Chedelehampton, in Devonshire, and formerly master of the free-school, in Abingdon, and of New College School, in the University of Oxford.

At Dunsten, Miss C. Chamberlayne, 2d daughter of the late Sir James Chamberlayne, bart. a sincere friend to the poor, and much respected in the particular parish wherein she lived.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.* Mr. J. Callis, of Mears Ashby, to Miss M. Sibley, of Harrington.—Mr. J. Nuttrey, an eminent farmer, to Miss S. Coleman, both of Deiborough.

At Long Buckby, Mr. T. Mawby, to Miss Marriott.

At Boughton, Mr. W. Billings, grazier, of Great Harrowden, to Miss Frost.

*Died.* At Peterborough, the Rev. Mr. Hyde, a prebendary of the cathedral.—In her 56th year, Mrs. Hake, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hake. She was dressing to go out upon a visit, when she was arrested by a convulsive fit of such violence, that she expired in a very short time.

In her 91st year, Mrs. Bigland, relict of E. Bigland, esq.

At Bedford, Mr. W. Watkins, an eminent merchant, and treasurer for the county of Bedford.

At Oundle, Mrs. E. Wood.—Aged 91, Mrs. Hall.

At Staverton, aged 67, Mrs. A. Downes.

At Hoddesdon, Herts, in his 77th year, Dr. Breton.

At Stoke Doyle, in his 21st year, Mr. W. L. Capron, eldest son of Mr. T. Capron, late of Northampton.

At Bromham, Bedfordshire, Mrs. Richards, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Richards, vicar of that parish.—Mrs. Lettice, of Hemington, near Oundle.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. S. Pengeave, of Boughton, near Northampton. His premature death is sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends, who highly esteemed him as an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, a generous master, and a sincere friend.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Wilshire, surgeon, of Weatherfield, in Essex, to Miss Werd, of Foulmire, in this county.

At Cambridge, Mr. Browning, stable-keeper, to Miss Carter, daughter of Mr. T. Carter, carpenter.—Mr. J. Rogers, of Pottun, to Miss A. Thompson.

At Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. Holmes, jun. to Miss Brown.

At Ely, Mr. H. Wilks, grocer, to Miss M. Freeman.—Mr. Luddington, farmer, to Miss Freeman, daughter of Mr. Freeman, wool-comber.—The Rev. J. Snepherd, dissenting minister, to Miss E. Clarke, of Burwell.—Mr. J. Wellen, butcher, of Chatteris, to Miss M. Skeels, daughter of Mr. T. Skeels, an opulent butcher and grazier.

At Ridgmont, in Bedfordshire, the Rev. E. Tangueray, late of Clare-hall, Cambridge, to Miss Aveling, of Milbrook, in Bedfordshire.

*Dead.*] At Cambridge, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. R. Barber, butler of Trinity-hall.—Miss M. Freeman, daughter of the late Mr. C. Freeman, well-known as an ingenious painter.—Mr. J. Watson, master of the Bell public house.—In his 75th year, Mr. J. Apley.—Mrs. Riddle, of the Anchor public house.—Aged 68, Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr. G. Mead, combination waiter at Emanuel College.—Mr. Wright, in partnership with Mr. Calburne, merchant.—Mr. R. Widnell, 20 cook in King's College.

At Ely, Mrs. Pigott, wife of Mr. B. Pigott, attorney.

At Newmarket, Mr. B. Kerry, farrier.

At Homington, in his 78th year, the Rev. R. Hodson, M. A. rector of All Saints, &c. in that borough, and prebendary of Lincoln.—Mr. M. Garner.

At Hardwicke, Mrs. Stittle, wife of the Rev. J. Stittle, minister of the Green-street meeting-house, in Cambridge.

The Rev. Mr. Favell, vicar of Alconbury, Huntingdonshire.

At Ramsey, in his 55th year, the Rev. T. Whitton, M. A. rector of Stoke Ferry, in Norfolk.

## NORFOLK.

*Married.*] In London, J. H. Lamotte, esq. of Great Ormond-street, to Miss M. Ryndes, of New Buckenham.—C. M. Balzers, esq. of West Barham in this county, to the Hon. Miss Hare, daughter of Lord Emsfmore.

Mr. B. Haggin, general shopkeeper, of Ashwell Thorpe, to Miss A. Smith, of Wyomondham.—Captain J. Hare, of Yarmouth, to Miss Cordy, of Norwich.—Mr. R. Ro-

binson, linen-draper, of North Walsham, to Miss S. Angel, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Angel, carrier, of Norwich.—Mr. J. Smith, surgeon, of Gorleston, to Miss Clifton, daughter of Mr. Clifton, of the Custom-house, Yarmouth.

*Dead.*] At Norwich, aged 21, Miss Tagg.—Aged 67, Mrs. A. Lewis, mother of Mrs. Boyce.—In her 84th year, Mrs. S. Rowling, for twenty-five years a faithful domestic in the family of the late J. Staney, esq.—Aged 68, Tr. Elwyn, esq.—Aged 51, Miss M. Gilbert.—Aged 20, Miss E. Pyc.—Mr. R. Empeor, master of the sawyers, public-house.—Suddenly, in his 71st year, Mr. N. Springall.—Aged 39, Mrs. Love, wife of Mr. R. Love, plumber and glazier.—Aged 50, Mr. G. Sturry, whitesmith.—In her 80th year Mrs. H. Beloe, relict of Mr. W. Beloe, chinaman.—Aged 29, Mrs. Grant.—Aged 29, Miss Hammond.—In her 46th year, Mr. J. Walne.—Aged 64, Mr. R. Scott, one of the city surgeons.—Aged 53, Mrs. Hill, widow and baker.—Aged 55, Mrs. R. Winter.—Aged 46, Mrs. M. Hamilton.—Miss S. Martin.—Aged 63, Mr. J. Stannard, twenty-five years engineer of the city.

At Lynn, Mr. H. Stout, a man noted for some eccentricities of character, but nevertheless of an intrepid independent spirit; inflexibly attached to the cause of civil and political liberty, and nobly inspired by the most fervent detestation of tyranny and corruption, under whatever colour or mask it might appear.

In his 22d year, Mr. R. Cafe, youngest son of W. Cafe, esq.

At Swaffham, aged 91, Mr. S. Barker, linen-weaver.

At Yarmouth, in his 60th year, Mr. J. Dryden, many years agent to the London traders from Symond's wharf to this port. He fell down in a fit on the quay, and instantly expired.

Mr. N. Reynolds, of the George public-house.—In her 25th year, Mrs. Harris, wife of Capt. W. Harris.—Aged 25, Mrs. Hatcher, wife of Mr. Hatcher, painter.

In his 56th year, Mr. S. Hart, silversmith. He was a respectable Jew, and had resided in this town near forty years.

Aged 41, Mrs. S. Briant, wife of Captain Briant.—Aged 75, Mr. T. Colman, one of the coal-meters of this port.

At Wymondham, Mr. J. Tills, one of the oldest inhabitants of the town.

In his 63d year, the Rev. J. Woodford, rector of Weston.

Aged 61, Mr. Johnson, formerly a farmer, at Warham.—Aged 66, Mr. G. Brown, farmer, of Thurston.—Aged 63, greatly regretted, the Rev. J. Twells, rector of Causton, in this county. He had not alighted from his horse many minutes before he fell down and expired.

At Wells, in her 47th year, Mrs. Hill, wife of J. Hill, jun. esq. This excellent woman

woman was the best of wives to her husband, and a never-failing friend to the poor.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Ipswich, Capt. R. Cole, to Miss Pryke.

At Ixworth, Mr. Barker, surgeon, to Miss Goldsmith.

Mr. J. Aldrich, brewer, of Stowmarket, to Miss M. Cobbolo, of Ipswich.—T. Mann, esq. to Miss M. Self, both of Sibton White House.—Mr. J. Briggs Morpew, of St. Edmundsbury, to Miss P. Bartoo, of Yarmouth.

At Boreoe, in the East Indies, T. Hunter, jun. esq. late of Beccles, in this county, to lady Honoria Pelham, an heiress, in possession of a fortune amounting to one hundred thousand pounds.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mrs. Gudgeon, wife of Mr. Gudgeon, watchmaker—Mrs. Wilson, wife of T. Wilson, gentleman.—Aged 18, Mr. J. Gunnell, late apprentice to Mr. Rackham, bookfeller.

At Ipswich, Mr. Johnson, one of the society of Quakers.—Mr. Groves, formerly a contractor for hay and corn for the barracks in this town.—Mrs. Clarke, wife of P. Clarke, esq. a generous benefactress to the girls of the free school in this town, and indeed to the poor of every class.

Mr. T. Norcutt, attorney and deputy clerk of the peace for this county.

Aged 58, the Rev. J. Garrett, A B. vicar of Keeton in this county.—Mrs. Fisher, of Ousden.

At Lowestoft, aged 81, P. Walker, gentleman.—Aged 25, Miss S. Seaman.—In his 80th year, Mr. D. Dana, near 60 years a peruke-maker in the town.—Aged 48, Mrs. Brame, wife of Mr. Brame, pilot.

At Stowmarket, Mrs. Rust, widow.

At his house in Bath, P. Champion Crespigny, esq. formerly M.P. for Aldburgh, in this county.

At Saxmundham, Mr. J. Booth, stonemason.—T. Brand, esq. of Polstead Hall.

At Woodbridge, in his 22d year, Mr. J. Sheppard.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Kerbridge, widow.

At Cavendish, Mrs. Jay.

Aged 86, Mr. T. Thurston, farmer, at Wingfield.—In her 90th year, Mrs. Fuller, of Brandon.—Aged 46, J. Oliver, esq. of Hawkedon Hall.

At Southwold, in his 70th year, John Robinson, esq. a gentleman equally reputable for his public principles and private integrity, and, for near half a century, at the head of that corporation. To an irreproachable conduct, he joined a divinity of mind and a sound judgment; he possessed the confidence and esteem of all the respectable part of the neighbourhood, and was for many years looked up to by his inferiors, as their best friend and benefactor in the hour of difficulty or distress; and few there were, in the

place of his residence who did not, at one time or another, experience his good offices.

## KENT.

*Married.*] At Ramsgate, Mr. G. Collin, to Miss M. May.

At Canterbury, Mr. M. Devine, to Mrs. J. Edwards, after a tender courtship of more than thirty years. The bride is upwards of 70 years of age, as is her enamoured paramour.

Mr. Waterman, attorney, of Tenterden, to Miss S. Hope, of Smallhithe.

At Chatham, Capt. Hodder, of the royal navy, to Miss Troy.

At Birchington, Mr. T. Till, grazier, to Miss M. Eagleton, daughter of Mr. R. Eagleton, grazier, of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppy.—Mr. J. Beer, of Nonington, to Miss A. Spearpoint, of Eythorne.—Mr. J. King, ship-builder, of Dover, to Miss Boslock, of Liverpool.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mr. Millis.—Aged 23, Mrs. Warner, wife of Mr. J. Warner, linen-draper.—Aged 75, Mrs. Stagg.

The Rev. W. Gregory, vicar of St. Columban, and master of Eastbridge hospital. He was a gentleman highly respected for his numerous virtues, both in public and private life. The elegance and piety of his discourses frequently drew together a very numerous and respectable congregation. To his family he was an excellent parent, and to the poor a real friend.

Mr. Nott, sen.—Aged 29, Mrs. Storrs, wife of Quarter-master Storrs, of the Cavalry-barracks.

Aged 79, the Rev. Mr. Sheldon, late minister of the Presbyterian congregation in this city; over which he had presided fifty years, but who had lately retired from the pastoral office, induced by age and infirmity. His upright character and conciliating manners justly endeared him to his friends and acquaintance; and he had many penitents among the poor, whom he has not forgotten in his last bequest.

In her 37th year, Mrs. Hobbs, wife of Mr. W. Hobbs, grocer. She formerly suffered, without a groan, for five hours, without the intermission of ten minutes, the painful operation of being trepanned seven different times. On the 18th of May last, she lost twelve quarts of water, by tapping for the dropsy; and on the 22d of June, underwent a second operation, when she lost the same quantity of water.

At Rochester, the Rev. Mr. Bathurst, a minor canon of the cathedral, and vicar of St. Margaret's church.

Messrs. Wright, Nowter, and White, returning from a shooting party on the river, the boat unfortunately over-set, while they were in the act of getting ashore; the other gentlemen and two boys were saved. Mr. J. Wright was the town-gaoler and ferjeant at small. His loss is much lamented by his numerous

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merous friends, particularly for his humane attention to those, who, through misfortune or depravity of mind, were placed under his protection. Mr. Nower, a young man, and just on the point of marriage, is sincerely regretted. Mr. White had no relation in Rochester, but was highly respected for the simplicity of his heart and the urbanity of his manners. On searching him, a goose was found in his coat pocket, (part of the produce of the day's sport) his gold watch was in his fob, without a chain, and about 5*l.* in his other pockets. This lamentable accident happened on the river Medway, opposite to Mr. Horn's platform.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Brighton, the Rev. Mr. Brook, to Miss A. Hicks.

At Chichester, Mr. W. Tireman, a purser in the navy, to Miss Sharpe.—Capt. Smock, of the 18th regiment of foot, to Miss Woods.—Mr. W. Robinson, of Bartlett's-buildings, London, to Miss Ridge.

*Died.*] At Lewes, aged 44, Mr. Elliott, perfumer.—Aged 94, Mr. E. Trimbee.

At Chichester, aged 84, Mr. J. Lacey. It is remarkable that Mr. Lacey had abstained from the use of wine and all spirituous liquors, during the whole course of his long life.

At Cuckfield, advanced in years, — Gatland, esq.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Southampton, Lieutenant Tucker, of the navy, to Miss Eldridge, daughter of Mr. T. Eldridge, timber-merchant.

At Winchester, Mr. Lampard, shoemaker, to Miss M. May, late mistress of a young ladies' boarding-school, in this city.—Mr. Titcheridge, cooper, to Miss M. Wheeler.—The Rev. J. Poore, of Redbridge, to Miss Stroud, of Reading, Berkshire.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Mr. Gilbert, hair-dresser.—Mr. Haslock, cutler.—Mr. Steele, father, of Mr. Steele, merchant.—Mr. Taylor, plasterer.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, J. Blake, esq. formerly of Essex-street in the Strand, London.

At Bradford, in his 60th year, Mr. W. Mundy, clothier.—Aged 81, Mrs. Long, of Whaddon-house, near South Wrexhall.

W. Aldridge Ballard, esq. of Bratton.—Mrs. Jeboast, widow, and sister to Messrs. Banks, of Salisbury.

[Particulars relative to the Rev. John Marks Moffatt, a Protestant Dissenting Minister, whose death was briefly noticed in our last.—He has left, beside many other friends in different parts of the kingdom, by whom he was most highly beloved and respected, a disconsolate widow and seven children to lament his loss. To give a just epitome of his character, let it suffice to observe, that among the modern professors or teachers of Christianity, it may not be easy to point out the

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person, who, in temper and life, has borne a nearer resemblance to his Saviour. Although he held some doctrines, which are now exploded by many Christians, yet on his mind they appeared not to have the effect of souring his disposition, diminishing his candour, or contracting the limits of his kind offices or benevolence. In his two principal works\* every reader may perceive, that the principle in his mind, which was paramount to every other, was a zeal for the glory of his maker, the cause of genuine goodness, and the best interests, both temporal and eternal, of mankind. At the time of his death he was engaged in preparing for the press a History of Malmesbury, which was left in a state almost ready for printing, and is intended for publication. The sale of this work, it is hoped, will be promoted by all who knew the excellence of the author's character, out of respect to his memory, and for the benefit of his family. Friends cannot restore the invaluable husband, parent, instructor, and guardian, who is removed for ever; but by their bounty they can aid the exertions of the widow and her fatherless offspring, to procure that subsistence, which was for the most part, derived from the useful and honourable labours of the deceased.]

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Reading, Mr. J. Y. Willars, to Miss North, daughter of Mr. North, brandy merchant, of High Street, Southwark. The Rev. Mr. Poore, to Miss Stroud.—Alfo Mr. Shackle, of Earley, to Miss A. Stroud.—Mr. Maggs, linen-draper, to Miss Copeland, daughter of Mr. Copeland, dealer in china.—Captain Dranby, to Lady Hayward, relict of Sir Thomas Hayward, of Carlwell, and daughter of Sir James Harrington, bart.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mrs. Southgate, wife of Mr. Southgate. A lady possessed of an amiable disposition, perfect integrity and every domestic virtue. Her behaviour was engaging, her manners gentle, and her heart benevolent and good.

At Farnham, in an advanced age, Mrs. Swarbrick, relict of J. Swarbrick, esq. late of Wokingham, in this county.

At Newbury, Mr. Twitchin, grocer, and one of the body corporate. He was generally respected as a man of exemplary character. Mr. Manzey, of Swallowfield.—In his 85th year, J. Heal, esq. of Hodcott.—Mr. Gosling, of the Upper Crown inn, St. Marlow. At Goring Heath, the Rev. J. Lithfield. B. D. rector of Allon, Tirrild, and Tubney, in this county.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bath, T. Wood, esq. of Ballynafoe, in Galway, Ireland, to Miss M. L. Grierison, late of Southampton.—C. Ward, esq. to Miss H. E. Stuart.

\* The duty and interest of every Private Person and the Kingdom at large, &c. adapted to the public.

The Protestant's Prayer-books, &c. &c.

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At



At Bristol, Mr. Woodhouse, tobacconist, to Miss King.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Mr. Barnett, apothecary and druggist.—Miss Alexander, youngest daughter of Dr. Alexander—Aged 49, suddenly, of a paralytic stroke, Lieutenant Colonel Hawley, of the dragoon guards, quartered in this city.—Mr. Hopkins, watch-maker, of Bradford.

Capt. Chilcott, of the navy. He had come from Windsor on the preceding day, in apparent good health.

At Bath, Miss Dorset.—Mrs. Hayward, wife of Mr. Hayward, butcher.—Mrs. White, widow of Mr. White, hair-dresser.—Mrs. Salisbury.—Mr. T. Sone.—Aged 71, Mrs. Branthwayte, widow, of Taverham, Norfolk.—Aged 78, Mrs. A. Crossie.—At the advanced age of 96, Mrs. Hall, a widow lady, long resident in this city.

Aged upwards of 80, John Huoter, esq. of Gobions, in Hertfordshire, who, by long success in trade as a free merchant in the East Indies, had accumulated a fortune of 100,000l. and upwards, and arrived to a feat in the East India direction. After he purchased Gobions, he turned his mind to farming and fattening oxen, which he sold again to advantage. The bulk of his fortune he has left to Thomas Holmes, esq. of Worcesterhire, who has acquired a fortune in the East Indies, and married a daughter of Governor Horoby, by a daughter of Mr. Hunter, and is to take his name, with Gobions, and an estate about it, worth about 45,000l.; and to her sister Mr. Hunter has left 10,000l.; 10,000l. to his niece, the wife of Captain Carpenter, of Potter's Bar, to whom he had before given a piece of ground, whereon he built a handsome house, and who now carries on an extensive farm; to his bailiff, a house and farm; and to a black female old servant, a cottage with land. Mr. Hunter's first wife was a relation of Governor Hornby: his second was a Mulatto. His remains are deposited in a vault, which he had provided to the church of North Mimms.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Longman, schoolmaster, of Child Okeford, to Miss A. Gutch, daughter of the late Rev. R. Gutch, many years master of the free grammar-school.

At Winborne, Mr. J. Osmond, of Sherborne, to Miss Bodmyn, of Yeovil.—W. Dono, esq. of Ocombe, near Yeovil, to Miss H. Saviour, of Ilchester.

*Died.*] At Sherborne, Mr. Fisher, late a surgeon on board the Dictator ship of war, of 64 guns.

At Wareham, at an advanced age, T. Bartlett, sen. esq. who formerly, and for many years, practised as an attorney, with a character of the strictest integrity.

At Dorchester, in the prime of life, Mrs. Cozens.

At Yeovil, Mrs. Phelps, relict of the late Rev. J. Phelps.

E. Greathead, esq. of Udden's House near Wimborne.—Mrs. D. Edwards, of Henock.—Mr. Lewis, of Stourton Caundle.—Mrs. J. Harbin, of Corfe Mullen, near Wimborne.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] J. Hall, esq. to Miss M. Penfon, of Bishopsteignton.—The Rev. S. Reece, Dissenting minister, to Mrs. E. Harris, both of Plymouth Dock.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant Grove, of the royal navy, to Miss Dunsterville, sister of J. Dunsterville, esq. agent vicualier, at the port of Cork, in Ireland.

*Died.*] At Exeter, aged 83, Mr. Alderman E. Walker.—Mr. J. Pinn, landlord of the Windmill public-house.

Mr. T. Cullimore, cabinet-maker, and formerly master of the Woolpack public-house, where the original catch-club was held. This unfortunate man had been reduced from the greatest seeming affluence and profusion, to nearly a state of peury.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, the Rev. J. Dymocke, late of the Island of Jamaica, to Miss H. Home, eldest daughter of the late Mr. G. Home, town-clerk of Leith.

#### IRELAND.

*Married.*] At Ardfrey, in the county of Galway, Lord Clonbrook, to the Hon. Miss Blake, only child of the Right Hon. Lord Wallscourt.

#### DIED ABROAD.

At Kondaflili, in the East Indies, in April last, Mr. J. Peat, in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

At Oporto, in Portugal, in his 76th year, J. Whitehead, esq. forty-seven years British consul at that port.

On the 29th of October last, at Sassari, aged 34, Prince Joseph Benedict Maria Claudius of Savoy, brother to the abdicated king of Sardinia.

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN the territories of the United States of America, several new cotton-works and other establishments of manufacture, have been erected since the peace; and it appears, in general, that, in consequence of that event, a greater part of the capital of the Anglo-Americans is about to be employed in manufactures, than had been so applied during the war. Some difficulty was found at the meeting of the Congress, in providing for the remittance of those State-debts which were to be paid in Amsterdam, before the beginning of February and the beginning of July in this present year. The Manhattan Bank Company

offered to make the remittance at 45 cents. It was undertaken by Mr. Alexander Baring at 41 cents, on condition, that he should be paid by the government in its 2,200 shares of the United States Bank-stock, at the rate of 575 dollars per share. It is said that he will have a clear gain of 40,000*l.* sterling by the transaction.—It is certain that the Spaniards, in preparation for the cession of Louisiana to France, have shut the port of Orleans, and by consequence, in some manner, the whole navigation of the Mississippi against the commercial shipping of the United States. New Orleans was, to the Anglo-Americans, by treaty, a free port. They are now required to pay 6 per cent. upon the goods which they shall there land, to be reserved in warehouses for sale, to pay another duty of 6 per cent, when the same goods shall be re-shipped, and to re-export them from New Orleans to none but other ports belonging to Spain. By these new regulations of the Spaniards, that which is called the Western territory is in fact excluded from any profitable exportation of its produce. The indignation of all America has been strongly excited against a measure so hostile. Remonstrances have been made against it to the Spanish government; and we should not be greatly surprised if it were, in the end, to occasion a serious contention between France and the United States. The trade from the American ports to those of St. Domingo is, at present, dangerous, but profitable. Rochambeau has found it prudent to allow foreigners, for the present, to introduce all sorts of dry-goods into that isle, under an importation-duty of 20 per cent. Between the years 1796 and 1803, the island of Demerara, while in the hands of the English, has gained extraordinary additions of wealth. Not fewer than 30,000 negroes were, within that period, imported into it.

The Bank of England is again to be restricted for a term, to extend till the end of six weeks after the meeting of the next session of Parliament, from making payments in gold and silver. Government will undoubtedly obtain accommodations in consequence of this measure, which it could not have gained if the restriction had not been renewed. But the solvency of the Bank is unquestionable; and there is, on the whole, both commercial and political prudence in the renewal of the delay. The bill has passed through both Houses of Parliament; and will speedily receive from his Majesty's assent, the full force of an Act. It has appeared, in the course of the debates on this subject, in the two Houses of Parliament; that the average balance of trade in favour of England was, before the war, ten millions annually; that during these last ten years, there was an extraordinary exportation of money from Great Britain to the total amount of 120 millions; or, one year with another, 10 millions a-year; and that the exchange with Hamburgh, has but lately come to par in our favour, while with Amsterdam the course of exchange is still against us.

Amount of Bank of England notes of 5*l.* each and upwards, including Bank post-bills, payable seven days after sight:

On the 1st of June, 1802	13,257,600	On the 1st of Dec. 1802	12,075,020
1st of Aug. 1802	14,386,640	1st of Feb. 1803	12,874,030
1st of Oct. 1802	12,111,510		

Amount of Bank of England notes of 2*l.* and 1*l.* each:

On the 1st of June, 1802	3,013,610	On the 1st of Dec. 1802	3,236,530
1st of Aug. 1802	3,292,520	1st of Feb. 1803	3,234,530
1st of Oct. 1802	3,435,130		

The silk-manufacturers in London, sensibly feeling the advantages of rivalry, which the French now begin to acquire against them, are preparing to petition Parliament for a repeal of certain of the duties on the importation of raw-silk, and for a prohibition of the importation of India silk-handkerchiefs, under the same advantages as at present.

Under a similar concern for the danger of their industry and trade, from the formidable rivalry on the Continent, as well as from the circumstance, that the raw material is the growth chiefly of foreign colonies; the cotton manufacturers of Glasgow are preparing to petition Parliament for an abolition of the import-duties on raw cotton; 54,000,000 pounds of cotton-wool were imported into Great Britain in 1802; 30,000 tons of shipping, and 2000 seamen are constantly employed in importing the wool, and exporting the manufactures into which it is here wrought: 800,000 persons are constantly employed in Great Britain in the cotton manufactures: their wages amount to £.13,000,000 a-year. The French now buy the raw material cheaper than we, and can, at less expence, make it into yarn, as good as that which we spin. Upon these and other according facts, the gentlemen in the cotton-trade are in hopes that Government may be induced to favour their application to Parliament for an entire abolition of the import duty on cotton-wool.

The society of ship-owners of Great Britain have obtained incontestible evidence, that the business of ship-building has been of late in the most alarming decline, in the ports of this country. In the port of London, since the 5th of October 1801, only two ships have been built for the merchant service; the Pacific, of 307 tons, and another of 600 tons. Even for the India trade, none have been contracted for since October 5, 1801. The value of ships on sale, has, within the same period, declined not less than five pounds per cent. It is for Parliament to consider, whether in these circumstances of the shipping-interest, it would not be ruinous to the State, to persist in levying the tonnage-duty.

Stocks have been lately rising, and are expected to rise much more within the next two months. The 3 per cents now fluctuate between 72 and 73.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE mild and gentle manner in which the severe frosts of the beginning of the present month, have disappeared, has completely dissipated the apprehensions of the farmer, in respect to the danger of the young wheat crops. In the midland and all the more southern districts, the injuries that have been sustained, even in the later sown crops, have in general been but trifling. And in the northern parts of the island they have in very few instances been of a serious nature.

On the whole it may now be stated that for a great number of years past, there has scarcely been a season so highly favourable for the various purposes of the farmer, as the present, especially when taken from the beginning of August in the preceding year, to the conclusion of this month.

The prices of grain still continues somewhat on the decline; and from the large quantities on hand, it may be reasonably presumed that they must be still more reduced before the conclusion of the next month. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 56s. 8d. barley, 24s. 11d. and oats, 18s. 11d. In most of the northern parts of the kingdom, the markets continue to be fully supplied, and the sales of grain have been mostly made at reduced rates.

Though the frosts, during the more early parts of the month, have considerably retarded the operations of the plough, many of the other processes of husbandry have been performed with great convenience. Much manure, in different places, has been carried out upon the arable, as well as the grass, lands. The fences have likewise been well made and repaired in many situations.

Notwithstanding the abundance of winter-keep, for cattle, the prices of fat stock continue to keep up. In Smithfield, beef fetches from 4s. 10d. to 6s. 4d. and mutton from 3s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. per stone.

The severity of the late season has had the effect of advancing the prices of hay in some degree.

Kentish hops—bags fell from 5l. to 7l. and pockets from 10l. to 12l.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of January, to the 24th of February, 1803, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

## Barometer.

Highest 30.18 Feb. 11 Wind N. E.

Lowest 29.10 Feb. 16 Wind W.

Greatest-variation in } 54 hundredths } In the morning of  
24 hours } of an inch } the 3d. inst. the  
mercury was at  
29.23 the next  
day, at the same  
hour, it was at  
29.82.

## Thermometer.

Highest 51° Feb. 20. Wind S. W.

Lowest 14° Feb. 10. Wind N. E.

Greatest-variation in } 49° } The thermometer was  
24 hours } on the 12th inst. as low as 18°, and  
on the next morning at  
the same time it was at  
37°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 0.778 inches of depth.

During this month the weather has been changeable, and the cold at times very severe. From the 25th to the 30th ult. the frost was sharp; the next three or four days the temperature of the air was moderate, not once below the freezing point; but from the 5d to the 13th inst. the cold was exceedingly severe, of which, however, the 10th and 11th were the most remarkably so. The average temperature for those days, was as low as 24°; for the whole month it has been at about 31° 1'. The average height of the barometer has been 29.6 nearly.

We have had several falls of snow, but in no instance has it been, in this neighbourhood, more than an inch or two in depth.

\*. \* Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to France, Hamburgh, Lisbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 23, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 99.]

APRIL 1, 1803.

[No. 3, of Vol. 15.]

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*SOME ACCOUNT of all the MANUSCRIPTS in the LIBRARY of the late KING of FRANCE, now called the NATIONAL LIBRARY (BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE) which relate to ENGLISH AFFAIRS or HISTORY.*

IN the year 1787, the Government of France set an example to all Europe, well worthy of imitation, by publishing, under the inspection of a Committee of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, "ACCOUNTS and EXTRACTS of all the MANUSCRIPTS in the ROYAL LIBRARY." An anxious wish had long prevailed, that the immense stores of information which are locked up in various libraries of Europe, frequently inaccessible and unknown, should be communicated to the public. The learned world have, however, to thank the French Government alone, for attempting the execution of so great a national object; and the tempestuous whirlwind of the Revolution, though it may have retarded, has not occasioned the abandonment of the plan, which proceeds with equal vigour as before. Few countries can boast of more extensive or more splendid repositories of this kind than our own; but the exertions of our rival neighbours seem not to have excited any emulation in those in whose province it more immediately falls to promote the imitation of so excellent an example. It is not necessary here to discuss to whom this important omission is to be attributed: but if it should appear to arise from the selfish and interested views of those to whose care these national treasures are intrusted, it is surely well worthy of public attention and interference.

The Catalogue alluded to was begun in the year 1785, by the command and under the auspices of the late King of France, in order, as the Preface states, by the publication of many of the most important manuscripts at length, and exact accounts and judicious extracts from others of a less interesting nature, to afford encouragement to the study of the learned languages, and to inform and invite all Europe to participate in the advantages to be derived from these valuable mate-

rials, which France possessed, for the elucidation of history, and the promotion of general literature.

The performance of this great undertaking was entrusted to the Academy of Belles-Lettres, Marshal Prince de Beauvau being then President. Eight Academicians were accordingly selected, who thus divided their proportions of the labour:—Three undertook to examine the *Oriental Manuscripts*; two, the Greek and Latin; and the remaining three, those relating to the History of France, and in general the Antiquities of the Middle Age. An independent annual salary was allotted for these gentlemen, and the result of their labours was to be submitted to the revision and approbation of a committee of other members of the Academy, to be annually chosen for that purpose, who were then to direct its publication, in the same way as the other transactions of the Academy.

But this truly noble plan was not confined to the manuscripts in the public libraries. All the learned men in France were earnestly invited to communicate an account of every important manuscript, as well in the provincial as private collections to which they might have access.

The progress of this infant institution was watched with anxious care by the active and enlightened zeal of the President of the Academy, aided by the spirit of the Baron de Breteuil, then Secretary of State, and supported by the fostering munificence of the Sovereign. The first volume made its appearance in the year 1787, and, in addition to an historical essay on the Oriental characters in the Royal Printing-house, the Greek characters engraved by Garamont, in the reign of Francis the First, commonly called *Grecs du Roi*, and a list of all the works which had been printed at Paris in Arabic, Syriac, Armenian, &c. contains an analysis and extracts from 22 highly curious and valuable manuscripts.

The only tract which this first volume contains, immediately relating to English History, is intitled "*A Narrative of the Death of Richard II. King of England, in the Year 1399*," and having been frequently quoted in English, a more brief

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notice of it will be necessary, than its great interest would have induced me to make.

Notwithstanding the title of this curious tract, it contains an account of all the most important transactions of this turbulent reign, and of the causes which ultimately produced the ruin of the ill-fated and amiable Richard, as well as entertaining details of the manners and leading characters of the times.

M. Gailliard, the learned editor of this tract, notices some coincidences attendant on this unfortunate monarch, too remarkable to be passed by.

*Richard the Second*, son to the Black Prince, and grandson to Edward the Third, was the cotemporary of Charles the Sixth of France, and as much the friend of that monarch, as his father and his uncles had been the enemies of his predecessors. These two kings were of the same age; both began to reign in their infancy, and both were under the guardianship of three paternal uncles, equally ambitious and ill-disposed.

Fate seems to have given to the three uncles of the King of England the same distinguishing lines of character, which marked the uncles of the King of France; and these even happened in the very order of the princes of both nations. The Duke of Lancaster, Regent of England, possessed all the haughtiness, ambition, and avarice of the Duke of Anjou, Regent of France; the Duke of York, in effeminacy and indolence closely resembled the Duke of Berri; and the Duke of Gloucester bore equal similarity to the Duke of Burgundy in turbulence and audacity.

Although Richard was two years older than Charles, he married his daughter Isabella, whose tender youth prevented the consummation of the marriage; but she was educated in England, where the presence of a French Princess was particularly offensive to the eyes of the nation.

It is remarkable, observes M. Gailliard, that all the Kings of England who have espoused Princesses of France, have been hated by their subjects, and their reigns come to an unfortunate end: witness Edward the Second, Richard the Second, Henry the Sixth, and Charles the First. This is not one of those singular events in history, which we are at a loss to explain; an obvious cause readily occurs. It may be attributed to the rivalry and national animosity between the two countries; to the difference of constitution, manners, principles of govern-

ment; and, whether well-founded or not, to a continual apprehension, lest a French Princess should inspire a King of England with the desire, and furnish him with the means, of becoming absolute.

In the present instance, however, there could be no ground for alarm. Isabel had quitted France in her sixth year, and had not attained her tenth on the death of her royal husband: but all the Kings of England, who have ever cultivated the friendship of Kings of France, have either been accused or suspected of a design to render themselves despotic by the assistance of the latter. The attachment of Charles the Second and his brother James, to Louis the Fourteenth, although they had not married Princesses of France, was sufficient to expose the former to continual opposition, and contributed greatly to deprive the latter of his crown.

Henry the Fifth is the only exception to this remark which history affords; and he took advantage of his marriage to oppose and invade France, which flattered the ruling passion of the English, who did not see, that, in gracing him with the title of Conqueror, they rendered him much more absolute than if his conquests had never been made.

It is by no means an easy task to draw the character of Richard. He has been much more harshly treated by historians than he deserves: some have described him as a *weak* and *sickle* prince; but might not this imputed *weakness* be little more than indulging too warmly in the most amiable of all propensities—a delicate, yet unbounded, friendship; which, however, exposed him to the charge of being surrounded with court minions? And the complaint of *sickness* rests principally upon a supposed readiness with which he sacrificed his favourites to the resentment of the parliament; but this only shews how anxious he was to conciliate and possess the good opinion of his subjects. Besides an inconsistency in these charges, there are too shining periods in the life of Richard, which strongly negative the existence of either, by any means to the extent in which he is accused. The first is the suppression of Wat Tyler's Insurrection at the age of sixteen; and the second is, the assuming the reins of sovereignty, openly before the parliament, at the age of twenty-one.

M. Gailliard, however, seems to coincide in opinion with the majority of historians; and thinks that therewith of Richard's life answered too little to the two brilliant moments I have mentioned.

The greatest complaint of the English against Richard, was the restoration to France of many important conquests; and the cession of Breſt, which alone remained, and had been the price of many a hard-fought battle, completely alienated their affections.

It is at this period that the manuscript commences its detail.

The first breach between Richard and his uncle of Gloucester, which was never healed, arose from the Duke's haughtily exclaiming, at one of Richard's feasts, "Sire, before you restore or sell any of the cities which your predecessors, the Kings of England, have gained or conquered, you should, with your own arms, have taken a city from your enemies."—This alluded to the restoration of Breſt; in which transaction Richard was not at all to blame, for that city had been merely mortgaged to the English by the Duke of Britany, who had repaid the money, and was consequently intitled to its possession.

The conspiracy of the Duke of Gloucester with the Earls of Arundel, Nottingham, Derby, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and many other discontented nobles, to deprive Richard of his crown; the discovery of the whole plot by the treacherous Earl of Nottingham; the consequent execution of the Earl of Arundel, and the seizure and imprisonment of Gloucester\* by Richard himself, are fully described, and form curious features of the history of the times.

The manuscript next details, at considerable length, the proceedings occasioned by the Earl of Derby (who afterwards became Duke of Lancaster) accusing Nottingham (on whom the Dukedom of Norfolk had devolved) of being false, traitorous, and disloyal, to his sovereign, and the kingdom of England; and the well-known duel, which ended in the banishment of both. This strange sentence, so contrary to all the laws of trial by single combat, condemning and punishing

both the accuser and accused, without either of them being convicted, is perfectly inexplicable. According to our manuscript, however, they were each well pleased at having escaped the fate of the Earl of Arundel.

The separation of Richard from his young queen, occasioned by his expedition into Ireland, and whom his hard fate never permitted him to see again, is fully described, and contains many strong proofs of warm affection, and a tender heart. The account of his domestic arrangements before his departure is curious, simple, and interesting.

Previous to the Earl of Derby's going into exile, Richard promised to shorten the term of his banishment to four years, and granted letters patent to preserve whatever inheritances might fall to him, if the Duke of Lancaster, his father, should die in his absence, which actually happened; but the conduct of Derby, in apparently endeavouring to raise an opposition against the King, by demanding the niece of the French King in marriage, induced Richard to revoke the letters-patent he had granted, and insist on retaining the Lancaster estates.

During Richard's absence in Ireland, Lancaster returned to reclaim his possessions; and, from the situation of affairs, soon found that it was in his power to deprive the monarch of his crown, who had refused the restoration of his patrimony.

Forged letters were circulated, alleging that Richard intended to make himself absolute by the assistance of the French; and every artifice which villainy could invent was used to render him generally odious to his subjects. The plan succeeded too well, and Lancaster soon found a formidable army ranged under his banners, which was strengthened by the junction of many of the most considerable peers of the realm. On this alarming intelligence being communicated, Richard exclaimed, "Three times have I pardoned this man's misdeeds, and this is the fourth offence he has committed: truly did his father, my dear uncle of Lancaster, tell me of his son, that I did wrong to pardon him so often, for he would still continue to offend me."—The King, however, lost no time in returning to England. His army consisted of 32,000 men, natives and foreigners; but the attachment of the former he justly suspected.

The morning after his arrival in England, those apprehensions were confirmed. On rising to say his orisons, he found his army reduced to 6,000 men, the rest hav-

\* The manuscript does not state what became of Gloucester. Richard, for fear of any violent commotion from his adherents, ordered him to be conveyed to Calais (of which Nottingham was governor) until all apprehension subsided; and when, in the following year, he was ordered to bring Gloucester over, the parliament being desirous to proceed on his trial, he coolly replied, that he had died in a fit of apoplexy.—It soon afterwards appeared, that Nottingham had ordered him to be smothered between two mattresses.

ing deserted to the Duke of Lancaster, owing to the forged letters which had been circulated. All idea of resistance now vanished; and the Earl of Huntingdon, after much deliberation, was sent to the Duke of Lancaster to negotiate. The duplicity of Lancaster, and the perjured villainy of the Duke of Northumberland, which ended in getting the unfortunate Richard into their hands, forms a most striking picture of bare-faced contempt for all laws, human and divine.

The whole detail of this proceeding, and the lamentations of Richard, on finding himself betrayed, and a prisoner, are extremely affecting by their simplicity, and contain many curious anecdotes of the Duke of Lancaster. They furnish strong proofs of great sensibility, but certainly betray more attachment to France than was perfectly consistent with the interests of England, though it must be observed that they seem to flow more from personal attachment and friendships (which his marriage would justify) than from any apparent mixture of political interest.

The insulting taunts of his merciless enemies seem to have entirely broken Richard's spirit, and to have deprived him of his only remaining consolation; they tore away his friends, who embraced him with tears, whilst he, motionless with grief, and sinking under the weight of his misfortunes, could neither weep nor speak. He was dragged in triumph to London; but the manuscript is silent as to his signing an act of abdication, either voluntarily or through compulsion, as the greater part of our histories assert.

The Parliament assembled in 1399; Lancaster was the accuser, and Richard was of course condemned unheard. The intruding Bishop of Carlisle alone stood up in defence of his master. "What," (exclaimed he) "you will listen to the defence of a robber, or an assassin, and you deny that privilege to your sovereign, whom you condemn unheard!"—"The argument could meet with no reply—it was unanswerable; but the honest Bishop was sent to a prison, for daring to raise his voice in behalf of his master. Richard was formally deposed, and Henry of Lancaster proclaimed King.—The sentence is singular: it directs, that he should be confined in a royal prison; that he should have the best bread, the best wine, and the best meat, that could be procured for silver or gold; "and if any disturbance should be made by armed people coming to assist him, that he should be the first put to death." These last words were but the signal of his fate: Richard was ac-

cused of plots, of the existence of which the vigilance of his guards kept him totally ignorant.

Some historians have said, that he killed himself at Pomfret-castle, to which he had been removed; others, that he died of hunger; but the majority, that he was murdered by the order of Lancaster, that he defended himself courageously, and sold his life dearly. This last account is confirmed by our manuscript. Piers d'Exton, with seven other assassins, were sent to Pomfret on this bloody errand. Exton, on his arrival, ordered the carver, in Lancaster's name, in future, not to taste the meat served up at Richard's table; adding sarcastically, "He shall not eat much more!"—Richard, perceiving the omission, inquired the cause, when the carver, falling on his knees, alleged his orders as an excuse. At this, Richard, losing all patience, struck him with a knife he had in his hand, exclaiming, "*Get thee to the Devil, thee and thy Lancaster.*" The noise roused Exton, who rushed into the room with his seven armed braves. Richard immediately, overturning the table, rushed among the assassins, and, wrenching a battle-axe from the hands of one of them, soon laid four dead at his feet.—This bold resistance intimidated the remainder; but Exton, getting behind him, by one blow on the head, brought Richard to the ground, and another stroke deprived him of life. Exton himself could not help being moved at this horrid scene, and, with tears in his eyes, exclaimed, "that he had lost his honour for ever, and must thenceforth become the contempt and aversion of mankind."

Those historians who contend that Richard was starved to death, rely on the circumstance of no marks of violence appearing on his body when exhibited at St. Paul's; but it is easy to disguise appearances; and it must be recollected that a body surrounded by guards is exposed to the view, though not to the examination, of the spectators: and the manuscript puts an end to conjectures as to the mode of his death, by asserting, as the fact certainly was, that the main object was merely to prove "*the actual death of Richard, and they wanted nothing more.*"

This manuscript enlarges much on the dreadful executions of Richard's adherents and friends, who were almost all delivered up, and put to death. The striking simplicity of expression, and the old language in which it is written, seems to diminish our horror at these relations, while it certainly augments our interest.

Among

Among these noble victims of fidelity it is impossible to pass over Sir Thomas Blount, and the Earl of Huntingdon, Richard's natural brother.—I envy not the feelings of the man who can read the account of their sufferings with dry eyes. Every species of horrid barbarity and insupportable cruelty produced neither weakness nor dismay. When Blount's entrails were burning before his eyes, he only thanked God that he was born to die in the service of such a master as Richard;—and Huntingdon suffered with equal firmness and resignation.

It is impossible to communicate any idea of the interest which a perusal of this manuscript must excite in the breast of the most careless reader. Nothing appears by which its author can be discovered; but numerous circumstances prove him an eye-witness of the principal scenes he records; and, that he shared part of the sufferings of his royal master, which he so pathetically laments, his narrative contains many convincing proofs. Such also appears to be the opinion of M. Gaultier, the able editor of this part of the work. The detail is continued in the language of an eye-witness, until the imprisonment of Richard at Flint-castle; and the author was probably one of those friends who were torn from him at that cruel moment, for, after relating the King's complaints there, verbatim, "because he had heard them," he says; after which, "of his afflictions no one knew any thing but those who guarded him."

The manuscript concludes with stating, that Henry the Fourth, the first King of England of the House of Lancaster, remained in quiet possession of the throne.  
(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

THE excellent Guide to Paris, lately published in London,\* has been of great service to our countrymen, not only on the road, but in that metropolis.

It is singular that it should at present be the best *Manuel de Paris*.

At Calais, both going and returning, I stopped at Grandfere's, who seems to identify himself with his guests. The expence of shipping and unshipping your carriage and baggage is about five guineas. Let no one tempt you to embark without a fair wind and a smooth sea.

When four persons travel together, it

is not only highly agreeable, but economical, to take over a London-built coach; not as a fine shew, but a useful vehicle. I bought one in Long Acre for something under eighty pounds, which carried me to Dunkirk, Bruges, Ghent, Bruxelles, Mons, Valenciennes, Cambrai, and Paris; and from thence back again, without the expence of five shillings for repairs. I was offered by the person from whom I hired my job coach at Paris, twenty guineas for my bargain.

By the orders of the *Bureau des Postes*, that are detailed in the post-book (which may be had for three livres, ten sous) six horses are required for a coach carrying four people; but at the commencement of your journey, the post-master will agree with you to furnish four horses at the rate of payment for five, at thirty sous each horse per post. As a post is very nearly five miles English, you pay 150 sous, equal to six shillings and three pence, English, for a post, or fifteen pence English per mile, for five horses. On the Dover road you pay two shillings and eight-pence for four—more than double. The whole expence of the journey from Paris (170 English miles) for four people, including food and lodging, was twenty pounds; again, from Dover to London, (73 miles) fifteen guineas.

With respect to custom-officers, it is best to leave your inn-keepers at Dover and Calais to manage for you. The officers are very civil, but the charges are very high; however, much ineffectual trouble and vexation is saved, by submitting to them without remonstrance. This advice is not meant to be extended farther than to sea-ports. Every Englishman in easy circumstances feels it a duty to resist imposition, that may become a precedent, prejudicial to those who are not so rich as himself. In general, those who conduct themselves with civility, appearing neither in the character of *Milord Anglais*, nor as a person continually suspicious of being cheated, will find travelling on the principal roads in France cheap and agreeable. In paying postillions, it will be found convenient to have silver sufficient for your journey in two bags, one containing pieces of six livres, the other pieces of three livres, thirty and fifteen sous, and twenty-four sous. With these pieces, without any copper, the amount of each post may be made up, allowing to each postillion double the sum rated in the post book. I wrapped up this money in a piece of paper before the end of each stage, and I never met with any complaint or difficulty.

\* See Guide to Paris, published by Phillips, St. Paul's Church-yard.



colty. About ten posts, at this time of the year, when the roads, which are not paved, are deep and sandy, is as much as can be easily accomplished.

With respect to the inns, the beds are in general good; and unless a variety of dishes, and wines of distant growth be ordered, the charges are reasonable. It cost me and my three companions, for three days and nights inclusively, four guineas, including servants. Near Paris, *vin de Beaune*, or Volney, or white Champagne, are the best wines. Near Calais, *vin de Bourdeaux* is the best.

Good beer is to be had at Calais; and the best beer I ever tasted was at Paris. Avoid the water of the Seine at first; by degrees it becomes wholesome. These hints are common-place—to are all useful precepts. But we find, from every day's experience, that they cannot be too often repeated.

March 1803.

R. L. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a friend to the great and valuable undertaking of Dr. Rees, (the New Encyclopedia) permit me to point out a mistake in the article "Adversative," with respect to Mr. Tooke, and the word "But." Mr. Tooke very plainly shews, that this one word "But" is in modern English corruptly used for two words, "Bot and But;" in the Anglo-Saxon, of very different significations—*Bot* being the imperative of *Beotan*, to superadd, to supply, &c. and *But*, the imperative of *Brutan* or *Broutan*, to be out. This is sufficiently stated in the Dictionary; but it is incorrectly asserted, (and the assertion is attributed to Mr. Tooke) that the different significations of this word depend upon its being placed at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence. In the former case (that is at the beginning of a sentence), says the Encyclopedist, it is a corruption of *Bot*; and presently an instance is given of this corruption of *Bot* in the middle of a sentence. "The number three is not an even, but (superadd) it is an odd one." The meaning expressed by these two members of this one sentence is connected by the word "But;" and therefore it is, according to the distinctions of grammarians, not a proposition, as it is called in the Dictionary, but a conjunction. *But*, from *Bot*, is always a conjunction; *But*, from *Brutan*, always a preposition. The latter is always applied to words, the former to sentences. All this will plainly appear, if the writer of the article will recur to

his authority (ΕΠΕΑ ΠΙΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ, p. 232, & seq. 8vo. Ed.)

It may seem of small consequence to correct an error, which confounds such things as prepositions and conjunctions; and so it may be to those who think grammar of no more value than merely to teach them the names of their parts of speech; but to those who know the real importance of the science of language, every error, which is an hindrance to the perfect comprehension of the masterly work of Mr. Tooke, is deserving of correction. I am, Sir,

Vauxhall, Your obedient servant,  
March 5, 1803. C. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, in your Magazine for November, 1801, page 289, asks who was the author of an *Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarch*? I believe this very elegant little production has been lately acknowledged by Mr. Fraser Tytler (now Lord Woodhouselee.) In this essay the author makes a very ingenious attempt to prove that Laura was never married. Your Correspondent also asks, what was the fate of Huggin's translation of *Dante*, and what was his motive for destroying the printed copies of his version of *Ariosto*? To these inquiries I hope some of your Correspondents will be so obliging as to reply in a satisfactory manner; and your Correspondent, Z. R. would confer a favour on your readers, by pointing out the resemblance between the Italian tragedy of *Zelinda*, and the *Tancred and Sigismunda* of Thomson, *ibid.*

It is often matter of regret to me, that, among the many admirable translations of the present day, not one has undertaken a complete version of the elegant collection of modern Latin poetry, published first by Bishop Atterbury, and afterwards by Pope, under the title of *Selecta Poemata Italorum qui Latine scripserunt*. I think such a work, if well executed, illustrated with notes, and enriched with biographical prefaces, could not fail of being well received by the public. If such an undertaking should be thought too hazardous for an individual bookseller, let it be patronised by a company. With the merit of some of the pieces in this collection, the English reader is already acquainted, through the medium of the excellent versions of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Grefwell. As the latter gentleman is still in existence, his assistance might, perhaps, be obtained; I lay assistance, for I believe

so arduous a task would require more than one hand. Pope's edition, as being the most judicious, (*Vide, Monthly Magazine, vol. vi. p. 88*) should be followed. But a translation of Arterbury's Preface should be given.

I do not recollect to have seen an English version of the *Piscatory Eclogues* of Samazaro. Those of Fletcher now lie before me, in a very elegant edition, published at Edinburgh, 1771. Is it known who was the editor of this edition? He appears to have been a man of learning and taste. I am, &c.

H. R. R.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ABOUT a fortnight from this time died here Thomas Hearne, nephew to the celebrated antiquarian of the same name. He was the person mentioned in the codicil of the antiquarian's will. His mind, though by no means comparable with his uncle's, was still naturally strong; and, it is presumed, had it been polished and informed by education, would have shone with no small degree of splenour. His memory was particularly faithful, his humour comic, and he had an abundant store of anecdotes. He has been known to spend whole days in reading. He has left a son, who, though addicted, like his deceased parent, to too much drinking, is remarkable for the last-mentioned propensity. It is by no means, Sir, unworthy of remark, that a grandson of the above Hearne, who died two years since at the age of twelve, could play on a variety of instruments, delighted all who heard him, and was universally esteemed. Able judges have, without flattery, asserted, that, had he lived, he would have deservedly been ranked among the first musicians of this country.

Thine, I am, Sir, your  
Feb. 15, 1803. FRIEND AND ADMIRER.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR readers, as well as myself, must, doubtless, have remarked the growing custom of adding, in the announcement of marriages in the newspapers, the name of the officiating clergyman to those of the parties. When the performer is a bishop, a dean, or other dignified clergyman, it is easy to conceive that vanity in the connubial pair, or their friends, may cruse this addition: but as we frequently see it made when he is only the simple rector of the parish, I have been considering

what can have entitled him to this public commemoration. In similar cases, as that of naming the physician under whose auspices a cure has been effected, the record is intended as a compliment to the skill of the agent; but it is not, at first sight, very obvious that any extraordinary praise can be due to the act of reading the marriage-service. There is, indeed, a story of a clergyman's having found a child *very hard to christen*: but in that case it is suspected, that the difficulty arose from his own situation, and not from any peculiarity in the patient. Yet I cannot but think that it is no uncommon circumstance to find couples *hard to marry*, and that there is often a sufficient degree of effort in performing this feat, to apologize for the seeming vanity of making public the name of the clerical practitioner. I do not exactly know to what defect in the marriage-rites the melancholy Jacques alludes, when, dissuading the Clown from suffering Sir Oliver Martext to couple him and Audrey, he tells him, "This fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot; then one of you will prove a shrunk panel, and, like green timber, warp, warp." The law, at present, seems to have determined, that if the union be but made, the manner of doing it is of no consequence; and even the workmanship of the smith of Gratua-green is reckoned to hold as well as that of his Grace of Canterbury. But the task of bringing the parties together, may be a serious labour indeed. A fly old bachelor has lived a score of years with a kept madam, who has a great desire at last to be made *an honest woman* of. What a trial of skill to a confidential divine to work upon the hardened buff of this man's conscience, and mollify it down to that matrimony which has so long been the object of his scorn and ridicule! A novel-reading miss, whose heart has been softened by some neighbouring Celadon, looks with horror upon the honest Numps whom her careful father has chosen for her; and, like Anne Page, would rather "be set quick in the earth, and bowled to death with turnips," than meet him at the altar. What a profusion of rhetoric must be employed to bring such a damsel to the dutiful act of bestowing her hand contrary to the dictates of her heart! With the young spendthrift, whose stomach rises at the sight of an amorous dune of three-score, panting to deliver him from a jail by the gift of her purse and person, fewer arguments for compliance may be necessary; and yet he must, in some measure, be shrouded in the joke by persuasion. In these and similar cases, which are not very un-

common, some mediator is evidently wanted to take the part which Horace assigns to Venus:

— cui placet impares  
Formas atque animos sub iuga aënea  
Dævo mittere cum joco;

and where the clergyman assumes this office, his labours certainly deserve commemoration. Under this idea, I shall for the future suppose that more is meant than meets the ear, when we are gravely told that the Rev. Mr. Such-a-one married such a couple; and that his task was somewhat more arduous than merely reading some sentences out of a book, and afterwards, perhaps, dining with the happy party. I remain, Sir, Your's, &c.

PHILOGAMUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE monstrous and inconsistent doctrines which have been lately maintained in cases of LIBEL have given a just and serious alarm to the real friends of the British Constitution; and if the assertions of lawyers are not counteracted by the exertions of jurists, they will extend to such an excess as to be fatal to the liberty of the press, which was so justly a subject of eulogium with our present worthy and constitutional minister.

Mr. Fox's bill has *re-invested* juries with a great and constitutional power; but this power does not seem to have been hitherto felt, and much less acted upon, by juries as it ought to have been, and as might have been expected from the spirit of Englishmen. The case of Johnson, who was convicted merely for an act of his shopman, the supplying a customer with Mr. Wakefield's pamphlet, not published by himself, in his, Johnson's, absence, and while he was perfectly unconscious of the transaction, was, to say the least of it, a *hard* case. The verdict, I apprehend, should be founded on the words of the indictment. Now the words of the indictment are "that he, the said A. B. being a wicked and seditious person, did, with a wicked and malicious intention, sell or publish, &c. &c." Now how could Johnson sell or publish with a wicked and malicious intention what he did not sell or publish at all? and does not the oath of a jurymen confine him to give a *true* verdict, according to the matter alleged in the indictment?

But even this is a matter of small consequence compared with the *new*, and, I apprehend unfounded, and unconstitutional

doctrine, first introduced in the case of Lord George Gordon, who was unfortunately an obnoxious and unpopular person, and since proceeded upon in the case of the proprietor of the Courier, and of Peltier;—that of the right of *foreign powers* to institute criminal processes in our courts for libel. If those whom we have been accustomed to regard as the oracles of British law are deserving of credit, I do not hesitate to pronounce such a doctrine, in the language of the celebrated Irish Resolution.—"Unconstitutional, illegal, and a grievance."—Destructive of the truth of history, and dangerous in corrupting the channels of public information, which, even for the security of the government itself, should be left as open as possible.

A libel is a crime, according to Blackstone, only as "a breach of the *public peace*, by stirring up the objects of it to revenge, and perhaps to bloodshed." In this point of view a criticism or a censure on a foreign government cannot possibly be a breach of the peace in this country, since the object of it is out of reach. The remedy in this case, is in the hands of the foreign potentate himself, by prohibiting the circulation of such libels in his own dominions. Only couple this doctrine with another, which has also been lately introduced in our courts, viz. "that a libel may affect the *dead* as well as the living," and then it will be ground for an information, to arraign the cruelty, tyranny and ambition of Louis XIVth.

Carry the doctrine a little further, and suppose the *Pope* might have instituted a prosecution for libel in an English court of justice, and where would our reformed religion now have been?

But this, thanks to the wisdom and spirit of our ancestors, was not the doctrine of those times, which established the English Church, and the English Constitution. A well-known and rather trite anecdote will serve to convince us of what was the doctrine of those times. When Lord Moleworth published his celebrated Account of Denmark, many passages were found extremely offensive to the reigning monarch, who, by his ambassador, complained of the insult, and demanded from our William III. the head of the author. "Tell his Danish Majesty," said King William, "that I cannot by my own authority dispose of the heads of my subjects; nor can I grant to his Majesty any redress, except that I can communicate to Lord Moleworth the nature of this application, who will, I dare say, insert it in the next edition of his book."

VARRO.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the ISLAND ANTILIA in the ancient CHART constructed by BIANCHI in 1436, and on the DISCOVERY of AMERICA by COLUMBUS.

IT has been hitherto taken for granted, that the discovery of America was owing to Christopher Columbus; it is one of those points of history, on which all authors are agreed, and which might have been considered as one of the most indisputable. Nevertheless, certain doubts have been raised on this subject in these later times—doubts which have appeared not ill-founded to several of our literati, and which they have judged worthy of their attention. Citizen Buache, with a view to illustrate this point, has lately examined the famous chart of Bianchi\*, made in the year 1436, in which is found a large island, named *Antilia*, situated to the west of the Azores Islands, which proves, say some, that America was known before the discovery made of it by Christopher Columbus. The chart of Bianchi has been known since the year 1783, by the edition and commentaries of it that have been published by Formaleoni, in the continuation of his work, intitled *Saggio sulla Nautica Antica de Veneziani*.

The first idea that presents itself, on a view of this chart, wherein we, in fact, find a large island, named *Antilia*, placed to the west of the Azores, and the beginning of another island, situated to the north of *Antilia*, named *Ysola de la Man Saramoxia*, is that these two islands are parts of America, or of some of the islands now known under the name of *Antilles*, as there exists no other land in all the space comprehended between the Azores and America. The chart of Bianchi having been made in 1436, it would appear natural to conclude, that America, or some parts of it, were known before the voyages of Christopher Columbus. This is also the opinion that was adopted by Formaleoni, but which cannot be supported, after a serious examination of the chart of Bianchi, compared with other monuments equally authentic, which it is equally necessary to consult.

There exists a letter† of the learned Pa-

\* This chart is, or lately was, in the library of St. Mark, at Venice.

† This letter is to be found in a work of the Jesuit Ximenes, intitled *Del secolo e nuovi Gnomoni Fiorentino*; and in a letter of M. Barros to the authors of the *Journal des Savans*, January, 1758.

olo Toscanelli, author of the *Gnomon de Sainte Marie de Florence*, dated June 25, 1474, in which mention is made of the *isle Antilia*. This letter was addressed first to Fernando Martinz, canon of Lisbon, who had consulted Toscanelli, by order of the King of Portugal, on the possibility of finding the Indies. It was sent afterwards to Christopher Columbus, in answer to a letter which he had written to Toscanelli, on the voyage he was proposing to undertake. The only question in the letter of Toscanelli relates to the route which appears to him the shortest to go to the Indies, and to such parts of the Indies as may be thought the richest and the most worthy of discovery. The shortest route, in his opinion, is, speaking of Lisbon, to go directly west, across the Atlantic Ocean, and to cross, in the same direction, or on the parallel of Lisbon, the third part nearly in the circumference of that parallel. At that distance, you find, says he, the city of Quisay or Quinsay (the capital of China in the time of Marco Paulo); you find also the *isle of Cipanga* (now Japan), extremely fertile in gold, in pearls, and in precious stones. It is in these same quarters that he places the *isle Antilia*, when he says—"And from the *isle of Cipanga*, that you know, and which you call *Sere-Cita*, to the famous *isle of Cipanga*, is ten spaces, which make 2500 miles, or 225 leagues." It follows, from this passage, that, at the epoch of 1474, the *isle Antilia* was known, at least to the King of Portugal, for whom the letter of Toscanelli was written, and that it passed then for one of the richest countries in the world. It likewise follows that, in the opinion of Toscanelli, it was situated in the eastern parts of the Indies, which were then the country of wonders, or abounding with the most valuable productions. It is probable that, according to the ideas of Toscanelli, Christopher Columbus gave the name of *Antilles* to the islands of America, which he found in his first voyage, and which he supposed to be the eastern part of the Indies. It is after the charts of his time that Toscanelli makes the calculations of the route which he indicates, and the *Antilia* of the chart of Bianchi can only be the *Antilia* mentioned in the letter of Toscanelli. It cannot then represent any part of America.

To remove entirely the doubts that have been founded on this chart of Bianchi, it would have been satisfactory to find again in the ancient continent the names of *Antilia*, and *De la Man Saramoxia*, contained in that chart. Citizen Buache has made

all possible enquiries on this head; he examined first, agreeably to the opinion of Toscanelli, all the isles of the Archipelago of the Indies, but without success. Considering afterwards, that the isle of Antilia was known to the Portuguese, according to Toscanelli, which could not be said of the isles of India at that period; considering further, that the King of Portugal had paid no attention to the documents of Toscanelli, nor to the proposition which had been made to him by Christopher Columbus, and that many authors make only one and the same island of Antilia, and of the famous San Borondon or Brandon, which was supposed to be near the Canaries, Citizen Buache has directed his attention to the western coasts of Africa, which the Portuguese were then occupied in the discovery of. Agreeably to different documents, which the *Itinera Mundi* of Petistol, a manuscript chart in the National Library of the year 1346, and another in the library of the Duke of Parma of 1367, furnish, he thinks, he can trace an idea, that the names of Antilia and De la Man Satanoxia are the result of the first knowledge that the Europeans had of the rich countries in the interior of Africa, or of that country of the Blacks which the Arabs call Sudan. This name Sudan appears to him to have some relation to that of Satanoxia. The name of Sette-Cita, which the Portuguese gave to Antilia, according to Toscanelli, and which has been translated by Septem Civitates, the Seven Cities, appears to him to be the *Regio Septem Montium*, which the chart of Sanut, in the *Gesta Dei per Francos*, places on the western coast of Africa, behind an island, and near the country of Gaulolia. In respect to the name Antilia, he thinks it has some analogy to the name of Cantin, which Petistol places between Cape Bojador and Cape Blanc, where there is a coast named the Seven Mountains; to the name of Anfil, or of Angel, otherwise named the Seven Mounts, on the coast of Senegal; and to the name of Andi, a port adjoining the Mountains of Angel, which has been corrupted to Portandie. It should be observed, that it is on the coast situated between the Canaries and Senegal, that a trade in gold-dust was commenced before the discovery of the coast of Guinea.

If these documents are not conclusive proofs, they are, at least, satisfactory evidences in favour of the opinion which Citizen Buache has adopted, namely, that the isle Antilia was not America. "A thick veil (he observes) still covers the ge-

ography of all Africa. The names of the different points of the coast, which alone is known, are, for the most part, new names imposed upon them by the Portuguese; and it is difficult to trace in them the objects which are indicated by the natives of the country.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

OF all the remains of antiquity in Egypt, none has more strongly excited the attention and investigation of the learned, than the magnificent column near Alexandria, commonly called Pompey's Pillar. As no mention is made of it in history, and no writer presented us with the smallest traces of an inscription (Pococke alone excepted); we have no data by which to discover the time of its erection, nor the person to whose honour it was raised. With regard to these points every thing is dark and uncertain; and those facts, which history fails to furnish us with, the learned have endeavoured to supply with vague theory and fanciful conjecture. With such feeble and wandering guides to direct them, it is by no means extraordinary, that those who have written on this subject have differed so widely in opinion; nor are we surprised to find that one author calls this superb monument the Pillar of Severus, and that another imagines it to have been erected in honour of Vespasian, while a late writer contends that it constituted a part of the Serapeum.

I am happy to announce to your readers a discovery, which, if it does not remove all doubt and difficulty, affords sufficient indications of the fallacy of some of the above mentioned opinions. A Memoir, presented to the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. Dr. Raine, contains a copy of the inscription, as decyphered by Captain Leake of the artillery, Captain Squire of the engineers, and Mr. Hamilton, private secretary to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin:—It runs thus:

ΤΟΝΚΟΡΙΑΤΑΤΟΝΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ  
ΤΟΝΠΟΛΙΟΥΧΙΝΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑC  
ΔΙΟΚΑΝΤΙΑΝΟΝΤΟΝ(ΕΞΑC ΤΟΝ  
ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΣ ΕΠΑΡΧΟCΑΙΓΟΥΙΤΟΥ  
ΚΑΙ ΟΔΡΜΟC Ε ΟΥΡΕΤΗΝ

The characters supplied by conjecture are distinguished by lines drawn underneath them. It seems that the epithets ΚΟΡΙΑΤΑΤΟΝ and ΕΞΑCΤΟΝ are generally applied on such occasions, and the conclusion

conclusion KAIO ΔΗΜΟC ΕΥΕΡΤΕ-  
 THN, has frequently been observed in  
 other inscriptions, the verb being usually  
 omitted. Dr. Raine ingeniously conjectures,  
 in his letter to the Secretary of the  
 Society, that the name of the Prefect, who  
 caused the pillar to be erected, was ΠΟΜ-  
 ΠΗΙΟC, and from that circumstance it  
 may have been called Pompey's Pillar,  
 for there are precisely six characters want-  
 ing to fill up the hiatus. The four dotted  
 letters were not completely decyphered,  
 though, from those at the beginning and  
 conclusion of the word, there can be no  
 doubt that the name was Diocletian. By  
 consulting the history of that era, we  
 find, that this Emperor, after he had ap-  
 peared the rebellion in Egypt, was pecu-  
 liarly honoured in Alexandria; we learn  
 also that he and his colleague Maximian  
 arrogated to themselves the titles and epi-  
 thets of divinity; and, it appears from  
 the writers of those times, that erecting  
 monuments, building palaces, and a strong  
 inclination for every species of architec-  
 ture, was the prevailing passion of Diocle-  
 tian. It seems, from the Memoir, that it  
 was not without difficulty, that the gen-  
 tlemen, whom we have mentioned as hav-  
 ing discovered the inscriptions, effected  
 their purpose; it was only when the sun  
 shone obliquely on the pillar that the cha-  
 racters were discernible, so that, but for a  
 few minutes in the day were they able to  
 prosecute their researches. We learn,  
 from Dr. Raine's letter to the Secretary,  
 that Captains Leake and Squire, and Mr.  
 Hamilton, in their passage from Athens to  
 Malta, were shipwrecked off the island of  
 Cerigo, and that all their papers, journals,  
 &c. were lost;—a misfortune never suffici-  
 ently to be lamented by the literary world.  
 Captain Leake and Captain Squire, in  
 their Memoir, state, that a fac-simile of  
 the inscription, in melted sulphur, may be  
 expected when our troops return from  
 Egypt, as these gentlemen, at their depart-  
 ure, requested a friend to continue the  
 cast which they had begun. M. S.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING been among the earliest of  
 your subscribers, the fourteen vol-  
 umes of your useful Miscellany form a  
 valued addition to my little library. Al-  
 though with few pretensions to science or  
 learning, curiosity has sufficiently interest-  
 ed me in the information you have fur-  
 nished of their progress in the world; and  
 from none of your pages have I derived

more amusement than from those you have  
 devoted to the retrospective view of do-  
 mestic and foreign literature, given in your  
 Supplementary Numbers. Engaged in  
 the cares of my counting-house, without  
 time or talents to acquire knowledge from  
 less accessible sources, I am satisfied with  
 the epitome given me by a few of our Re-  
 views, and your Magazine; and the more  
 so with the respect to the latter, as I have  
 perceived no occasion to distrust your can-  
 dour. Imagine then, Sir, the surprise and  
 concern with which I observed, in your  
 last Supplement, that, after giving the  
 usual "Retrospect of American Litera-  
 ture," you immediately subjoin, and there-  
 by seem to adopt, the "Animadversions of  
 a Gentleman lately arrived from Ameri-  
 ca," as destitute of candour as of the  
 knowledge requisite to the subject; and  
 who, by attempting it, has manifested no-  
 thing more clearly than his fitness to con-  
 tribute to the *Olla Podrida* of honest Noah  
 Webster, of whose works, by the bye, a  
 twenty years residence in America never  
 introduced me to any knowledge, unless  
 in the public advertisements intended to  
 promote their circulation. Were I also  
 disposed to collect specimens of national  
 talent from sign-posts, I could divert your  
 readers with a little selection of my own,  
 made within the sound of Bow-bell; but  
 I leave ridicule to those who seem more clear-  
 ly than I do its use in grave discussion.  
 Had the "Animadversions" filled a few  
 of your common columns, their wit would  
 at least have been inoffensive to me, and  
 might have diverted some of your nume-  
 rous readers; but, occupying their *pre-  
 sent station*, they seem to derive a sanction  
 from your authority, which intitles them to  
 more notice. I will not deny the candour  
 or sagacity of their author, in admitting  
 that some allowance is to be made for the  
 inferiority in science to Britons, of the  
 aboriginal natives of America; inasmuch  
 as, without the least knowledge of our  
 language, they can derive none from the  
 writings of our authors. His admissions,  
 indeed, are sufficiently liberal to refute the  
 doctrine he inculcates of the absolute su-  
 periority of British over American intel-  
 lect. A writer who pompously sets out  
 with the professed intention of shewing  
 "the decay of British genius in its Trans-  
 atlantic soil," and concludes tantamount  
 with a concession, that the disgraceful  
 state of literature in America arises not  
 from "any actual deficiency of genius,"  
 and who, in the same pages, assigns other  
 very sufficient causes for the manifest in-  
 feriority of its cultivation, which he affects

to deplore, must have rather sought an opportunity of indulging his spleen or resentment, than to support his original position, by such lucubrations. It is not impossible that some of them were provoked by those, who, during his residence on the Western Continent, did not implicitly yield to his fancied superiority, and benevolent attempts to arrest the rapid vitiating of its public taste; for I cannot believe that the ingenious nautical work of Hamilton Moore needs such a puffer.

But, although your friend X. seems very generously to have abandoned the position assumed in his outlet, it may not be improper to notice some opinions and assertions incidentally introduced to strengthen his general sentiments. My own rambles on that Continent have been rather extensive; and the result of my general observations has been, that, on a comparison of the uneducated classes of its inhabitants with the same description of people in any part of these United Kingdoms which I have visited (and they are not a few), the alleged inferiority of natural talent is not apparent; and I retain this opinion with the more confidence, as it was entertained by all the British travellers with whom I have conversed on this subject, two or three splenetic invalids excepted, who could see nothing comparable to "dear Old England." It is much easier to sketch a caricature, than to paint a good likeness. For the first, a lively fancy, animated by resentment or malice, is sufficient; for the latter, although a little latitude may be allowable in the colouring and drapery, some regard to truth is essentially requisite. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the history of American literature to appreciate its merits; but I know enough to believe, that the animadverter is even yet less acquainted with it; or he would not have told your readers, that Franklin, Morse, Trumbull, Dwight, Adams, Ramsay, Belknap, and Minor, are the "names of the few principal American writers;" or insinuate that the four latter have merely furnished historic materials for some persons of genius (a Briton doubtless) to work upon; he would not have designated the venerable Franklin, as the plagiarist retailer of the home pun proverbs of his ancestors, of which he avowed himself to be only the collector; nor would he so insidiously have placed close by his side a man, who, although meriting esteem for his geographical labours, I am sure, has too much good sense and modesty to enjoy the compliment. I indeed suspect, that Mr. X. never read any other of Dr.

Franklin's works than his *Almanachs*, and perhaps some of his *Philosophical Treats*. The Doctor, I well know, attended but little to the embellishment of his style; but that, on any subject, "he made use of the homeliest language, seldom rising higher than moral proverbs," is, I am sure, as reverse from the truth, as the assertion that he, in any manner, became "the founder of bad taste" among his country-folks. Whoever remembers the long continued controversy between the late proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and its legislature, and knows the share he had in it, I am confident, will not unite in that sentiment. The dedication of his well-written "Historical Account" of that Province to Sir Arthur Onslow, I have often heard commended as excellent in its kind; and it has not fallen to my lot to converse with any, who, having had the opportunity of perusing his most familiar letters to his friends, did not in them discover much originality of genius, united with the facility of expressing his ideas clearly and correctly, if not elegantly, on every subject; and often of enlivening it with genuine effusions of wit and humour.

In the writings of the other authors enumerated in the *principal* list, I have discovered nothing much above, or at all below, mediocrity. I by no means pretend to that accuracy of judgment which authorises me to add to, or exclude, any of those mentioned from the catalogue of "principal American writers;" but I cannot attribute the exclusion of many others not mentioned, and, at least, equally respectable as writers as most of them, to any other cause than a want of information, or the yet more evident inclination of your friend X. to derogate from the merits of our Transatlantic brethren in the republic of letters. Where, I pray you, is the absurdity of the plea grounded on "the infancy of their country," in defence of the literary dearth attributed to them? Is it possible, that in a country, an immense proportion of whose inhabitants are engaged in the cultivation of a rude and boundless wilderness, the spirit of enquiry, and of literary patronage, can be as active in producing their usual fruits, as in one which has long since nearly reached the *ne plus ultra* of improvement, and in which the fields of literature offer so many more inducements to the exertion of the intellectual powers? Were a citizen of Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, in want of an elegant watch, or other curious piece of mechanism, common sense would teach him to seek for it in London

London or Paris, rather than in their own workshops. The experience of the older country, acquired by extensive patronage and vigorous competition, insure it advantages, which the younger one cannot possess. Nor is this observation on the works of mere art wholly inapplicable to the advancement of literature and taste, which also depends, in some measure, on extraneous circumstances. I think I have the authority of Dr. Johnson for a high estimation of the superior advantages enjoyed by literary men in the British Metropolis.

I know not how seriously to advert to the American newspapers, as "another cause of their present bad taste." It must be confessed that they are "vehicles of rancour and abuse," which have been too frequently resorted to within the last seven or ten years, by the parties deemed Federal and Democratic; and I admit, that the licentiousness they exhibit is not exceeded even during the popular elections, of which more enlightened Britons are witnesses, at least once in seven years. But what man of common candour can, without blush, inform your numerous readers, that the "elegant amusement" of throwing dirt and filth "engages all ranks" in America? By the kindness of my foreign friends I am occasionally furnished with the newspapers published in different parts of the Western Continent, and I have observed in none of them the regular arrangement of matter represented by Mr. X. or the accuracy of his description in any other respects. Whatever trash may occasionally occupy the political department, their advertisements and domestic occurrences have no other than *local* claims to originality; the phraseology usually adopted generally being a faithful imitation of that used in this country. Perhaps, in the advertisements, the substitution of the words *plantation* for farm, *township* for parish, and *spirits* for rum, and a few other deviations from the English standard, were those which this fastidious observer considered so uncouth, as to authorise his assertion, that they are "wholly unintelligible to the English reader."

The castigations of candid criticism (and such, Sir, I am sure, your's are always intended to be) should every where be submitted to and improved with gratitude; but I am, nevertheless, confident, that the *bouteur* imputed to the Anglo-Americans will repel with indignation the animadversions of a writer, who, while affecting the character of a judge, and even on

your own bench, assumes that of a calumniator.

VESPUTIUS.

London, March 3, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON perusing the article signed J. J. G. in your last Number, it seems not to have occurred to him, that the Parochial Accounts of the Deaths in London are very inaccurate, as to ascertaining the fact of the number of deaths in London per annum; for, since the year 1745, which is the period he takes his proofs from, there have been introduced Messrs. Whitfield's and Wesley's Burial-grounds, Lady Huntingdon's in the Spa-fields, as well as several others, none of which are given any account of in the Parochial Lists, and which bury separately, every year, as many as some of the principal parishes, and the number of which falls little short of from 3 to 4000 per annum, which is nearly *one fifth part* of the whole number said to be buried within the bills of mortality. This number has been regularly on the increase since the opening of these grounds; which accounts for the apparent diminution of the burials from the Parochial Bills. Hoping that this hint may be the means of obtaining some more exact account from these places of public burial (which are not parochial) of the annual number they bury, I remain your's &c.

Feb. 9, 1803.

W. P.

P. S. Some years since the burial-fees at Lady Huntingdon's, in the Spa-fields, were so extremely low, that the poorer class of people from all the surrounding parishes buried their dead at this place for cheapness; and I have known six and eight funerals there of an evening. Whether this is the case now, I have not the means of knowing.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR popular work has sufficiently awakened the curiosity of the public to the subject of local descriptions in general, by furnishing, from time to time, interesting and satisfactory details of many of the most considerable towns and cities of Great Britain. As, however, I do not recollect to have seen in your journal, at any time, a sufficiently circumstantial description of the town and port of Kingston upon Hull, I am fully persuaded you would be much pleased that any one of competent



competent information should undertake to supply the deficiency.

Although I cannot promise complete satisfaction on every point that the curious inquirer may desire to obtain it, I shall probably be capable of furnishing *some sketches* by which any person of more leisure and minuter information may afterwards be enabled to complete the picture. I here send you a *Sketch of the early History of Hull*: if you approve of this, others shall speedily follow in due order.

There are few subjects of early history that have not been involved in a sort of Cimmerian obscurity. Even the most unquestionable facts therein become so enveloped with absurd traditions, and improbable conjectures, that they could never be brought to light, if these obstructions were not first removed.

Respecting the origin and antiquity of Hull (or Kingston upon Hull) I shall then notice such remarkable facts as have been rescued from the rubbish of tradition, and do at least rest on the basis of probability. The town of Hull appears to have had its rise as early as the year of Christ 1196, at the instance, and under the immediate auspices, of Edward I. History records, that the monarch, returning from his successful expedition against the Scots, having forced the servile Baliol to resign by charter the sovereignty of all Scotland, passed some days at the seat of Lord Wake, in the vicinage of Cottingham. Here, indulging in the relaxation of the chase, he was led, by the direction of the courier, to the banks of the river Hull, and being struck with the singular advantages of its situation, conceived the thought of founding a town, and forming a commodious harbour for shipping. He immediately made inquiry concerning the depth of the river, the height of the tides, and the proprietors of the adjacent soil. The necessary lands were purchased by the King of the Abbot of Meaux's Monastery; for which others, of at least equal value, in Lincolnshire were given. Whoever pleased was invited, by royal proclamation, to build and reside there, with a promise of extraordinary privileges and immunities. A manor-house was erected for the royal use, and the place commanded to be called by the name of Kingston upon Hull. The harbour was shortly after completed by the King's direction, when a royal charter was granted for the incorporation of the town, and its entire civil government vested in a warden, and its own burgesses, or body of freemen, with various other extensive rights and grants.

The account given of Hull by Camden proves, that it was then a place of great importance, and had risen into an emporium of the most extensive celebrity. That it could boast, in addition to the unrivalled advantages of its situation, that of being possessed of stately edifices, strong fortresses, ships most excellently equipped, a great number of merchants, and abundance of all kinds of wealth\*.

The original site of the town, forming nearly a triangular figure, terminated by the confluence of the river Hull and the Humber, was anciently a low swampy spot, supposed to have been, at length, considerably improved by the continual overflowings of these currents, which caused such a quantity of earth and find to be thrown up, as ultimately raised it to a sufficient height and dryness for human security and comfort. This peninsulated tract had the Humber on the south, the River Hull on the north east, and on the other side a low open country, at that time, perhaps, little else than an entire morass.

The state of Hull, in the reign of Edward II. had become greatly improved, and, rising in consequence and splendour, already eclipsed the neighbouring towns, which were gradually declining in their condition; its charter was now renewed, and considerably extended; provision was made for its fortification and security, and the building of the High Church was begun and finished.

The chief magistracy of the town, which was at first invoked in a warden, was, in the following reign, committed to a bailiff; and in that of Edward III. it was again transferred to the more dignified authority of a mayor, and four assistant officers called bailiffs, who, in the reign of Henry VI. were changed for those of twelve aldermen, to whom was at the same time added the important civil power of a sheriff.

The first who enjoyed the high office of mayor was William De la Pole, merchant, who gained the royal favour and honour of knighthood, by the splendid hospitality with which he entertained King Edward III. and his attendants, and was the cause of the King's adding so much new power and dignity to the government of the

\* Ut magnificis ædificiis, firmis propugnaculis, navibus instructissimis, mercatorum, copiarum rerum omnium affluentia, sit nunc emporium hujus tractus longè celeberrimum.

CAMDEN, p. 579.

town. Sir William was afterwards advanced to some of the highest honours of the state, till at last he rose to that of Chief Baron of the Exchequer. His son Michael, was, after his decease, raised to be Lord Chancellor, and created Earl of Suffolk, by Richard II. His grandson, William, Earl of Suffolk, was, in 1444, created a Marquis, and a Duke in 1448, who had issue, John De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, who married Elizabeth, sister of Edward IV. The issue of this marriage was John De la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, of the blood-royal of the House of York, and the acknowledged heir to the crown of Richard III, in case he should die without children. The sudden death of Richard, and succession of Henry VII. blasted his every hope, if any he had ever entertained, of succeeding to the crown: he then took part against Henry, and fled into Flanders. Shortly afterwards he brought forces into England, and encountered the King's army near Nottingham, where they were routed, and he fell in the field, with many others, in 1487.

Hull was anciently considered as a place of great military importance, and prodigious sums of money it has cost to render it a situation of strength. Henry VIII. expended twenty three thousand pounds on its defensive works. In 1581, Charles II. erected a citadel, and improved the fortifications, at the enormous cost of above one hundred thousand pounds. Its walls, gates, and lofty towers, have, however, long been demolished. All that remains now of its ancient fortifications is the citadel or garrison.

In the time of Henry VIII. Hull was the see of a suffragan bishop, an episcopal dignitary of secondary rank. The prelate's palace is said to have been a stately edifice, built mostly of freestone, and adorned with large Gothic windows, gates, and towers.

The district that is now distinguished by the common name of Hull includes, besides what is properly called the town, that also of the county of Hull.

The government of Hull, as it exists at present, is complete within itself, and possesses a jurisdiction of considerable extent over the several places within what is denominated the county of Hull, comprehending a space of more than eighteen miles in circumference, in west and north-west direction.

The entire civil authority of the town and county of Hull is vested in the corporation, by royal charters or grants, ob-

tained at different eras since its first foundation.

O—2.

(To be continued in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

VERY honourable mention is made of Cartwright in the *Cantabrigiana* (vol. xiv. p. 493) of your ingenious and useful Miscellany, "a man of great learning, a much admired preacher, and a shrewd disputant." In addition to these, he was no mean poet. I was much struck at reading lately a passage in one of his plays, "The Siege." It instantly reminded me of a passage in Milton's *Paradise Lost*; respecting which the late Gilbert Wakefield remarked, that "for the grandeur of the personification, and a happy union of sublimity and sweetness, it has perhaps no equal, and cannot be excelled."

"Gentle Gales,  
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense  
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they  
stole  
Those balmy sweets."

There is the same "grand personification" in Cartwright.

"GENTLE Winds,  
That wait upon your flow'rs, purge and re-  
fine 'em;  
An once contriv'd PERFUMES to them, and bor-  
row  
Aristure from thence, which they had not before,  
Which makes them lie more gratefull."

*Act ii. Scene 2.*

The versification in the above is very harsh and inharmonious, but the image is truly poetical.—The late ingenious commentator on Shakespeare, Mr. Steevens, remarked, that the passage in Milton was borrowed from the following in the *Twelfth Night*: (*Act i. Scene 1.*)

"O it came o'er my ear like the sweet South,  
That breathes upon a bank of violets,  
Stealing and giving odour."

Here are, evidently, strong marks of imitation; and it is difficult to say, to which of the two poets, Shakespeare or Milton, to give the preference.—After all, however, I believe Milton was indebted, in the passages before us, to Peele's *David and Bethsabe*, a play, founded on scriptural history, and which abounds in beauties. The following well-vowelled lines will be read with pleasure:

"Come, gentle Zephyr, trick'd with those  
perfumes  
That erst in *Eden* sweeten'd *Adam's* love,  
And stroke my bosom with thy silken fan:  
This

This shade, sun-proof, is yet no proof for thee;  
Thy body, smoother than this waveless spring,  
And purer than the substance of the same,  
Can creep thro' that his lances cannot pierce.  
Thou and thy sister, soft and sacred Air,  
Keeps ev'ry mountain fresh, and arbour sweet:  
No brazen gate thy passage can repulse,  
Nor bushy thicket bar thy subtle breath:  
Then deck thee with thy loose delightful robes,

And on thy wings bring delicate perfumes,  
To play the wanton with us thro' the leaves."

If *scum cuique dare* be strict poetical justice, surely Shakespeare, Cartwright, and Peele, have a claim to a share of the commendation bestowed on Milton. I remain,

Lambeth, Sir, your's, &c.

Jan. 21, 1803.

T. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE French Revolution has operated on the continent of Europe, in a degree unprecedented in the annals of history. During the last twelve years, every thing has undergone a great and important change, whether in politics or religion; old states have been dissolved and new ones established. France, like Aaron's rod, has swallowed up whatever came within her reach.

Among other changes, the military science has assumed a new aspect in all countries, during the above period; and the tactics of a *Turenne*, a *Marlbrough*, or a *Frederick*, have been obliged to give way to French republican enthusiasm, animating their armies *en masse*. Their columns have forced the almost impenetrable cordons of the Austrians in the plains of Germany and Italy, and outvalled the passage of *Hannibal* over the Alps. Other nations have been under the necessity of new-modelling their armies, and changing the established system of tactics, in hopes of being able to counteract that of the enemy.

A work entitled *Caractère Militaire des Armées Européennes dans la Guerre actuelle, avec une Parallele de la politique, de la puissance, et des moyens des Romains et des Français*, has lately made its appearance in this country, said to be written by an intelligent foreigner. This very ingenious and interesting publication has been ably translated into English, by a gentleman to whom the public is indebted for many useful publications, military or otherwise. To the translation he has annexed notes, to illustrate passages, where the author was misinformed respecting the British army, &c. Some of these notes

are taken from a pamphlet now out of print, written by a celebrated law-character, in 1775, at that time an officer in the British army. It is entitled *Observations on the prevailing Abuses in the British Army, arising from the Corruption of Civil Government, with a Proposal to the Officers, towards obtaining an Addition to their Pay. By the Honourable ———, an officer.*

A few extracts from the *Caractère Militaire* may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Monthly Magazine. In giving which, we shall follow the author's arrangement of the different European armies.

In the introduction, he says, "The collective matter may not only be curious, but instructive; and may serve to stamp the merit, character, and conduct of the late war, in the same manner that medals fix the epochs of events."

#### OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The Revolution disorganized the military; and the ancient officers, who did not embrace the new principles, either retired, emigrated, or were assassinated. To them succeeded men raised from the ranks, or those who gave proofs of attachment to the new order of things. The army was composed of troops of the line without order, and of raw and unexperienced volunteers. They experienced defeats in the beginning, but the war in the mean time was forming both officers and soldiers. The system of terror introduced by Robespierre, also concurred in forming the army, and leading it to victory.

The French generals early discovered the advantages resulting from discipline; it is besides wonderfully adapted to a people impatient and greedy of novelties. The alertness of the soldiers, the lightness of their baggage, and their inattention to regularity, enable the French armies to execute their movements with celerity.

In an open country their armies were formed in columns, instead of lines, which could not be preserved without difficulty. They reduced their battles to attacks on certain points. Brigade succeeded brigade, and fresh troops supplied the place of those who were driven back, which enabled them to force the post, and make the enemy retreat before them: keeping themselves *en masse*, the cavalry could not break them. *Turenne*, *Condé*, and their *élites* had carried on a war of movements; next came that of sieges. *Frederick the Great* had introduced a system of *jabies* and *manœuvres*, which he had brought to perfection. The French

French, fully aware that they could not give battles in regular order, fought to reduce the war to important affairs of posts, which has succeeded.

When the war was carried into rugged or mountainous countries, the use of the phalanx or close column was found impossible. To act in such situations with vigour, they formed *scieurs*,\* sharp-shooters, light-infantry, and *chasseurs*. More than once their sharp-shooters have decided actions of importance. When checked and repulsed, they fall back on the column, which receives them, and in its turn attacks the enemy or sustains his shock.

The French artillery preserves nothing but the name of what it formerly was. Their officers are ignorant, unexpert, and inferior to all others. Their battalions have no field-pieces attached to them. The excellence of their flying artillery amply compensates this: It is composed of the flower of the French soldiers, who expose themselves without measure. The best generals of the Republic have attributed their success to its boldness and rapidity of movement, as it supplies the place of that quantity of artillery, which generally burdens armies.

It is a constant maxim, to have a body of reserve in all the French armies, composed of their best troops, and commanded by an able general. If the two lines are beaten (for at present, on certain occasions, they form something that resembles two lines), the reserve covers their retreat. The precipitancy with which the French retire, without observing order, would be fatal in its consequences, if the reserve did not cover; on more than one occasion (at Marengo), the reserve snatched the victory out of the hands of the enemy. It also supports those who pursue the enemy, and enables the light troops to secure a greater number of prisoners.

Many examples of success have originated from observations made by the soldiery. This is very conspicuous in the French, and their generals often make use of them.

Topography is carried to a great degree among both officers and soldiers in the Republican army. Whatever post a detachment occupies, it is instantly reconnoitred attentively by them, instead of

lying lazily on the earth; by which means they form their several plans of attack or defence. If they are attacked, they have the incalculable advantages of knowing the ground, and of being instructed before hand in all that can be done.

If any grand operation be in agitation, every body is prepared; the orders are general, and in their substance point out the object which the general has in view; every officer, every soldier is as much interested in its success as if the plan were his own. The generals in chief confide the execution of their operations to their subordinate officers. Battles are but a re-union of several engagements, that take place by division or brigade. They make it a point to keep their troops in constant movement and enterprise, with the hope of meeting with some favourable occurrence; they care little about the sufferings and loss of individuals. When they are threatened, or when they wish to engage, they concentrate all their forces on the principal point: they push this method even to temerity, in laying themselves bare in every other part.

The French are too powerful to admit of their being despised. In 1799, when they were beaten at all points, they began to be ridiculed; they have since become dreadful; their victories are painful to the sight. If we could separate the successes which they have acquired by means of armistices, capitulations, and treaties, (which are never any thing more than perfidious truces), the successes obtained by their troops will be reduced to almost nothing. Their battles have often been disadvantageous to them; witness that of Marengo: their negotiations always favourable; witness the armistice that followed it. Their adversaries ought to remember, that the French are more dangerous when they treat, than when they fight. Their superiority of resources, and especially their prodigious sacrifices of men, ought to insure them the victory; they have nevertheless almost always lost it, whenever they had to deal with the Archduke Charles and Suwarrow. Cobourg and Clairfait, although inferior in numbers, have often rendered the balance even. Bonaparte saw his star turn pale before the Archduke Charles. His good fortune, through an armistice, delivered him from the danger into which his rashness had drawn him. Superiority of numbers, revolutionary activity, cunning, and consummate hypocrisy, have rendered the French triumphant; whilst the allies have

\* These are a sort of scouts; and formerly called *porteurs d'estrade*, to lead the army, make fires, guard the flanks in passing defiles, and prevent ambuscades.—See Dupré's Neological Dictionary of the French Language.

been disunited, jealous of one another, and have alternately proved oppressors or oppressed.

The good fortune of Bonaparte, and the faults of his antagonists, delivered Piedmont to him, and opened the road to Lombardy. Astonishment and terror went before him. The happy boldness with which he had passed the Po at Placenza, and the Adla at Lodi, paved the way to his successes, and covered the faults he had committed in going to Milan, rather than to Mantua. The multitude are dazzled by great events, and ascribe to the authors of them, what in reality is but the work of fortune. As to any thing else, it is solely with regard to the measure of Bonaparte's talents, that we can reasonably have a doubt: to refuse him a certain share of abilities, would be as absurd as to give him the whole merit of what fortune has done for him.

In Germany, Moreau drew nearer to the ancient method of warfare. Trained and instructed by Pichegru, one of the greatest captains in France, Moreau imitated his master, in giving more order and regularity to his plans. The military character of Moreau is different from that of the other French generals; there is less boldness and fire, but more talent, method, and science in it. His moral rule of conduct and his political character have given a lustre to his military achievements.

The French generals, like rich and bold gamblers, are incessantly tempting fortune. They look upon their losses as nothing, provided they succeed in the end. The little value which they set upon their men, the certainty of being able to replace them, the personal ambition of their chiefs, and the customary superiority of their numbers, afford them an advantage, which cannot be counteracted but by great skill, conduct, and activity.

#### THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The appearance altogether of an Austrian army presents a magnificent spectacle to military eyes. Marshal Lasco is the author of its uniform and military system, which placed the House of Austria in a situation to sustain with vigour and perseverance, a long, tedious, and bloody contest.

The Austrians possess that system of tactics which had hitherto been so much dreaded by the French, and which rests wholly upon discipline, science, and order. It has been seen in the preceding article, that the properties of the French armies are different. The French soldiers are impetuous; their courage requires

something to excite, and movement to keep up its warmth. Their attack is more violent: but they are not, like the Austrians, able to sustain a regular and open fire from the line; they have not that moral and physical immobility, which, without being affected, can see whole ranks fall beneath the bullet, and whole files swept off by the cannon. The courage of the French is less constitutional than artificial; emulation and vanity are its most powerful incentives; honour, example, and habit, keep it up to its proper pitch.

The light troops of the House of Austria became famous in the wars of 1740 and 1757; but Marshal Lasco converted them into almost regular battalions. They ceased being excellent light troops, without becoming regular ones. All this proceeded from his wish to have an uniform army, which he rendered too heavy by depriving it of the light-infantry.

The absolute inferiority of the Austrian light-infantry is particularly manifest in mountain contests. The defeats of 1795 and 6, in the mountains of Genoa; their ill success in the hereditary provinces in 1797; the considerable losses they experienced in the Grison country in 1799; the overthrow of the same army at Zurich, and their incredible disasters in the mountains of Nice, in 1800, evince the inferiority of the Austrians in this kind of service. The Archduke Charles himself, that hero whom Providence seems to have placed in the rank he fills, and to have endowed with the highest talents and qualities, for the purpose of preserving civil order, the Archduke himself made but inconsiderable and slow advances, and every step he took was at the expense of extraordinary bloodshed, whenever he fought amongst mountains. All this might have turned out otherwise, if they had had a good light-infantry.

The Austrians in their mode of fighting preserve their rank and file, while the French rifle-men annoy them, and endeavour to produce discouragement and confusion, until they are at length overwhelmed with fatigue, thrown into disorder, and either disperse, or lay down their arms. The instant the ranks are broken, the Austrians become like a flock of sheep, dispersed, and incapable of being re-united. They carry their fear of being out-flanked, to a degree which is ridiculous and extravagant; it might indeed be called a national disorder or weakness.

The Austrian artillery is excellent: but instead of being an accessory, it is sometimes made a principal; instead of aiding the

the troops, the troops are obliged to guard and defend it, and render themselves subservient to the difficulties of its movements. Their care to guard their cannon, and the dangerous point of honour in preferring what ought to be considered only as the tools or instruments of war, have on more than one occasion caused the defeat of the Austrian infantry; this might have been avoided, had they either had no cannon, or consented to lose it.

The Austrian cavalry is proverbially good. The French always avoid coming in contact with it.

The Austrian army altogether is as much superior to the French army, as the French soldier is, individually, to the Austrian soldier: give it an Achilles, and the Austrian army will be the lance of Achilles; such has it been under the Archduke Charles.

The Austrians employ an enormous quantity of troops in what they call a chain of posts, and in guards of every kind, which are frequently useless. One part of their troops is at a distance from the battle, and the other is always beaten before the battle is begun; and sometimes this part constitutes the half of their army. Never do all their troops, as might be done upon any other system, take part in the engagement; the reserve, if there be any, is too distributed, and at such a distance, that the different corps are beaten and overthrown, without having been able to keep themselves together. The method to which the Austrians invariably attach themselves in all cases, occasions this injurious distribution of their troops, and of course weakens them.

Their generals have committed the grossest and most fatal blunders; the French too have been guilty of the most flagrant errors on their side. It has already been seen, in the article of the French army, that a superiority, not of military science, but of intelligence, joined to their great activity, and their bodies of reserve, has uniformly rescued the French from the evil effects of temporary overthrow.

The continuation of the same faults, in which the Austrians will infallibly persevere, must of necessity cause the House of Austria to yield, if it has to struggle singly against the French.

If we reflect on the operations of the French, we discover no military science, except in the campaigns of Pichegru and of Moreau, who imitated him; all the others display only boldness, activity, sagacity, and *finesse*. All their knowledge consists, as we before remarked, in attack-

ing the Austrians, on certain points, and, above all, in hanging upon their flanks, and in marching forward. The French have not been accustomed to use real stratagem, at least such as an able and upright general would avow.

These faults have taken such deep root in the Austrian army, that the Archduke Charles is the only person who, from his services, talents, and birth, (which ought to raise him above all invidious countervention,) and from the love and confidence of the army, can animate this grand piece of mechanism, and by giving life to it, enable it to act of itself, instead of being touched by a single spring, which cannot produce the necessary movements with that promptitude and vigour that are indispensably necessary to success.—[*A further account in our next.*]

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ON perusing your last excellent Half-Yearly Retrospect of Domestic Literature, I find, under the notice of the Rev. Gilbert White's works in natural-history, a reference to the ingenious hypothesis of Dr. Darwin, respecting the production of *Fairy-rings* by electricity. However plausible this idea may seem to the theoretical philosopher, it is found by the observant naturalist to be inadequate to the explication of the phenomenon. Without intending to enter into any kind of controversy upon this subject, which, doubtless, will be thought by some readers already to have occupied too many pages of the most popular miscellanies, allow me to mention a few facts which appear irreconcilable with the above-mentioned theory.

Moisture is stated as requisite for the attraction of lightning to turf—but fairy-rings are discoverable in situations which have no pretensions to moisture.

It is next observed, that the cloud attracted by moisture, will become cylindrical, or conical, and consequently the stream of electricity descending on the turf, by its external ring will there form the circular mark vulgarly called a fairy-ring; but instead of these marks being uniformly circular, which they would be from such a cause, they, as Mr. White accurately states, "vary their shape, and shift situation continually, discovering themselves now in circles," (though seldom entire) "now in segments, and sometimes in irregular patches and spots."

The gradual shifting of situation furnishes another objection to the phenom-

non's bring occasioned, by lightning; as does the not mere permanency, or decrease, or dying out of such marks, but the annual increase of size which may be frequently noticed in some; and the fact that fairy rings originate in small patches, militates strongly against such a theory.

It is urged on the above hypothesis, that in the rings formed by lightning the turf is thereby calcined—but it must occur to every one that where lightning falls so powerfully as to calcine turf, some effect will be perceptible on the substrata of soil, or gravel, &c. for even quartz, has been vitrified by lightning; but that no similar effect in any degree is to be discovered under fairy-rings, either recent or old, has been ascertained by accurate examination.

Instead of troubling you with any further observations of my own in refutation of the above theory, permit me to close with a quotation from the accurate botanical work of the late Dr. Withering, in which, after describing the *agaricus orcadæ* the author explains the phenomenon of fairy rings in a more satisfactory manner than has been done by any other writer.

"I am satisfied that the rare and brown, or highly-clothed and verdant circles, in pasture fields, called fairy-rings, are caused by the growth of this agaric. We have many of them in Edghallon Park, on the side of a field sloping to the South West, of various sizes; but the largest, which is 18 feet in diameter, and about as many inches broad in the periphery, where the agarics grow, has existed for some years on the slope of an adjoining pasture-field, facing the south. The soil is there on a gravelly bottom. The larger circles are seldom complete. The large one just now described, is more than a semi-circle, but this phenomenon is not strictly limited to a circular figure. Where the ring is brown and almost bare, upon digging up the soil, to the depth of about two inches, the spawn of the fungus will be found of a greyish, white colour; but where the grass has again grown green and rank, I never found any of the spawn existing. A similar mode of growth takes place in some of the crustaceous lichens, particularly in the *L. centrifugus*, (p. 218, vol. 4, Edit. 4.) which spreads from a center to the circumference, and gradually decays in the middle; an observation made by Linnæus, and which is equally applicable to the general tendency of growth in the *agaricus orcadæ*." Your's, &c.

Feb. 23, 1803.

G.

### For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTERS of an AMERICAN TRAVELLER, to his FRIEND in LONDON, containing a CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT of a late TOUR from BOURDEAUX to PARIS, from p. 134.

#### LETTER V.

AFTER having made a stay of six weeks in Bourdeaux, I resolved upon visiting Paris. Having applied for and obtained my passport, I proceeded to make inquiries about the different modes of travelling. The distance from Bourdeaux to Paris is about one hundred and fifty leagues, which is only fifty leagues short of the entire length of France. The common diligence makes the journey in six days, travels very little in the night, and allows its passengers sufficient time for sleep and refreshment. The courier, which carries the post, goes from Bourdeaux to Paris in little more than four days. This carriage admits but one passenger who is more hurried than a traveller, would wish to be in a country so worthy of observation as France. It is so unusual to travel post here, that their post-carriages, or *calriolets*, are horrid machines, and unsafe conveyances. The inns on the road are so little accustomed to be visited by persons travelling post, that they are not prepared to receive them. Every inn has its *table d'hôte*, and its regular hour for dinner and supper: those travellers who come at this regular hour are sure of meeting good entertainment, at a moderate price; but those who do not come at the regular hour can hardly get any thing to eat. So that, all circumstances being considered, it is best to content oneself with the accommodation of the diligences, which, being almost the universal mode of travelling in France, are put under very good regulations.

While I was looking out for a conveyance to Paris, I was not a little surprised at reading, in an advertisement respecting one of these diligences,

"On ne met pas des bœufs à ce voiture."

*Des bœufs!* Oxen to a diligence, gave me a very strange notion of French travelling. But, upon making inquiries respecting that circumstance, I was informed, that parts of the road had been, in winter, in such a wretched condition, that, in these bad spots, they preferred oxen to horses, as having more dead strength, and being consequently better able to pull the carriage through the sloughs; but as soon as the

the bad spots were passed, the horses were again put to the carriage. Before I attempt describing the country, I shall first give you a description of the French diligences, which, as I before mentioned, may be considered as the universal mode of travelling in France, and which is the only way by which money is remitted between Paris and the departments, whether for the national treasury, or the use of individuals. Almost all the diligences in France belong to two or three great establishments in Paris (the principal of which is the company of *St. Simon*.) They are, therefore, all of them so much alike both in their appearance, and their regulations, that a description of one of them may be considered a description of them all; and whoever has travelled in one French diligence must have a pretty good idea of the universal mode of travelling in France. Those carriages are, in general, as good as the stage-coaches in England, of nearly the same construction, and, like them, accommodate six inside passengers.

Fresh horses and postilions are taken at every post (that is, every two or three leagues) and the drivers rewarded with a penny or two pence from each passenger.

As the carriage is driven by postilions belonging to the post-houses, there is no coachman; but, in the place of one, is sent a confidential person to take care of the carriage, be responsible for any incidental expences, and see that the passengers are properly treated at the inns. This man is called *le conducteur*, or the conductor. Instead of a coach-box, there is, in the front of the coach, a cabriolet, where one sits as comfortably as in a Phaëton, having, in fine weather, the advantage of air and prospect, and having curtains, by drawing of which one can, in bad weather, shelter one's self from its inclemency. This cabriolet is the station of the *conducteur*, and admits also two passengers.

The diligences are in general well appointed and well regulated; the horses good, and the traveling as expeditious as the state of the roads will admit of.

The roads have been very much neglected since the revolution; or, to speak perhaps more correctly, the government has been so distressed for want of money to carry on the war, that they have been obliged to seize on those funds that were destined for the repair of the roads. This has been the cause of the present ruinous state of the roads in this country. Although the diligences are, as before said, very well appointed, yet it is impossible for an Englishman to avoid laughing at

the strange appearance of the French postilions, in those absurd and monstrous machines, that they call *boots*.

They come up to the middle of the thigh, are thick enough for Ajax's shield, and are, I verily believe, musket-proof. Sometimes these boots are not made of leather, but of wood, covered with leather; they stand upright in the stable yard, and the postilion steps into them with the greatest ease. I can confidently say, that nothing of the burlesque has been exhibited on the stage, or in the caricature shops, which is more ludicrous than the appearance of a French postilion in his boots.

As there is no circulation of paper-money in France, and all remittances must be made in *argent comptant*, or ready cash, which is sent by these carriages—every diligence carries a considerable sum of money. This gives such a temptation to indigent and desperate men to attack these carriages for the sake of plunder, that the case occurs very frequently. The robbers are generally so well armed, and so numerous, that resistance is in vain; but (luckily for the passengers) in order to give respectability to their vocation, they usually make it a point not to plunder or molest the travellers, and often abstain entirely from what is private property. They only demand the money of the Republic, which they say they are at war, and profess to be royalist soldiers, and not robbers. There is another class of brigands however, who are not so scrupulous, but take whatever they can lay their hands on, without inquiring whether it is private or public property. This evil is grown to such an alarming height, that government has at length occupied itself seriously in directing such measures as will probably soon put an effectual stop to this species of brigandage. The *conducteur*, perceiving me to be a stranger, and consequently unacquainted with the customs of travelling, offered to pay my expences on the road, for which he would settle with me on our arrival in Paris. I gladly embraced this offer; it saved me a good deal of trouble, and some money, as I should have certainly given more to the postilions and servants than what is customary in this country. On my arrival at Paris, he presented my account, and I found that my whole expence of traveling from Bourdeaux to Paris (which is farther than from London to Edinburgh) amounted to about seven guineas. The journey took up six days, and we had sufficient time for sleeping on the road.

This, I think, may convey to you a tolerable



lerable idea of the rate and expence of travelling in France. As to our living on the road, we always had two regular meals, the *diner* and the *souper*. At both those meals, the table was covered with a variety of dishes, and a pint of good wine was placed at each corner. The *diner* was usually at ten or eleven o'clock, the *souper* at five or six. An Englishman would rather call the first a meat-breakfast, and the last the dinner.

The table was regularly covered, both at dinner and supper, and the soup and heavy dishes removed by poultry—*gibier*, or game of some sort, omelets, &c. and vegetables; after which follows the dessert.

When I talk of heavy dishes being removed, you will probably wonder what I mean by heavy dishes in France. In the first place, there is always on the table a large piece of beef, which has been hoiled for the soup. As France is as famous for soup and *bouilli*, as old England for roast-beef, the French cooks have the art (perhaps more than any other) of making good soup, without spoiling the meat, the best pieces of which are used here for soup.

A leg of mutton roasted, or, as they call it, *un gigot de mouton braisée* (which means dressed with charcoal, in distinction to baked meat) is a very favourite dish here; there is always a *roti* either of beef, mutton, or veal; but one does not see large joints roasted as with us.

I believe that they do not know how to roast a large joint of meat in France; their little charcoal-fires, and their kitchens (which are quite in Count Rumford's style) were not constructed for dressing very large joints, and I doubt very much whether they have such a contrivance as a jack for roasting meat in the whole country.

I met once, among the side dishes, with a *fricassée of frogs*: as we have heard so much of this French dish, I was determined to taste it: I was helped to some of it, and thought it very nice. The frogs grow here to a much larger size than in England—the hind quarters only are eat. I am convinced, that if English frogs were as large as the French, this dish, instead of being despised in England, would be considered a delicacy. The mention of French frogs and English beef reminds me of a story I heard told at a *table d'hôte*, by a French officer of character. He said, that at a time when he was prisoner in England, he was asked, by an English officer, whether there was any beef in France? He answered, with much gravity, that there was not;

and that, for want of beef, Frenchmen eat frogs. So I have heard, replied the Englishman. But then, Sir, rejoined the French officer, our frogs are of a very different kind from yours. They are almost as large as your oxen;—we plough our fields with them first, and then eat them. Indeed I said John Bull, opening his mouth wide with astonishment, and swallowing the story of the French frogs, that were nearly as large as English oxen. Having now given you a general view of my journey, I shall, in my next, give you a more minute detail of circumstances, and some description of the face of the country.

#### LETTER VI.—From BOURDEAUX to PARIS.

BEFORE I attempt describing the country from Bordeaux to Paris, I shall first mention a peculiarity, which I have noticed in my walks about Bordeaux. One hears, in every field, a noise as loud, but not so sweet, as the singing of birds. I was a little surprised at this kind of *field-music*:—My first guess was, that the performers were frogs; but, upon inquiry, I learned, that it proceeded from a kind of fly, nearly as large as a grass-hopper, and of which there was a great number both on the grass, and in the trees. Previous to getting into the diligence for Paris, the River Garonne must first be crossed in a ferry-boat. It is somewhat surprising, that a city so large, rich, and commercial, as Bordeaux should not have a bridge over the river. The Garonne is certainly, at Bordeaux, broader than the Thames at Westminster Bridge, and somewhat more rapid; but a wooden bridge might easily be thrown across it, the expence of which would bear no proportion to the advantages that would be derived from it. On this subject I can say, with truth, *they manage those things better in America.*

The soil about Bordeaux is a rich, deep mould, resembling garden-mould. The country is beautifully diversified with corn and vines; the rich green of the vines forms, at this season of the year, a fine contrast to the yellow harvest.

As it is probable, that you have never seen a vineyard, I think it will not be superfluous to mention to you, that the vines are here not suffered to grow above four or five feet in height; that they are supported, sometimes by *espaliers*, sometimes by stakes; and are planted in regular lines, at such distances as will barely allow room to the labourers to pass between them. As the growth of the vine is so much checked, the quantity of fruit is greater. The season

of the vintage, *la vendange*, is the season of merriment with the peasants of the South of France: the labour, though severe, is varied by dancing, and enlivened by music.

The rich soil of the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux is very favourable to Indian wheat, of which they have large plantations; it is here used principally for feeding and fattening fowls. This corn, which we call Indian wheat, the French call *bled de Turquie*, or Turkey-wheat; and, on the other hand, the bird, which we call Turkey-cock, from the country we suppose it to have originally come from, they call *coq d'Inde*, or Indian-cock. This is the etymology of their words *Dinde*, *Dindon*, which also signify a Turkey. The country, in this neighbourhood, and indeed in the greatest part of the South of France, is not only highly cultivated, but so elegantly laid out and planted, as to give the appearance of a rich demesne to extensive districts. The trees are principally chestnut and walnut, which are suffered to grow to a great age, and which pay, not only by their beauty, but by their fruit, for the ground they occupy.

They are planted sometimes in clumps, though oftener singly. It was formerly the custom in France for the owners of estates to keep them entirely in their own hands, and cultivate them by *baillies* or stewards, who accounted annually for the profits, and could be dismissed at the pleasure of the lord: at present it is not much better; a lease or *bail* (as they call it) for three or four years, is as much as a farmer can expect; the trees are reserved for the landlord, who makes more by their fruit, than he would by cutting them down. This is the reason the country is so beautifully ornamented with fine old trees. I cannot perceive that this custom of giving short leases has checked, in any degree, the cultivation of the ground; but it makes an estate much more valuable to a purchaser, when neither old leases, nor the customs of the country, prevent his receiving the annual value of his land, according to the rise of times. In the first day's journey from Bourdeaux, the River Dordogne, which is neither half as broad or as deep as the Garonne, is crossed by a ferry boat. It appears to me, that it would be a very good speculation for any company or individual, that has a command of money, to propose to the government for leave to build wooden bridges across those two rivers. A reasonable toll would give a very ample interest for the money expended. After crossing the Dor-

dogne, we passed through a pretty considerable town, called Barbezieux, on our way to Angoulême, which is the principal town of the rich department of *la Charente*. Angoulême is the most romantically situated town I have yet seen.

It lies so high, that, on viewing it from a distance, its steeples and its towers seem elevated to the clouds. It is a large town, strong by situation, and fortified in the old manner, without outworks. It was, in the Vendée war, considered a very respectable and important post, and was always well garrisoned.

The view of the country from the ramparts is uncommonly bold and beautiful: the ramparts are very steep, and at the foot of them, on one side of the town, runs the River Charente, which gives the name to the department, and which can be seen for many leagues, directing its winding course through a rich vale and luxuriant scenery.

The ramparts are the public walk of Angoulême, and a more delightful one can hardly be seen in any country. Here, as in the public walks of Bourdeaux, there are a number of chairs, and the inhabitants pass the greater part of a summer's evening on the ramparts.

From Angoulême we passed through Châtelleraut; the *Birmingham* of the South of France, to Poitiers, which is also a chief town of a department, and famous for a complete victory gained by the English army, commanded by Edward the Black Prince, over the French army, which was considerably more numerous, and commanded by their King in person.

The memory of this battle gives a particular interest to this town, and makes the surrounding country *classic-ground*. This town is also fortified, and has a noble public walk, which is a raised terrace, near a mile in length, having an extensive view of the river and the surrounding country. I dwell particularly on the public walks, as it is in this respect that the French towns, although by no means so well built as the English towns, have a considerable advantage over them. It appears to me, that, whether the cause is in the climate, or, as I rather think, in the attractions of the walks themselves, which collect all the inhabitants of a town together in the evenings, it must produce a considerable effect on the manners of the people, and improve their social habits. From Poitiers to Tours, there is no town of consequence, except St. Maure. As Tours and its neighbourhood deserve a particular description

tion, I shall postpone it for the present, and give you some more general observations that I have made on this journey from Bourdeaux to Tours. Although the face of the country is much superior to England for natural beauty, and, I believe, I may say, for productive cultivation, yet it is very far inferior to it in some other respects. Instead of the elegant houses of noblemen and gentlemen of fortune, one sees here only a few old ruinous *chateaux* or castles, built some centuries ago, and which no English gentleman would live in: the few houses one meets, which convey any idea of the comforts of a middling station in life, are called *maisons bourgeoises*, to distinguish them from the *chateaux* of the nobility, which, with all their pride of antiquity, are not near so commodious. The only buildings I have met with in this journey (the immediate neighbourhood of the great towns excepted) which can pretend to elegance or taste, are the *ci-devant* religious establishments, which are converted pretty generally into manufactories: neither well-built villages, nor comfortable farm-houses, are often to be seen here. The middling, as well as the higher, ranks usually live in the towns, and it seems as if the country was entirely abandoned to the peasants, who cultivate the ground, and to their overseers. The roads do not afford the same variety as in England. From Bourdeaux to Tours (a distance of above two hundred miles) I did not meet a private carriage of any sort.

Public diligences and cabriolets carry all travellers who go in carriages, and enormous waggons, with only two wheels, convey all goods, whether the merchandise of the town, or the productions of the country. As for my living on the road, I have, in my last, described it to you; and, as to my companions, I have only to say, that they were all of them easy, good-humoured, and agreeable. This is indeed the universal character of Frenchmen in mixed companies; they are not at all reserved, but, on the contrary, lay themselves out to please and be pleased, and are generally successful. There was only one of my fellow-passengers, whose story was so strongly marked as to be worthy of a particular account: I shall mention this case in my next.

I shall conclude this letter with a description of the *petit commerce* of the fair *marchandes*, in all the towns on this road. Had Sterne travelled this way, or heard of this class of tradeswomen, they would

have had a conspicuous place in his *Sentimental Journey*. In every town, as soon as the carriage stops, or you enter the inn, you are surrounded by a groupe of young girls and women, all neatly dressed, and some very handsome. They all sell the same things—knives, scissars, and tooth-picks, made at Chatellerault. The power of beauty, and all the arts of female eloquence and persuasion, are used to induce you to buy a two-penny tooth pick, in case you are already provided with knives and scissars. As it is very hard to refuse a handsome coaxing young woman so small a favour, my pockets were soon full of tooth-picks. It is the custom here for every one to have a *couteau* in their pocket, to cut their meat and bread with, as at the inns they do not give you knives, but only forks. Those *couteaux* are the articles principally sold by the fair retailers of the manufactures of Chatellerault, as every one who travels this road must be provided with one of them. When I consider how poor the profits of those female pedlars must be, I cannot but regret that so much beauty, address, and persuasive power, should be exerted to so small advantage.

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM a wish to render a service to my fellow-creatures, I beg the favour of your inserting the following remarks in your valuable Magazine.

Should they produce the effect of being beneficial but to one of the amiable sex, for whom they are designed, the writer will conceive himself amply repaid for his little trouble.

It has been a matter of some surprize among the curious, and of still greater concern among the benevolent, part of mankind, that the present light, airy, and highly unsuitable dresses should prevail among females at this inclement season of the year; more especially in an island like our's, where we are subject to continual variations of weather, and sudden changes of temperature in the atmosphere.

Whether these fantastic fashions have been adopted from the French, some doubt; but, if the supposition be admitted, I believe it may be justly asserted, that they have been more pernicious and destructive in their consequences, than even French principles.

It is a well-known fact, that with us, by far the greater proportion of females

die of *consumption*, or complaints in the chest, the foundations of which are commonly laid in colds, caught either by exposure to night-air, or perhaps more frequently from the *omission of due clothing*: these, so often repeated, seem to produce an aptitude to disease: we hear them complain of chilliness, cough, pain in the side, or similar symptoms, which at first are looked upon as slight indispositions, are lightly treated, or perhaps wholly disregarded. Thus the insidious approaches of this direful malady are suffered to pass unnoticed. During the succeeding summer, its ravages are probably suspended, and they are flattered with returning health; but, no sooner do nipping frosts, or chilling winds, set in, than disease appears in an aggravated form, and, after a tedious confinement and illness, the hapless female is cut off in the bloom of life; or, should she be preserved by art through the cold months of winter, it serves hut to ensure her death on their return. This is not an exaggerated picture, nor designed as a bug-bear to produce fear, but is every day seen verified in numbers of instances. Yet, whilst we see females of strong *stamina*, and robust constitutions, who, in the natural course of things, might have lived many years, fall victims to their own imprudence; we also observe others, who, with great delicacy of frame, and even pre-disposition to disease, are, by the use of proper means (and of these warm covering is a most essential one) safely conducted through the dangerous period of youth.

The wearing of flannel under-dresses has of late been strongly recommended by some eminent men of the medical profession, and the obvious advantages accruing from this practice have fully justified their recommendation; but it unfortunately happens, with many, the name of flannel carries with it an idea of something coarse or uncomfortable, when contrasted with the linen usually worn. This objection, however, exists but in imagination, and it requires only a trial to convince them that the wearing of it (particularly of the soft Welsh kind) is, of all other substances that come in contact with the skin, the most pleasant and genial. Without at all entering into a physical definition of its manner of acting, it need only be observed, that, by a constant transpiration from the surface of the body being kept up, an universal equable action is preserved between the superficial vessels, and those of the heart and large arteries; the functions of the organs essential to life are less liable to

become disordered, and susceptibility to cold is considerably diminished.

If, then, ye amiable part of mankind, on the terms we have stipulated, the attacks of disease can be warded off, or rendered less frequent, your comfort can be secured, or your apprehensions allayed, listen to the dictates of your reason, and suffer not the tyrannical sway of fashion to beguile you out of that most estimable of blessings—"Health."

Newcastle on Tyne. Your's, &c.

C. N. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHOEVER has learned arithmetic, must be sensible of its importance: to render the knowledge of it easy to be obtained, must therefore be desirable. I do not find fault with the methods in use for teaching it at schools; but it must have been frequently observed, that, even after children have learned addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, they know little or nothing of the reason why they work the questions set them in that particular form; that is, they do not understand, when casting-up whole numbers in addition, why they carry the tens to the next column on the left hand; nor, when casting up pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings, why they carry one to the pence for every four farthings, and one to the shillings for every twelve pence; nor why, in subtracting, they borrow, in whole numbers, ten, when the sum to be subtracted is in some of the units or tens greater than the sum it is to be subtracted from. Attempting to explain this to a child, the following plan struck me, which I found, upon trial, to be of considerable use:—I got a few cards, which I cut in small pieces, some triangular, some square, some round, and some oval; the triangular pieces I called farthings, the square ones pence, the round ones shillings, and the oval ones pounds: I then began, by writing down a question in addition as follows:—

£.	s.	d.
5	9	7½
7	14	8½
6	12	9½
9	7	10½
<hr/>		
29	5	0½

I then laid down upon a table five of the oval pieces for pounds on the left hand, then nine round ones for the shil-

lings,

lings, then seven square ones for the pence, and three triangular ones for the farthings; I then proceeded to place other pieces in the same manner for the other three lines, until I had placed as many as corresponded with the figures on the slate, and in the same order. I then bid the child cast up the columns in the usual manner, which being done, I asked it "why it did not set down a figure of 9 for the farthings;" but all it knew about it was, that it was not to be done so. I then desired it to count the triangular pieces, which I called farthings, and finding them to be nine, I took two of the square pieces that were left, above what was laid down for the present question, and asked the child how many farthings it would give for a penny? It said, four. I then bid it take out eight of the triangular pieces, which we called farthings, and take two square pieces, which we called pence, instead of them, and put these two square pieces to the row of square ones we called pence; and then pointed out to it, that the changing the eight farthings for two pence, or square pieces, and putting them to the row of pence, was exactly the same as carrying two from the farthings to the pence on the slate.

I then proceeded in the same manner with the pence, shillings, and pounds, and was surprised to see how soon the child perceived the design of it, and what pleasure it excited in the mind, by having acquired new ideas.

I then tried it with a question in subtraction, by setting one as follows: £. s. d.

A person borrowed	3	5	7
And he paid in part of it	1	9	10

How much does he still owe? £. 1 15 9

I then laid down on the table three oval pieces for the pounds, five round ones for shillings, and seven square ones for pence; and bid it take out one pound, nine shillings, and ten pence, and begin with the pence; but there being only seven, I took twelve square pieces more, and put to the seven, which I called borrowing them, and which made the number of pence nineteen; I then bid it take ten pieces out, which left nine pence, the same as the sum appeared on the slate. I then desired it to take nine shillings; but there being but five, I put twenty round pieces to it, and made it take out ten from them; for, as we had borrowed twelve pence in order to take ten from them, and as twelve pence are equal to one shilling, we must take ten shillings out of the twenty-five instead of

nine, and this was the reason why it was called borrowing; it was the same as taking one of the shillings to change into pence, or one of the pounds to change into shillings, in order to divide it; I then proceeded in the same manner with the pounds. Whether the same idea has struck the mind of any other person, I know not—it is, however, new to me; and should any person doubt the utility of the plan, I wish him to try it: the experiment may be made with little trouble, and with half a sheet of paper, of the value of a farthing. I would further observe, that in question of whole numbers, I call the triangular pieces units, the square ones tens, the round ones hundreds, and the oval ones thousands. Should these hints be a means of assisting children in learning arithmetic, I shall think myself amply rewarded. Your's, &c.

Liverpool, Dec. 4, 1802.

J. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF through the medium of your very useful and intelligent Miscellany, any of your readers could inform me of the date of the first translation of Euripides, it would be a material service, rendered to myself and others, engaged in a literary pursuit. If, also, the name of the translator could be added, the information would be still more valuable.

Being in the country, and very distant from any public library, I am induced to trouble you with this letter, being confident of your kindness for its insertion.

Feb. 15,

Your's, &c.

1803.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME years since, being at Exmouth, in Devonshire, in the months of June, July, and August, I observed, when walking on the sands at low tide, innumerable swarms of small black insects, hardly so large as fleas, which covered the pebbles and sands, leaping about; and the noise they made was very perceptible from the great numbers, with which the shoes and cloaths of persons walking were covered, though they were no otherwise troublesome. As I have visited almost every other part of the southern and western coast, and never observed these insects before, I wish to know if they were accidental or how accounted for? I understand that they were not unusual there—the sands were covered with sea-birds preying

preying on them.—Has any naturalist ever assigned any reason why the nightingale is never heard in Devonshire and Cornwall? Is it a fact, that the bird is not known there? About Bath there are multitudes of nightingales. How far west are they heard, and why not in the most western counties? It cannot be because of the climate, and how otherwise is the absence of these birds accounted for?—The same food must be found there as in the places they most frequent; yet in some parts of the Weald of Sussex, they sing in such numbers of a night, as to be complained of, as much as I have heard them complained of in Portugal. If any of the correspondents of the *Monthly Magazine*, whose studies are turned towards subjects of natural history, can give me any information on this, it will much oblige

T. C.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE been very much gratified with the observations of your ingenious Correspondent Mr. Bevan, of Leighton, and hope he will continue his useful register; but while he laments, as a matter of importance, the want of water in the Grand Junction Canal, and proves one cause to be the decrease in the quantity of rain last year; I congratulate the public on the prospect of another year of plenty. For, without the trouble of ascertaining the various succession of spots on the sun, as recommended by our first astronomer Dr. Herschell, a good opinion of succeeding crops may be formed, by knowing the quantity of rain which falls in the preceding winter months, since I am convinced by long observations of my own, and the best authority of others, that in proportion to the surplus or deficiency to the average quantity, will be the price of wheat. I shall therefore give some different periods, within the recollection of many of your readers, when the springs were remarkably high, and the following years, in consequence, the price of grain excessive—1756, 1765, 1774, 1782, 1794, and 1798—and, to go further back, I shall transcribe an extract from the manuscript of an ingenious gentleman, who registered remarkable occurrences at the beginning of last century—"It has been often remarked by the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, that, when the springs which compose the river, are high, or run freely, wheat is dear; and on the contrary, when the springs are low, that it is cheap;—both which have been verified

several times in the memory of man, particularly on the 20th day of January 1709, when they were very high, thirty-two bushels of wheat, belonging to Wm. Eldridge, the elder, of Great Milton, in Oxfordshire, gent. were sold in Wycombe market, to Joseph Pettipher, a dealer in corn, for twenty pounds and eight shillings, being twelve shillings and ninepence per bushel; and now, on the third day of September, 1714, the springs being low, the best wheat is only worth four shillings per bushel." I therefore think, Mr. Editor, that if registers were kept in different parts of the kingdom, so that an accurate estimate could be made of the quantity of rain which falls, particularly in the winter months; a good judgment might be formed of the succeeding general crops of wheat;—for that is a grain chiefly produced on strong heavy land, which will bear abundance in dry seasons, and *vice versa*: for example, within my knowledge, the same kind of soil, which in 1799 and 1800 yielded no more than fourteen bushels to the acre, in 1801 and 1802 produced forty bushels. As there have been in the last century at least ten periods of scarcity, and as our population has increased very considerably, and is increasing, too many observations cannot be made to provide against the distress, which our unsettled climate will continue to bring forth; but there is one consolation, that the various canals now finishing will always have water, from the same cause, to distribute in every direction the corn brought to our sea-ports. At present, by the goodness of Providence, no such trade is necessary; for the price of corn, in every part of the kingdom, is unusually level, and very moderate. K.

*Wycombe, Feb. 3, 1803.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING observed a paragraph in your Magazine, for last month, stating the loss of the Mentor brig, off Cerigo, 17th September, 1802, I think, it will be a satisfaction to your numerous readers, to know that a considerable part of the cargo has been recovered. The vessel was principally laden with beautiful sculpture, belonging to Lord Elgin, taken from the Temple of Minerva, at Athens. Mr. Hamilton, his Lordship's Secretary, Captain Leake of the artillery, and Captain Squire of the engineers, were passengers on board the Mentor, and were returning from an interesting tour, thro' Syria and Greece, having collected a vast

deal of valuable information respecting those countries, which Europeans are in general so little acquainted with. Owing to the indefatigable exertion and perseverance of Mr. Hamilton, who remained some weeks in the island of Cerigo, in order to attempt the recovery of this invaluable cargo, a part of it has been already raised from the ship. After having tried a variety of methods, he at length succeeded in this desirable undertaking by means of divers from the island of Samos.

The news of this event will, no doubt, be highly gratifying to the lovers of literature and the fine arts, who will anticipate the pleasure they will experience from the publication of the journals, plans, &c. of these gentlemen. S.M.A.

Feb. 25, 1803.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PARTICULARS OF LORD SOMERVILLE'S late CATTLE-SHEW.

IT may be necessary to recapitulate the plan and conditions, on which this popular and public-spirited nobleman, conformably to the original proposal in his late publication, gives annual prizes for the improvement of live-stock.

“One hundred pounds, in two annual prizes of fifty pounds each, in due proportions; one to the first and second best yoke, or pair, of fat oxen, which shall have laboured a given period, to provide corn and other food for man, but shall never once have consumed it; the other, to all breeds of short-woolled sheep, giving the preference to those most productive in food and raiment; to be continued annually, as long as shall be thought advisable.

“*Conditions.*—Thirty pounds to the best, and twenty pounds to the second best, yoke of oxen, which shall have worked together, in yoke or harness, for the space of three years, previous to their being turned-up in graze; age, from five to eight years, weight, from one hundred, to one hundred and sixty stone, of eight pounds, being the size best adapted to labour, and the average of the markets; to be taken from work between the 25th of April, and the 1st of May, 1802, and shown at Langhorn's Repository, in Barbican, London, on Monday and Tuesday nearest the 1st of March following, being a period of about ten months. The order, as to flesh, in which these oxen are on New Year's Day, and the number of days work done between that time and the 25th of April, must be specified; due allowance will be made for distances of drift,

from any part of the kingdom, both in a lean and fat state.

It must be warranted, that they have had no corn of any description; that the straw, if any given, whilst the cattle were fattening, was carefully cleared of corn; that they have had no beans, pease, buckwheat or potatoes (turnips are not included in this exception). The quantity of oil-cake given must be accurately stated, that due allowance may be made. If the least fault should be discovered in any certificate, the person so offending will be set aside and deemed disqualified ever afterwards.—*This prize is designed to countenance farmers in their usual course of profitable husbandry, rather than those, who, forgetful of general benefit, are ambitious of keeping on cattle after they are ripe.*

“The other prize of fifty pounds, in like proportion, for sheep, viz. to those who produce, in fair store state, the best five ewe hogs (yearling ewes) not in lamb, thirty pounds; and to the five best fat wethers, four or six toothed sheep, of any short or clothing-woolled breed, twenty pounds. This age is preferred, because it does not exclude those flocks which work in the fold, yet it obliges them to come to market at a period when their growth ought to be perfect. Quality of carcass, aptitude to fatten, quantity and quality of wool, and meat per acre, to be considered. By *store state*, is meant, that sheep are not to be taken from the flock more than ten days before the commencement of their journey, or forced beyond the average keep of the flock. Strict certificates will be required, as to the keep, and time of lambing for the ewes—to time of lambing, duration of work in the fold, and period of fattening, as well as quality of food, for the wethers. Five umpires to be chosen for each of the prizes. No person gaining a prize, is qualified to exhibit stock for the same prize, in the succeeding year.

“The prizes for oxen will be divided between the grazier, and the farmer who possessed the oxen during the last twelve-months work. The prizes for sheep will be given to the breeders only of the sheep shown. The prize-oxen not to be slaughtered with the axe, but laid or pithed, according to the usage of other countries, for which purpose a skilful person will attend at the convenience of the purchaser.

“Implements of husbandry, on a new and improved construction, and samples of grain, or seeds, will be admitted for exhibition, on due notice given to Mr. Langhorn. The stock to be sent in before seven o'clock on Monday morning; after

after nine none will be admitted; the gates opened at eleven for exhibition.

"Working oxen here exhibited to be fed for the show of 1804, will not be required to return to work, should the distance exceed forty miles.

"Two pieces of plate will also be given, by Lord Somerville, to those who may have best merited premiums, without obtaining them; and another piece of plate will be given to the owner of the best fat pig of any age.

"Claimants of these prizes, are requested to give notice to Mr. Langhorn, one month previous to the day of show."

The present exhibition, being the second given by the noble lord, was extremely well attended; and, from the spaciousness and nearness of the place, and the propriety of the arrangements, the gratification of all the attending amateurs, and indeed of the less interested spectators, appeared very complete. The cattle and sheep exhibited, were sufficiently numerous; although, in regard to the former, we cannot help remarking, that a greater variety of breeds would tend still farther to the necessary end of elucidation. And we offer this hint to those who may be in the habits of working, from preference perhaps, the long and short-horned varieties of cattle; however considerable the distance may be of place, where they have laboured, it may be yet no great inconvenience to have them fattened afterwards, within a reasonable distance of the metropolis. The honour of the very celebrated breeds just mentioned, or rather of their breeders, seems implicated in this business.

The oxen shewn, consisted of Devonshire, Herefordshire, Suffex, Kentish, and Glamorganshire—The sheep, of Spanish, Ryeland, South Down, and Wiltshire.—A pair of Devons, worked and grazed by the Duke of Bedford—Ditto Herefords, ditto Mr. Edmunds—Ditto Kentish, ditto Mr. Millar—Ditto Devons, worked by Lord Somerville, grazed by Mr. Hudson—Ditto Herefords, worked and grazed by his Majesty—Ditto ditto, worked by Mr. Skyrme, grazed by Mr. Byng—Ditto Devons, ditto Mr. Webber—Ditto Suffex, ditto Sir Thomas Carr—Ditto Devons, ditto Mr. Hellings, ditto Mr. Coles—Three ditto Glamorgans, ditto Mr. Waters—One Suffex heifer, fed by Sir Thomas Carr—One Devon, ditto the Duke of Bedford—One Kentish, and two pulls, the property of Mr. Whittle.

**SHEEP.**—Five South Down Widders, two and one year old, belonging to Mr. E. Smith—Five ditto one year old, to the Duke of Bedford—Five ditto one year old, also to the Duke of Bedford.—Five ditto two year old, to Mr. Eilmon—Five Ryeland ditto two year old, to Lord Somerville—Five Wiltshire ditto three year old to Mr. Chapman. **STORE EWES.**—Five two-toothed Spanish Ryeland, belonging to Lord Somerville—Five Ryeland, ditto to the Hon. Wm. Harcourt—Five ditto, to Sir Wm. Clayton—Five South Down, to Mr. Runciman—Five ditto, to Mr. Edward Smith.

Umpires appointed by Lord Somerville—The Honorable George Villiers—Mr. Ebbworth—Mr. Harrison—Mr. Petter—Mr. Lindfey.

Various implements of husbandry were exhibited by Mr. Lester, of High Holborn, and Mr. Mac Dougale, of Oxford-street; amongst these were the much-esteemed two-furrow-plough, and single plough of Lord Somerville. Both Mr. Lester and the company suffered a disappointment, in his not being able to bring forward in time his separating or corn threshing-machine.

The fat sheep were killed on the spot, and the live and dead weight exhibited. The yearling South Downs were wonderfully ripe, and well-fattened within.

Mr. Thomas Gibbs, of Piccadilly, seedsman to the Board of Agriculture, produced a dozen samples of seed of the most valuable English natural grasses, selected by himself, and the growth of his nursery. They were universally approved by the cultivators present; and the Hon. George Villiers, who has purchased very considerable quantities of them for his lands in Hertfordshire, liberally stood forward in their commendation, assuring the company, from his own ample experience, of the genuineness and goodness of the seeds. Mr. Gibbs is patronized by Lord Somerville, was appointed seedsman to the Board during the presidency of that Lord, and, we believe, first undertook the difficult task, the selecting of various natural grass-seeds, at the desire of his Lordship. In this pursuit, so important to the country, Mr. Gibbs has been indefatigable; and, for the honour of the agricultural public, it is to be hoped, he will experience a proportionate encouragement. He has a vast variety of specimens at his nursery, and can furnish large quantities of the most valuable seeds. This article is more particularly



lately insisted on, as the ill effects of laying down land with rubbish have been lamented in some very late publications.

The company present at the show and the dinner were of high distinction for rank and professional knowledge, and collected from every quarter of Britain. The Dukes of Bedford and Monmouth, the Marquises of Titchfield and Sligo, the Earl of Egremont, Lords William Russell, Henry Fitzgerald, Villiers, Ponchartrier, Talbot, Grimstone, Sackville, Aylesbury, Count Potocki, Sirs Henry Vane Tempest, Wm. Clayton, J. Riddell, T. Carr, Messrs. Coke, Northey, Tyrwhit, Symmons, Wright, Byng, Harcourt, Knight, Tattersall, Lawrence, Garrard, Boys, Ellman, Westcar, Giblet, King, Hudlons, Wace, Robinson, Barclay, &c. &c.

On Tuesday-afternoon, the exhibition having closed, the company adjourned to Freemason's Tavern, where upwards of two hundred persons sat down to a repast, which, for the profusion, elegance, and the order and regularity with which it was conducted, did the highest honour to the liberality of Lord Somerville, at whose expence it was provided. It was truly a feast in the style of old English hospitality, to which the parties were convened on matters of real English interest. Various appropriate toasts were drank; and the Duke of Bedford having proposed the health of Lord Somerville, with three times three, it was echoed from every part of the room with the warmest enthusiasm. The company separated about eleven o'clock, apparently with the heartiest inclinations to meet again another year.

The prize of thirty pounds, in the first class of oxen, was adjudged to the Duke of Bedford, for the best yoke of Devons.

The prize of twenty pounds, in the second class, to Mr. Edmunds, for the best yoke of Herefords, on condition that they were not disqualified (which was suspected) by proving of greater weight than the articles allowed; in which case, the prize to revert to Mr. Webber, whose pair of Devons were adjudged next in goodness: Mr. Warren, of Knightsbridge, salesman, undertaking that the weight of the former oxen should be faithfully rendered.

In the first class of sheep, the prize of thirty pounds was given to Mr. Edward Smith, and that of twenty pounds to the Duke of Bedford, the South Downs carrying both the prizes.

The two silver cups, proposed for unsuccessful candidates, deemed next in merit to the winners, were presented to Mr. Byng and Mr. Webber.

Regulations for the ensuing year, and a Prospectus of the approaching sheep-shearing at Woburn, were then distributed; and Lord Somerville gave a most interesting account of the progress of the improvement which had been made in the cloathing wool of this country, by the introduction of Spanish rams, as a cross for our short woolled sheep. His Lordship also submitted to the company the proposal of Mr. Nichols, of Hare Hatch, for the establishment of a depôt of the improved implements, and of an agricultural library in London. A depôt of agricultural implements in every county-town throughout the kingdom, at the expence of their respective societies, had already been proposed in a late edition of the Farmer's Calendar. This gentleman (Mr. Nichols) it appears, was the same who lately published a Plan of Farming Lectures to be given in Spring Gardens.

With respect to the merits of this species of exhibition, they seem not to admit of doubt. Such meetings serve the important purpose of bringing together, in a state of decorous familiarity, the great land-owner and the tenant, two classes, between whom, both for their own and the public interest, there ought ever to be a good understanding. The farmer, too often a reclusive and indiscriminating being, is tempted from his home, and objects of comparison placed in his view, by which he is at last compelled to discover, that his own are not the best of all possible animals; and thence he is led, by the spirit of emulation, to real improvement. That the improvement of live-stock is not a visionary scheme—that one species or breed may possess a great and extraordinary advantage over another—and that *quantity* of flesh, at least, depends on shape and make, *Anglicè*, just proportion, was surely never better exemplified than in the present show. Take the example of the Devon and Hereford oxen, contrasted with the Glamorgan. The same age, labour, food, and circumstances of every kind, produced a superior weight of carcase, by probably full twenty stone in each individual of the former, notwithstanding a superiority of stature in the latter. It ought to be observed, that these Glamorgans were by no means a favourable sample of that county produce, being very high and long-legged. Two remarkably short-legged and substantial Kentish bulls were exhibited, and the portrait of one of them taken on the spot, together with that of a beautiful heifer of the same breed, by Mr. Ward, for the National Cattle Plates. We beg leave to hint,

hint, that bulls of this description would make an excellent cross for such of the Welsh cattle as are too thin, and long-legged.

The perseverance of Lord Somerville has at length overcome every obstacle to the improvement of our fine wools. The samples produced by the Spanish cross are now perfectly satisfactory to the best judges amongst the manufacturers; and the noble Lord has fully made good his original position, that Britain may, at will, shake off her old and precarious dependence on Spain for fine wool, and concentrer within herself all the needful funds of that important manufacture. A relic of ancient prejudice still exists:—It is objected, that the Spanish cross, although it double the quantity, and vastly enhance the quality, of the wool, yet diminishes the weight of the carcase; but the objectors take not into the account, that, by diminishing the size, good form remaining equal, a greater proportional number of sheep per acre may be fed, and thus weight of carcase is equalized. The public is now convinced, that *over-fattening* of cattle is by no means the object of this exhibition.

AN AMATEUR.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*Some PARTICULARS relative to the FAIRS held at BRUNSWICK, in GERMANY, and the TRADE of that CITY.*

**T**WO great fairs are annually held at Brunswick, one in summer, and another in winter, and each of them lasts eighteen days. The summer-fair, agreeably to an edict of the Duke in 1768, begins on Monday after St. Lawrence's Day, and the winter-fair on the Monday after Candlemas. The Thursday before the commencement of the fair is the day fixed for unpacking: the merchants, however, who deal in Iserloh, English, or Nürnberg goods, have been indulged with leave to unpack on the preceding Monday. In the three first days of the fair, only wholesale dealings are allowed; but, on the Thursday, begins the retail trade, and even hawking from door to door. All goods destined for the fair (except such as arrive by the post) must be addressed to a Brunswick merchant, or other inhabitant, and taken to the custom-house. The Brunswick agent then gives in an account, stating the name of the proprietor, the nature of the goods, and their value or number; when this statement has been examined, and found to be correct, the goods are permitted to be

taken to the place of destination. The duty, which is very trifling, is paid only for the quantity actually sold; except leather, and a few other articles, on which duty must be paid for the whole quantity taken into the city, whether afterwards sold or not. The goods that are not sold are weighed by proper officers, and the amount deducted from the quantity carried into the city before the fair. Drugs, spices, and grocery-wares are charged with double duty. Many of the Hamburg merchants, who frequent the fair, contrive to elude the effect of this regulation, by causing their Brunswick agents to declare the goods to be their own property.

The number of Englishmen who attend the Brunswick fairs decreases every year. Only a few from Sheffield, Leeds, and Glasgow make their appearance. At the last summer fair in particular, it was remarked, that very few British dealers attended. The trade, in English goods, is mostly in the hands of a Mr. Macnab from Glasgow, or is carried on by German merchants.

In the year 1798 and 1799, when the ports of France, Holland, and part of Italy were shut against English merchandize, such quantities were poured into Brunswick, that many merchants who at other times never dealt in such goods opened commission-warehouses, and the prices were more than one-half lower than at present. The English hard-ware from Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. seems to be at present most in demand, as five commercial houses in Brunswick deal in nothing else.

The principal trade of Brunswick is not, however, confined to the two fairs, being founded on the more substantial basis of the manufactures and productions of the city and the adjacent country. The trade with flax, for instance, is as brisk, and frequently brisker, during the intervals between the fairs. Very little flax is bought for the English market, except when there happens to be a bad crop in Ireland. A considerable quantity is sent to Saxony and the provinces bordering on the Rhine. But the greatest part is manufactured in the country round Brunswick. Although the flax grown in the Brunswick and Hildesheim territory is of an excellent quality, yet it is inferior in goodness to that produced near Uelzer, a country-town in the territory of Lüneburg. But a much more considerable trade is carried on with yarn—there are a number of commercial houses in Brunswick, which deal in nothing

thing else; and some of them send off above 1000 cwt. principally to England, by way of Hamburg. A good deal likewise goes to Westphalia: the manufactures of Eberfeld, in particular, are supplied from Brunswick. A small quantity too is exported by way of Bremen to Spain and Portugal. The neighbouring towns, Hildesheim and Wolfenbüttel, likewise carry on a considerable trade with yarn: but Brunswick is the chief staple-place for that article. There is hardly a village in the whole of the adjacent country without a dealer, who buys the yarn from the spinners, and sells it again to the merchants in Brunswick, and other towns. The price of this article is subject to great fluctuations, which frequently occasions great distress among the poorer class of peasants, who derive the chief part of their subsistence from what they earn by spinning flax. The merchants of Brunswick and Hildesheim likewise derive considerable profit from their dealings in linseed, as all that is wanted for the supply of Lower Saxony passes through their hands. They import it chiefly into Lubeck, and a small quantity into Bremen. The Riga linseed is esteemed the best; but when a sufficient quantity cannot be obtained from that place, the deficiency is made up from Memel, Pernau, and Königsberg. Those who speculate much in this branch of trade are sometimes subject to great losses from the fluctuation in the price, as the linseed is purchased in autumn, and not sold till the following spring. From ten to twelve thousand tons of linseed are annually imported.

The corn-trade, which was so brisk two years ago, has now almost entirely disappeared. The dearth then existing in England filled the coffers of the Brunswickers, who sent large supplies to this country by way of Hamburg. But this branch of their trade cannot again rise to such importance, as, by the incorporation of Hildesheim with the Prussian monarchy, they are shut out from the principal source of it.

The hops, which grow in the neighbourhood of Brunswick, are of an excellent quality, and sometimes bring in large profits to the planters and dealers, especially when there is a scarcity of that article in England. In the years 1799 and 1800, in consequence of the numerous orders from this country, the price suddenly rose from twenty to eighty six-dollars per cwt. But, in 1801, it again fell to sixteen six-dollars, as there was no demand for hops from abroad; but the planters

having received intelligence of the almost total failure of the last year's crops in England, they again raised the price to seventy six-dollars. Considerable quantities of hops are likewise sent from Brunswick to Bavaria, Swabia, and Franconia. The hop-trade is in the hands of a few long-established houses, the opulence of which sufficiently proves, that the hop-plantations are as profitable to the Brunswickers, as the vineyards to their neighbours on the Rhine and Moselle.

But all these sources of opulence must yield in importance to the succory root. To this substitute for coffee, which was formerly held in little estimation, many of the first commercial houses of Brunswick owe their prosperity. Two sorts are manufactured:—the first, being the cheapest, is merely called succory-coffee. In preparing it, the roots are depurated from the grosser particles of dirt, without, however, washing them; and then they are dried, roasted, and ground into a powder. For making the second sort, which is called German-coffee, the best roots are selected and washed. The operation of drying and roasting is likewise performed with more care, and the powder is sprinkled with cinnamon-water. Both sorts are sold in parcels, containing one-fourth and one-eighth of a pound; there is, however, the greatest demand for the cheapest sort. Brunswick carries on an extensive trade with this production: the twenty manufactories, which are established in the city and environs, can hardly supply enough for the orders that are daily arriving from every part of Germany. The manufactory of a M. Bleibtreu alone furnishes above 30,000 cwt. every year; and the other manufactories in proportion. Many thousand cwt. are sent to Lubeck to be thence exported to Sweden and Russia. In consequence of the success of the Brunswickers, manufactories of succory-root-coffee have been established at other places, especially at Magdeburg, in the Prussian dominions; but the preference is still given to that made at Brunswick.

Considerable quantities of hams, sausages, and other smoke-dried provisions, are annually exported from Brunswick. Hamburg and Bremen supply Brunswick with most of the foreign commodities sold there; and, during the last war, the greatest part of the English goods intended for the countries bordering on the Rhine passed through the latter city; but, since the peace, this branch of trade is again returned to its usual channel, through Holland, whence the goods are sent at a smaller

ler expence, directly up the Rhine. The summer-fair is usually attended by about five thousand strangers, buyers and sellers, of whom nearly a thousand are Jews from Poland and various parts of Germany.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### CANTABRIGIANA.

NO. XXXVI.—TRANSLATION of QUEEN ELIZABETH'S LETTER, *extracted from some Papers in the Public Library, and copied into our last Number.*

"ELIZABETH, by the Grace of God, &c. to the Noble Virgin, endued with distinguished virtue, Margaret Heyld, our most illustrious friend, greeting. The great fame which is spread about of your virtue and integrity, and also of your no common respect for us, occasions, though we have not seen you with our eyes, that we treat with you, at this time, in a familiar manner by these letters; for the affair, concerning which we write, will not be more desirable to us, than, as we hope, happy and auspicious to you.

"We have, at this time sent into Germany the bearer of these, Robert Colshill, a gentleman distinguished for his family, and also for the virtue and consummate fortitude of his mind, a pensionary of our family, very dear to us, to transact business of ours of no light moment. He is so inflamed with the bent of your genius, with the celebrity of your morals, that there can be no ardour in love that he does not possess; which, indeed, we conjecture beforehand, has been long very well known to you by many tokens. We indeed are so favourably disposed to his most honourable wishes, as very earnestly to desire that this affair may have a favourable issue, according to his prayers, and so much the rather because we can have no doubt that the marriage will turn out fortunately and happily for the advantage of you both, and because we entertain a hope that you will, some time or other, come into England, and pay us a visit (which indeed we very much desire.)

"What weight our recommendation may have with you, will rest entirely in your own power. But, if we have any judgment, you will not be able, in choosing a husband, to do any thing more prudent, more useful in point of interest, or more calculated to advance your reputation, than to choose the man of our recommendation, all which we have good confidence in, and firmly promise to ourselves.

"Lastly, we testify, as much weight as you give to our recommendation in choosing  
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ing this husband, so much of our favour will you add to yourself; and, for this your inclination of mind towards us, you shall always find us mindful and grateful. Health and happiness to you. Given at Greenwich, May 18, 1576, in the eighth year of our reign."

The introduction of the above letter is in the style in which letters on public business are usually written. I therefore asked a friend to whom I read the letter, whether he did not think the language too official for the occasion. He replied, if it was not too official, it must be allowed to be very officious.

#### XXXVII.—ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S LIBRARY.

Dr. Fuller, in his History of Cambridge, styles the collection of manuscripts and books, left by Archbishop Parker to Bennet College, "The Sun of English Antiquity, before it was eclipsed by that of Sir Robert Cotton."

There is in this collection a letter from the Privy Council, signifying her Majesty's pleasure, that the Archbishop or his deputies should be permitted to peruse all the records belonging to the dissolved monasteries. This letter is dated Howard Place, July, 1568, printed and attested by I Incent, notary-public. There is also the same letter, probably the original, says Nasmith, but the signatures are all cut off. In Nasmith's excellent Catalogue this letter comes under the head CXIV. in a *Codex Chartaceus*, in folio, *cui Titulus, Epistola Principum.*

This most valuable collection forms the library of which we are now speaking. Parker, previously to his being advanced to the see of Canterbury, had been Master of this College. The original letter of Henry VIII. recommending him to this office, is among the manuscripts of the library.

#### XXXVIII.—DIFFICULTY of access to PARKER'S LIBRARY.

The difficulty of access to this library is in proportion to the value of the contents. It is subjected to the following regulations. Every fellow takes an oath, that he will not injure the books, and there is a limited time for consulting them, viz: from eight to eleven o'clock in the morning during the winter, and from six to eleven, and from one to five, in the summer. No one is permitted to take any book out of the college: the master, however, may have three at once at his lodge, but no more; of the same number  
H h may

may be taken to a fellow's apartments to be consulted or copied. The masters of Gonville and Caius College and Trinity-hall, make a yearly inspection of the library, on the 6th of August, when they dine with the society. The penalty for every leaf of a manuscript that may be missing is four pence, for every sheet two shillings. If any book or manuscript shall be missing, the supervisors may inflict what punishment they please, unless the book is restored within six weeks. But, if six manuscripts in folio, eight in quarto, and twelve of a smaller size, are lost, and not restored within six months, then the whole library, and the plate, which he left, are forfeited to Gonville and Caius College. In case the latter proves equally faulty, they go to Trinity Hall; and, if Trinity-hall should be in default, both the plate and the library revert in the same order.

The monks sometimes thought that the most effectual way to secure a curious book was, to deliver the thief over to the devil. After an inscription in a manuscript formerly belonging to a monastery, and now in this library, is the following malediction:—*Quem titulum quicumque fraudulentè deleverit, librumque ab eadem ecclesiâ alienaverit, deleat eum Deus de Libro Vitæ, et anathemate serietur.*—A *Fragmentum libri primi contra Symmachum* is accompanied with the following verses:

Hunc quicumque librum Aedhelmo deprefferis  
 alma,  
 Damnstus semper maneat cum sorte malorum;  
 Sit pietate Dei sine qui vel portet ab isto  
 Cænobio librum Aedhelmo hunc vel vendere  
 temptet.

The terms of the archbishop were more gentle, but yet perhaps unnecessarily strict. These manuscripts are of the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. Some are as old as the tenth, ninth and eighth. They relate to the writings of the fathers and school-divinity, to civil and ecclesiastical matters, to the concerns of various religious houses, of the university, &c. Many of them are in the old Saxon character.

#### XXXIX.—ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS.

Independently of the great variety of English, and many Latin and Greek, manuscripts, of which several of the latter were purchased at Dr. Askew's sale, there are, in the public library, many Oriental manuscripts. The following inscription is written on the most beautiful of them:

"*Præclarus iste codex Persicus codex auro contra æstimandus est, tum propter argumenti præstantiam, et nitidissimam, qua scriptus est, manum, tum propter picturarum, et ornamentorum compactionisq; splendorem atque elegantiam.*

"*Est illi titulus, Agiajeb Elmakloucat, i. e. Mirabilia Rerum Creatarum. Author hujus operis est Zacharia Ben Mohammed Eleasuiui, ita dictus, quia natus erat in urbe Casbin in Persia. Quidam eum cognominant El Koufi, quia oriundus erat ex urbe Koufi in Arabia aut Chaldæa.*

"*Hic liber continet longissimam præfationem et duos tractatus, quorum prior complectitur res a nobis remotissimas, uti sunt coeli, astra, metæora: Posterior explicat illas, quæ nobis proximæ sunt, veluti Terra, Aquæ, Metalla, Plantæ, Animalia, Volucres, Pîsces, &c. Nec non de Scientiis occultis, de Telestomatibus et cæteris Magiæ naturalis partibus.*—SALOMON NEGRI."

Who Salomon Negri was I have not been able to discover; and, the date of the book being inaccurate, I have left it out. The Latin also is not quite accurate at the end. Sir William Jones, it seems, said, that this volume was only a copy, the date of which was 1388. Dr. Harwood, the Anatomical Professor, has, I understand, a Persian manuscript far more beautiful, and much more ancient, than this. There are also, in the library of Emanuel College, twenty different Eastern manuscripts, in the Persian, Arabic, and Turkish languages, of which there is a critical account in the hand-writing of Sir W. Jones. Among them is a poem of the celebrated poet Sadi, called the Gardens, in praise of which Sir W. Jones is very copious; a volume of Hæzæ's, the Persian Anacreon; and a very beautiful Koran.

The Oriental manuscripts in the public library were given by Dr. Lewis. This gentleman intended to have presented them to Dr. Ashton, at that time Master of Jesus College; but he was advised by Dr. Ashton himself to give them to the public library. A few, however, that were not so disposed of, came at length to Dr. Ashton, who presented them to his own college, in the library of which they are now lodged.

#### XI.—TRANSLATION of the above INSCRIPTION.

This distinguished Persian volume is to be prized more than gold, as well on account of the excellence of the arguments, and the very beautiful hand in which it is written, as of the splendour and elegance of

of the paintings, embellishments, and binding.

Its title is Agiajeh Elmakloucat, that is, The Wonders of the Creation. The author of this work is Zacharia Ben Mohammed Elcasuini, so called because he was born in the city of Casbin, in Persia: Some name him El Koufi, because he sprung from the city of Koufa, in Arabia or Chaldea.

This book contains a very long preface and two tracts, of which one embraces things the most remote from us, such as the heavens, the stars, meteors; the latter explains those which are nearest to us, such as the earth, waters, metals, plants, animals, birds, fishes, &c. It also treats of the occult sciences, of talismans, and other parts of natural magic.

#### XLII.—DR. ANTHONY ASKEW.

The learned Dr. Anthony Askew, the physician, acquired great reputation at home and abroad, on account of his collection of Greek manuscripts, which was more numerous and more valuable than that of any other private gentleman in England. His collection also of printed Greek books, when sold, was allowed to consist of a greater number of scarce and valuable editions of the classics, than had ever before been exposed to sale in this country.

The manuscripts Dr. Askew purchased at a considerable expence in the East, and brought them with him into England. When abroad, Dr. Askew kept an Album, which, among other testimonies to his merit from distinguished foreigners, contains a few compliments and epigrams, addressed to him by modern Greeks. To one of these is prefixed the following inscription—*Προς τοις ἐλαμπρυντατοῖς, καὶ πλεῖστοις καὶ σοφωτάτοις Ἀρχιερεῖσι Βασιλεῦσι, Κυρίοις Κυρίοις, Ἀστέρισι Ἀστέρισι.* The English name is not properly thrown into Greek; but passing that, I quote the inscription to shew what a wretched state of slavery is betrayed in the very language of a people once distinguished above all the nations of the world for their love of liberty and literature; for the person who wrote this inscription and epigram was an Athenian, most probably one of the best scholars then in Athens. Dr. Askew's ALBUM is among the manuscripts of Emanuel College.

#### XLII.—MR. CLARKE and MR. CRIPPS of JESUS COLLEGE.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps, of Jesus College, who have done themselves and

their country so much honour, by their zeal and perseverance in research, during their very extensive travels, have brought home a greater variety of natural and literary curiosities, minerals, plants, pictures, busts, manuscripts, &c. than was ever, as is supposed, brought by any individual into England before. Their collection of Greek manuscripts is said to be more valuable than any brought from the East since the time of Dr. Askew.

Great is the pleasure commonly experienced by travellers from the same countries when accidentally meeting in very remote regions; nor could it have been a less pleasurable feeling to these gentlemen to have paid a last tribute of respect to departed merit. When Mr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps were at Athens, they heaved the sigh of sympathy at the grave of Mr. Tweddle, and placed over it an ancient stone, with a suitable testimony to his worth. Mr. Tweddle was fellow of Trinity College, a young man, not more distinguished for his talents and learning, than for his love of virtue and liberty. He went abroad, prompted by the same spirit of literary inquiry as the above gentlemen, and from the proofs of ability and attainments left behind him in the university, great expectations were formed of his researches, and his arrival was looked forward to with great anxiety by his friends: but he fell a martyr to his pursuits at Athens. Mr. Tweddle, before he left England, published his *PROLUSIONES JUVENILES, Præmiis Academicis dignatæ*, being thirteen in number. This volume is as much distinguished by a liberality of sentiment, as by a classical elegance of composition, and afforded a well-grounded expectation that the author would arrive at great distinction in the literary world.

Among the manuscripts brought over by Mr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps, is one of the greater part of Plato's works. It is more than 900 years old, and throws light on some parts of Plato, deemed hitherto unintelligible.

#### XLIII.—OLD PRINTED BOOKS.

One of the *oldest* printed books in the university is in Emanuel College-library, which contains one of the best collections of printed books at Cambridge. This is a copy of Tully's Offices, printed at Mentz, by Fust or Faust, anno 1465—*ante quadam perpulchra*, as the printer expresses it. There is another copy of the same book, by the same printer, in the public library, an. 1466; both of them

resemble the written books of those times. There are also in the public library two volumes printed a very few years after the preceding; and it is surprising to observe how nearly they approach to the elegance of modern printing; so that the art of printing, that most invaluable invention, must have arrived at perfection almost at once. But the oldest printed book of all at Cambridge is the CATHOLICON, printed anno 1460.

The most curious printed book is perhaps the *Chronicon Chronicorum* of Hartman Schedel, printed at Nuremberg, anno 1493. Of this there are four copies at least at Cambridge. Two of these are in the public library, one in St. John's, but the most remarkable belongs to Trinity College. There are various paintings in it, and in folio CLXXXIII. are representations of the emperors, seven electors, princes, and counts of the German empire, with their arms painted. At folio CCLXI. is a monstrous picture of Antichrist, with seven heads, and almost as many colours, with an inscription in manuscript on the pedestal. In folio CCLXII. is another picture of Antichrist, with the following lines on the opposite page:

Judicabit judices Judex generalis,  
Nec nihil proderit dignitas papalis,  
Sive sit episcopus sive cardinalis,  
Reus condemnabitur, nec dicetur qualls:  
Nec nihil proderit quicquam allegare,  
Neque excipere neque replicare,  
Nec ad apostolicam sedem appellare,  
Reus condemnabitur, nec dicetur quare.  
Cogitate miseri qui et quales estis,  
Quid in hoc judicio dicere potestis,  
Idem erit Dominus, Judex, Actor, Testis.

In the Memoirs of Baker by Masters may be seen a more complete account of this book. Mr. Masters himself also had a copy of it.

**XLIV.—DR. RANDALL'S MUSIC to the ODE on the INSTALLATION of the DUKE of GRAFTON.**

Gray's Ode on the Installation of the Duke of Grafton possesses great poetical beauties, and would have been more admired had it not been surpassed by his two master pieces, the Bard, and the Progress of Poetry. It was set to music by Dr. Randall, Professor of Music at the time, and a very skilful organist. The Doctor, while composing it, regularly attended Gray for three months. Gray himself possessed a very accurate taste in music, had a very high opinion of musical expression, and weighed every note of the composition with the most critical exactness, that it

might forcibly express his language and sentiments. Gray, having formed his taste after the Italian school, was no friend to the noise of some great composers. The music therefore is formed rather on the Italian taste; but when the Doctor came to the chorus, Gray exclaimed—"I have now done.—Make as much noise as you please."

The score of this music in manuscript is still possessed by the Doctor's son, Mr. Edw. Randall, who resides in the town; and it is wished and expected that it will still be published, it having been suggested to him, that it would doubtless prove highly acceptable to persons of taste, and lovers of harmony. A sacrifice ought to be offered to the Muses for delaying the publication so long:

For they are ladies of the sweetest nature;  
But, if neglected, will become indignant.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I Am sensible that an apology is necessary for obtruding on you and on your readers a subject, which may appear, on first view, to have little claim to general attention. If the rights and privileges of an individual were alone involved on this occasion, I should not have requested a place in your Magazine for the following statement. But it is surely a matter of general concern that the appropriation of inventions and improvements should be dealt with strict justice to their authors: for the prospect of this distribution of "honour where it is due" is one of the most animating principles of action; and the extinction of this motive would certainly follow an indifference on the part of the public to the claims of inventors.

More than fifteen years ago, during the delivery of a course of chemical lectures by my father, in this town, he had occasion to notice a quality of the acetic acid, or radical vinegar, which had not, to his knowledge, been before observed; viz. its property of dissolving camphire, and various essential oils. The compound was found to possess a most agreeable and pungent odour; and, as the *Painigre des quatreurs* had gained much reputation in preventing infection, it occurred to him that the newly discovered solution would have still more powerful effects, in consequence of its high state of concentration. A bottle of this preparation he gave to a late active magistrate and philanthropist (T. B. Bayley, Esq. F. R. S.) who, in the course of an unwearied and undaunted exercise of his public function,

was

was frequently exposed to the dangers of foul and infected air. Mr. Bayley was highly gratified with its effects, and not only made constant use of the aromatic vinegar on the bench, and on his visits to the prison, but introduced it to the adoption of several of the judges and principal gentlemen at the bar. He also first suggested to my father the propriety of benefiting by his discovery, and was the medium of a connection with Mr. Bayley, perfumer, in Cockspur-street, London, which has continued to the present day.

The aromatic vinegar, like every article in general demand, has been a frequent subject of imitation; but it is not of this that I complain: for, in consequence of unremitting attention, our preparation has maintained over all others a decided superiority, both of quality, and extent of sale. The occasion of this appeal to your readers is, that one of these imitations has been lately sanctioned by the name of a respectable physician, who, though not expressly, yet by implication, has bestowed on another the credit of that invention, which in justice is due to my father. (See an advertisement in the public papers from a druggist in London, containing a letter from Dr. Trotter, Physician to his Majesty's Fleet).

From the recommendatory letter of Dr. Trotter, it is evident that he was ignorant of any prior claim; and he was, therefore, made acquainted by my father, in

the most respectful terms, with the facts which have been already laid before you. To this letter, the Doctor has made no reply; though he declared verbally to a medical gentleman, that my father's preparation had never happened to fall in his way; but that, if it had, he should, with equal readiness, have given testimony in its favour. The advertisement, however, continues to be regularly inserted; and I therefore deem it expedient to appeal thus publicly against such a proceeding, especially in behalf of a man who has imitated the original only in copying, with unblushing effrontery, an advertisement drawn up by myself.

I believe there are few of your readers, who will not decide, that the ordinary forms of civility required Dr. Trotter to have taken further notice of the letter which was addressed to him; that such an attention ought to have been paid to one of the oldest practitioners of medicine in this country; and that more respect was due to a man (whom, I trust, it is not unbecoming in me to characterize in terms already publicly applied to him, *a viris laudatis*\*) "respectable in science and in literature," and "distinguished by ingenuity, honour, and the strictest integrity."

Manchester, Your's, &c.  
March 13, 1803. WM. HENRY.

\* Dr. Aikin and Dr. Percival.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT of \*MARY ELIZABETH JOLY, a celebrated ACTRESS, belonging to the FRENCH-THEATRE.

MARY ELIZABETH JOLY was born at Versailles, in 1761; she cultivated the dramatic art from her earliest youth. At nine years of age she distinguished herself in the ballets, and acted the parts of children, on the boards of the theatre called the French Comedy. From the first moment of her appearance, her singular qualifications attracted the attention of the most celebrated performers of that day. Both Preville and his wife were anxious to cultivate the talents of a young female, who displayed an early promise of excellence; and she already evinced such a delicate taste, that Lekain often asked her

with the most earnest solicitude, whether he had played his part with propriety? When he replied "Yes Papa!" this celebrated actor appeared more content with himself than before; he always listened with attention to her little observations, and even acknowledged that he had profited by them.

After having acted a variety of different parts, during two years, at Versailles, in 1781, she appeared at the French Theatre in Paris, in the character of an *Abigail*. A distinct voice, a correct style of acting, and an uncommon share of intelligence, ensured her success, from the commencement of her career; she distinguished herself in a particular manner, by a kind of natural simplicity. This fortunate present, the germ of which exists an-

\* *Eloge de la citoyenne Joly, actrice du Théâtre Français, prononcé au Lycée Républicain, par le C. Sylvestre.*

\* "Eh bien, ma petite Joly, ai-je bien joué mon rôle aujourd'hui?"



terior to study, is the talent that deserves to be most envied by the comedian; it is this, that affords the facility of representing, without caricaturing, the true character in even the most opposite parts: taste, the command of limbs and features, added to the advantages of study, may afterwards impress any particular part; but it is the intellectual qualities that afford the means of shining in all. It was thus that Joly played by turns the Dorinna of the *Tartuffe*, and Nanine; Finette in the *Dissipateur*, and Agnes in *l'Ecole des Femmes*, ou la *Femme juge & partie*, and Orphise in *la Coquette corrigée*; in short, she appeared with great success, in the difficult character of *Constance*, in *Les*, and all Paris has seen her with astonishment in the part of *Athalie*, being captivated at her manner of exhibiting the great beauties of the queen's dream.

But it was in the character of a *waiting-woman* in particular, that she distinguished her talents; and all the lovers of genuine comedy confessed, that since the time of Mademoiselle d'Angeville, no one was to be compared with her.

To the advantages derived from nature were added, the most profound attention to the study of her part. She did not even disdain the advantages to be reaped from tradition, and being possessed of grace, gaiety, and a perfect knowledge of the meaning of the author, she was imitable in the comedies of Moliere, equaling, may often surpassing, Mademoiselle d'Angeville her model; and it is difficult to suppose, that she can ever be excelled in those characters which she herself may be said to have created, such as that of the Englishwoman in the *Deux Pestes*. So great indeed was her reputation, for knowledge, and critical correctness in her art, that when *Cailhava* composed his treatise on comedy\*, he visited her frequently, and rarely left her apartment, without treasuring up some of her observations.

Joly, to an uncommon degree of vivacity, united a mind, at once gentle, beneficent, and amiable. She was fond of the contemplation of nature, and loved J. J. Rousseau with that passionate attachment, which demonstrated the exquisite sensibility of her heart. She visited his tomb at Ermenonville, and, in a transport of admiration for this philosopher, she placed the first civic wreath on his monument;

it was a garland of oak, carved in bronze, with the following simple inscription:

THIS CROWN WAS PRESENTED

IN 1788,

TO THE MAMER OF

J. J. ROUSSEAU

BY MARY JOLY, A WIFE AND A MOTHER\*.

This charming woman was not exempt at times from chagrin and misfortune; for jealousy and the cabala of a theatre often disturbed her tranquillity. In addition to these, she was imprisoned during the period of terror, along with the other performers belonging to the *Comedie Française*; her health, which was before extremely delicate, became affected by this rigorous treatment, and she was attacked with a pulmonary disease, that conducted her to the very brink of the grave.

She however appeared afterwards at the new theatre of the Odeon, where her talents, of which the spectators were afraid of being deprived, received a new tribute of applause. At length, finding her end approaching, she dedicated all her hours to the instruction of her two daughters; and when the public beheld her for the last time in the character of the *Fairy*, in the *Oracle*, the elder of them appeared in *Lucinde*. On this occasion, she appeared less desirous to maintain her own reputation, than to procure attention to her child; and this best of mothers was so overpowered by her feelings, that the progress of her malady increased daily, and death snatched her away from her friends, her family, and the public, at the age of thirty-seven.

So gentle and amiable was her character, that, during a marriage of twenty years duration, she was never known to have opposed her own will to that of her husband; and she seemed to place the whole of her felicity in that of those around her.

Her corpse was carried to Poligny, in the department of Calvados, and was interred in a spot which she was exceedingly attached to. The neighbouring inhabitants repaired in crowds to the funeral of their friend: her tomb was dug out of the rock on the side of a steep mountain, to which they have given the name of *Mont-Joly*; the procession was numerous, and the municipal officers thought proper by their attendance to give it the appearance of a public funeral.

Of the five children of Mary Elizabeth Joly, one, only ten months old, was carried

\* "Art de la Comedie."

ried in the arms of the nurse, while each of the other four, to whom their deceased parent had at once acted the part of a mother, a preceptress, and a friend, held a corner of the pall.

Millot, a female artist, has executed a fine bust of Joly, after a mask modelled on her face, a few minutes subsequent to her death; and it is allowed to exhibit an admirable resemblance. She is represented in the costume of *Nicole*, in the *Femmes Savantes*.

The celebrated French poet, Lebrun, has written the two following lines for the base, which allude to her early death, and the circumstance of ceasing to exist, while yet in the full exercise of all her talents:

"Eteinte dans sa fleur cette actrice accomplie,  
"Pour la premiere fois a fait pleurer Tha-  
lie!"

#### ANECDOTES of the present EMPEROR of RUSSIA, ALEXANDER I.

JUSTICE and clemency are in all cases the fairest and firmest pillars of the throne; and the prince, who, like Alexander the First, acts uniformly upon this principle, may rest securely upon the affections of his people. The short period of his administration has been distinguished already by the noblest actions; as a proof of which we have only to peruse his excellent edicts, which are so full of humanity, affability, clemency, and justice; and especially his ordinance by which he has granted an unlimited freedom from informers and spies. He wishes his people to be informed and enlightened, and hates, therefore, every species of controul. He is persuaded indeed that a supreme governor is as necessary to an enlightened nation, as it is to a people in ignorance and error; but he knows that the former will venerate its sovereign with a thousand times more affection than the latter. He knows that the best administration of a state, can only advance in a parallel direction with the best progress of sound reason. Let his imperial letter be attentively perused, which he lately wrote to one of his grantees, and which is one of the fairest jewels of his crown. In what humane and paternal language does he there express himself on the degradation and slavish misery under which the Russian peasantry for the most part groan. He detests the idea of human creatures being bought and sold in the manner of cattle; and is engaged seriously in making such arrangements as may set

bounds to such abuses for the future. To himself, besides the occupation of government, he allows so few pleasures or amusements, that the Emperor might be taken for a private person. Of the simplest appearance, and generally clad in the strictest style of military uniform, he is seen almost every day on the parade, and receives the petitions of suppliants himself, or gives orders to his adjutant for that purpose. With the greatest affability, and a pleasing smile, he salutes every one that comes in his way, and gives audience to each of them himself. He then takes an airing on horseback, attended only by a single servant; and when he meets with any of those persons whom he formerly knew when Grand Duke, he enters immediately into familiar conversation, and talks of past circumstances in the most engaging manner. Even those who are entire strangers to him, however disagreeable their subjects of conversation, and at times highly improper and impertinent, are frequently heard by him with the utmost composure, of which the two following are striking examples.

A young woman, of German extraction, waited once for the Emperor on the stairs, by which he was accustomed to go down to the parade. When the monarch appeared, she met him on the steps with these words in her mouth—"Please your Majesty, I have something to say to you." "What is it?" demanded the Emperor, and remained standing with all his attendants. "I wish to be married; but I have no fortune; if you would graciously give me a dowry—" "Ah, my girl, (answered the Monarch) were I to give dowries to all the young women in Peterburgh, where do you think I should find money?" The girl, however, by his order, received a present of fifty roubles.

On another occasion, at the very moment when the Emperor had given the word of command, and the guard on the parade was just on the point of paying him the usual military honours, a fellow approached him with ragged garments, with his hair in disorder, and a look of wildness, and gave him a slap on the shoulder. The Monarch, who was standing at that time with his face opposite to the military front, turned round immediately, and, beholding the ragamuffin, started at the sight, and then asked him, with a look of astonishment, what he wanted. "I have something to say to you, Alexander Paulowitz," answered the stranger, in the Russian language. "Say on

on then," said the Emperor, with a smile of encouragement, and laying his hands upon the vagabond's shoulders. A long solemn pause followed; the military guard stood still; and nobody ventured by word or motion to disturb the Emperor in this singular interview. The Grand Duke Constantine alone, whose attention had been excited by this unusual stoppage, advanced somewhat nearer to his brother. The stranger now related, that he had been a captain in the Russian service, and had been present at the campaigns both in Italy and Switzerland; but that he had been persecuted by his commanding officer, and so misrepresented to Suwarrow, that the latter had turned him out of the army. Without money and without friends, in a foreign country, he had afterwards served as a private soldier in the Russian army; and being much wounded and mangled at Zurich (and he here pulled his rags asunder, and showed several gun-shot wounds) he had closed his campaign in a French prison. He had now begged all the way to Petersburg, to apply to the Emperor himself for justice, and to beg him to inquire into the reason of such a shameful degradation from his post. The Emperor heard him to the end with patience; and then asked, in a significant tone, "if there was no exaggeration in the story he had told?" "Let me die under the knout," (said the officer) if I shall be found to have uttered one word of falsehood!" The Emperor then beckoned to his brother, and charged him to conduct the stranger to the palace, while he turned about to the expecting crowd. The commanding officer, who had behaved so shamefully, though of a good family, and a prince in rank, was reprimanded very severely; while the brave warrior, whom he had unjustly persecuted, was reinstated in his former post, and had besides a considerable present from the Emperor.

Every thing that favours of harshness or cruelty is abhorrent to the temper of this amiable Monarch: as an evidence of which we need only mention the well-known story of the torture inflicted on a poor Russian, who had fallen under the suspicion of having wilfully set fire to buildings. No sooner was the good-natured Emperor informed, that this poor wretch had, upon mere suspicion, been put to the rack in the most inhuman manner; that he had given up the ghost in the midst of torments, and asserted his innocence with his last breath, than he sent immediately an officer to Casan, in order to investigate the matter to the bottom; and published at the same

time that remarkable edict, in consequence of which the term torture is for ever blotted out from the legal language of Russia.

#### PIECES OF NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

MR. JEREMIAH JONES, the learned author of "A New and Full Method of Settling the Canonical Authority of the New Testament," first published in 1726-7, received his academical learning under his uncle, the Rev. Samuel Jones first of Gloucester, then of Tewksbury, the tutor of Chandler, Butler and Secker. He was fellow-student with the latter, in the year 1711, and was a distinguished scholar, when he entered upon academical studies. It is apprehended, that he was a native of the North of England, and that his father was a gentleman in affluent circumstances. There was with him, at the above seminary, a younger brother, a youth of quick parts, who afterwards settled as a Dissenting minister at Manchester. Mr. Jones, soon after he had finished his course of preparatory studies, became the minister of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters, who assembled for worship in Forest Green, Avening, Gloucestershire, and resided at Nailsworth, where he also kept an academy. He had the character of being an eminent linguist. He was popular, as a preacher; for the place of worship was considerably enlarged in his time. His discourses, yet, met with the approbation of the more judicious, for his salary amounted to one hundred pounds, per annum, and the whole subscription came from persons of superior rank in life. Though a deep scholar and hard student, he was not a man of severe manners; but of an open and social disposition, and one of a bowling-party at a place, still called the Lodge, on Hampton Common, at which healthy exercise he relaxed from his studies, and by his presence and influence, preserved decorum in the company. His character secured him the marked respect of a neighbouring clergyman. His anxiety to fulfil an engagement, which he had made, to perform some ministerial service at a place on the other side of the Severn, hastened his death. It escaped his recollection, till the time drew near; to prevent disappointment, he made so much speed, that his tender constitution was injured by it, and a complaint contracted, from which he never recovered. He died in 1724, aged 31.

Mr. Jones's first publication was "A Vindication of the former part of Saint Matthew's

Matthew's Gospel, from Mr. Whiston's Charge of Dislocations, or an Attempt to prove that our present Greek Copies of that Gospel are in the same order, wherein they were originally written by that Evangelist; in which are contained, many Things relating to the Harmony and History of the Four Gospels, 1719." This work, says Dr. Hailwood, is very valuable; it abounds with ingenious remarks, and displays the critical acumen of the author. He prepared for the press before his death another excellent performance intitled "A New and Full Method of Settling the Canonical Authority of the New Testament," which was published in 1726, in two volumes, 8vo. They were followed by a third volume. In drawing up these works, he took care, it seems, to consult and examine the originals, instead of satisfying himself with the quotations of other learned men. They remain, as monuments of his learning, ingenuity, and indefatigable industry; and would have done credit, it has been observed, to the assiduity and ability of a literary man of sixty. They were become very scarce and bore a high price, when, with the liberality and zeal which reflects honour on them, the conductors of the Clarendon Press lately re-published them at Oxford. Mr. Jones, observes a judicious, learned, and candid author of of the present day\*, has brought together with uncommon diligence and judgment the external evidence for the authenticity and genuineness of the canonical books; and he has, with equal ability and fairness, stated his reasons for deciding against the authority of the apocryphal. In the prosecution of this important design, he has not only quoted, but translated, the greater part of the contents of Fabricius's two first volumes. Mr. Jones intended another and distinct volume on the Apostolical fathers.

MR. JOHN EAMES is a character, to which due and full respect has not been paid in season, as only a slight and incidental mention has been made of him, and that not till lately, in the biography of other characters†. He was a native of London, and received his classical

learning at Merchant-taylor's school. He afterwards pursued a course of academical studies, with a view to the Christian ministry; yet he never preached but one sermon, when he was so exceedingly agitated and confused that he was scarcely able to proceed. There was also, unhappily, a great defect in his organs of speech, and his pronunciation was exceedingly harsh, uncouth and disagreeable. These circumstances, discouraged him from renewing the attempt, so that, quitting the pulpit entirely, he devoted himself to the instruction of young men, whose education for the pulpit, among Protestant Dissenters, was patronized and assisted by the Independent Fund. His department included the languages, mathematics, moral and natural philosophy. On the death of Dr. Ridgely, who filled the divinity chair in the same seminary, he was prevailed upon to add to his course on those subjects, lectures in divinity, and to teach the Oriental languages, assisted in the other branches by a learned colleague, Mr. Deosham. Mr. Eames was deemed remarkable, as a man of extensive learning, and a universal scholar. Dr. Watts once laid to one of his pupils, Mr. Angus: "Your tutor is the most learned man I ever knew." He excelled, particularly, in classical literature, and in a profound knowledge of mathematics, and natural philosophy. His scientific learning procured him the acquaintance, esteem, and friendship of Sir Isaac Newton, to whom he was, on some occasions, singularly useful; and who introduced him to the Royal Society; of which he became a member, and was employed by it, in conjunction with another gentleman, to prepare and publish an abridgement of their Transactions. With all these qualifications, Mr. Eames was remarkable for a diffidence and bashfulness, which greatly over-shadowed and concealed his great talents. "He was modest," said Mr. Angus, "to a fault." The writer of this has authority for adding, that he was candid and liberal, and a friend to religious inquiry; but through the timidity and modesty of his temper, he was exposed to the inference of bigotry, and suffered opposition and uneasiness from those who had not the generosity to pay a due deference and respect to his abilities and learning. Among those who were formed under him for the stations, which they afterwards filled with reputation and honour, were Dr. Furneaux, Dr. Price, and Dr. Savage. This latter gentleman adopted some of his tutor's lectures, in his own course of academical

\* Maltby's Ingenious and valuable "Illustrations of the Truth of the Christian Religion," p. 37.

† Biographia Britannica, Article Amory; Memoirs of Dr. Savage, prefixed to his Posthumous Sermons. Dr. Gibbon's Memoirs of Dr. Watts, and Mr. Chaplin's Funeral Sermon for the Rev. John Angus.

instructions; particularly those on coniections, and a small system of ethics, drawn up in Latin, and he always spoke of Mr. Eames with high respect and *con amore*. Mr. afterwards the eminent Archbishop, Secker received part of his academical education under this learned man, and by him, on discovering a disposition for a freedom of thinking, which would have had an unfavourable aspect on his acceptableness as a minister among the

Dissenters of that day, was advised to lay aside his design of appearing in that character, and to direct his attention to the study of physic. Mr. Eames died suddenly, June 29, 1744. "What a change," said Dr. Watts, who dedicated to him his *Treatise on Geography and Astronomy*, "did Mr. Eames experience! but a few hours between his lecturing to his pupils, and his hearing the lectures of angels." J. T.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

*THE WANDERER'S RETURN, By MISS LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE, AUTHOR OF HOPE'S INVITATION.—See Monthly Mag. March, 1803.*

NOW died the night-breeze on the winding shore,  
And Folly's babbling voice was heard no more;  
Calm was the hour, all nature seem'd to sleep,  
And silence listen'd on the placid deep;  
Save that, at times, a soft melodious strain  
Now wildly swell'd—now gently sunk again:  
In rich vibrations, eloquently clear,  
The melting cadence stole upon the ear.  
One lonely Wand'rer heard the plaintive song,  
As quick she pass'd with frantic steps along.  
She started, stopp'd, then wildly wav'd her hand!  
And these sad words were borne along the strand:—  
"Sweet sounds! again ye tremble on my soul,  
And bid impetuous tides of passion roll.  
Ah! not as once I greet ye, dulcet notes!  
In vain to me your soft enchantment floats!  
In vain the eye of Morn its brightness lends,  
In vain the Eve its frolic zephyr sends:—  
For me, whom fate of ev'ry joy beguiles,  
No music warbles, and no beauty smiles.  
Oh! scenes of grandeur! Nature's proudest boast!  
Dear well-known features of fair Devon's coast!  
Still do your mantling graces charm the eye,  
Soft do your swelling gales with fragrance sigh;  
Rise still your awful cliffs, whose rugged sides  
Mock the vain fury of the dashing tides;  
While day's gay sov'reign, e'er he takes his flight,  
Darts o'er their brows a stream of orange light.  
Swift do the silv'ry sails at distance dance  
On the clear bosom of the blue expanse;  
And still the hovering sea-gull, perch'd on high,  
Gives to the wanton gale its mournful cry.

Ah! thus it was that Beauty's smiling ray  
Spread its fair lustre o'er the face of day;  
When rich in youth, and Hope's exhaustless store,

These eyes first hail'd thee, dear romantic shore.

Oh golden moments! let my mind retrace  
The soft expansion of each blooming grace;  
Smile, lovely Friendship, on my raptur'd soul!

Still scenes of happiness serenely roll!  
Visions of brightness, glad my eager eyes!  
Deat well-known lovely forms, arise! arise!  
But, no; it must not be! Soon Reason starts,  
And Fancy's fond illusive dream departs.  
Far distant are the beauteous shadows flown;  
Wildly I gaze!—and find myself alone—  
Alone! oh word of horrors! chilling sound!  
That quickly spreads Fate's blackest shades around,

That furnishes Reflection's bitter food,  
And bids me view the mind's drear solitude;

Tells me that Joy's warm suns have pass'd away;

That Love has shot its last expiring ray.  
Yes, its soft orb has sunk! quench'd is its light!

In the dark chaos of eternal night!  
Friendless I roam, no smiles my presence greet;

No voice I hear—no kindling glance I meet.  
Oh vanish'd smiles that mad'ning thought recalls!

Heart-thrilling voice on mem'ry's ear that falls!

Beloved eyes! swift messengers of mind,  
That once so sweetly beam'd on all mankind!

Where are ye fled? Alas! your light has fail'd!

Death's shadowy wing your lust'rous morn has veil'd:

Mute is the voice, and cold the rosy lips,  
And I am left to view the dark eclipse.

Why dost thou mock me, then, enchanted ground?

Why bloom the sweets of fairy-land around?  
Such

Such scenes may please the happy and the gay;  
 But can their charms illumine my cloudy day?  
 Ah! no; nor groves, nor laughing flow'rs suffice,  
 Nor sounds melodious, nor resplendent skies.  
 Each object speaks of bliss that would not last;  
 Each seems the faithful mirror of the past.  
 Let me then fly the haunts where sun-beams play,  
 Where music's notes along the vale decay;  
 To trackless wilds, far distant, let me haste,  
 And roam—a Wand'rer on the world's wide waste."

THE MADAGASCAR MOTHER. By FANNY HOLCROFT.

The following is not a European Fiction; it is a real Madagascar Song, brought from that Island by the Chevalier de Porni; a prose Translation of which may be seen in Vol. I. P. 551. of *Varieties of Literature*.

WHY shrink'st thou, weak girl? Why this coward despair?

Thy tears and thy struggles are vain:  
 Oppose me no more; of my curses beware!  
 Thy terrors and grief I disdain.

The mother was dragging her daughter away  
 To the white man, alas! to be sold.

"Oh spare me! (the cried) sure thou would'st not betray

The child of thy bosom for gold?

The pledge of thy love; I first taught thee to know

A mother's affection and fears.

What crime has deserv'd thou shou'd'st only bestow

Dishonour and bondage and tears?

I tenderly soothe every sorrow and care;

To ease thee, unwearied I toil;

The fish of the stream by my wiles I ensnare;

The meads of their flowers despoil.

From the wintry blast I have shelter'd thy head;

Oft borne thee with zeal to the shade;

Thy slumbers have watch'd on the soft leafy bed;

The mosquito oft chas'd from the glade.

Who'll cherish thy age, when from thee I am torn?

Gold ne'er buys affection like mine!

Thou'lt bow to the earth, while despairing I mourn,

Not my sorrows or hardships, but thine.

Then sell me not; save me from anguish and shame!

No child thou hast, mother, but me!

Oh! do not too rashly abjure the dear claim;  
 My bosom most trembles for thee."

In vain she implor'd—wretched maid! she was sold;

To the ship, chain'd and frantic convey'd;  
 Her parent and country ne'er more to behold,

By a merciless mother betray'd.

A MOON-LIGHT WALK.

ALLURED by Cynthia's silver ray,  
 With wandering steps alone I stray,  
 Where solemn silence unmolested reigns:  
 Afar from Riot's vapourish light,  
 T' enjoy the sacred calm of night,  
 And, listening, catch her sweetly plaintive strains.

From far the soft responsive song,  
 Borne on the zephyr, floats along;  
 Nor aught is heard to interrupt the lay,  
 Save where the wearied peasant sleeps,  
 Secure, while Tray the portal keeps,  
 Whose hollow notes extend their lengthen'd way;

Or where the solemn bird of night,  
 Exulting in the saure light,  
 Bids echo's voice repeat the drowsy theme;  
 Or crickets chirp beneath the thorn,  
 Whose twigs the glittering gems adorn,  
 That sport reflected in the limpid stream.

Pain'd is the fervid heat of day.—  
 Now blustering storms are far away;  
 Beneath the covert of the bramble's shade  
 The glow-worm's shining lamp is seen,  
 Tint'd faintly with a silver green,  
 Spreading its radiance in the moon-light glade.

Sweet is this lonely midnight scene,  
 When all is tranquil and serene,  
 And weary nature sinks in calm repose;  
 Yet, many a downy pillow bears  
 A head perplex'd with torturing cares,  
 That vainly seeks a respite from its woes.

Contentment flies the gilded dome,  
 And chuses for her envied home  
 The humble roof where peaceful Virtue dwells;

She there displays her choicest stores,  
 And in the wounded bosom pours  
 Her soothing balm, and anxious fear dispels.

Grant me, O gentle nymph! those smiles  
 That life's uncertain path beguiles,  
 And round my cot diffuse thy cheering ray;  
 Let peace of mind, and joy serene,  
 Calm as this silent lovely scene,  
 Soothe every grief, and wipe each tear away!

T A R P E.

STANZAS WRITTEN AT NIGHT.

EVE's lucid star now bathes her silver beam  
 In the dark furges of the western main;  
 The veil of night infolds the shadowy scene,  
 And rising vapours brood along the plain.

I I 2

At

At length, ascending o'er yon heath-clad hill,  
In splendour thrond, the beauteous Queen  
of Night  
Flings her soft lustre through the yielding  
gloom,  
And woods and vales repose beneath her  
light.

'Tis silence all ! save on the listening ear  
The drowsy murmurs of the streamlet die ;  
Or lone some owl, slow gliding mid the shade,  
Starts the dull echoes with her dreary cry.  
*October 20, 1802.* N.

## ODE TO MUSIC.

THOU lovely maid, whose captivating song  
Allures the soul through mazes of de-  
light,  
To join the chorus of the Elfin throng,  
That sweep with trembling notes the dews  
of night ;  
And whose inspiring voice, and martial strain,  
Impels the warrior dauntless o'er the plain.

Now, while the twilight gently fades away,  
O ! come, divine enchantress, to my bower ;  
Awake thy lute to some sweet plaintive lay,  
And o'er my heart diffuse thy soothing  
power :  
For thou canst harmonize the troubled breast,  
And every tone discordant lull to rest.

Again those tender notes O let me hear !  
That Laura wak'd from many a tuneful  
singing ;  
Her charming voice still vibrates on my ear,  
While Fancy fondly lists to hear her sing.  
O come ! and let those sounds so soft, so  
sweet,  
Dance on the zephyr round this calm retreat.

Oh, heaven-born Music ! love-inspiring maid !  
To thee what various magic powers belong !  
Early to thee my heart its homage paid,  
Enamour'd of thy sweet entrancing song ;  
And still enraptur'd with thy charms, I raise,  
In artless strains, a tribute to thy praise.

Where'er I join the social mirthful train,  
May thy sweet smiles enliven every heart ;  
And when I sigh, oppress'd by grief or pain,  
O then may Laura's soft notes impart !  
Her lovely voice would soothe my mind to  
rest,  
Though Sorrow's dart were ranking in my  
breast. TERSE.

TRANSLATION of FRENCH VERSES on the  
RAGE for IMITATING the GREEKS and  
ROMANS ;—addressed to his FRIEND, F.  
DELLESSERT, at PARIS, by R. L. E.

ALAS ! my friends, how wretched is my  
doom !  
Haunted through life by ghosts from Greece  
and Rome.

Scarce had I tried to lift my mother tongue,  
When I must learn my grammar, right or  
wrong ;

Six times a week, the pedagogue who taught  
us,  
Flogged me for Terence, Xenophon, or Plau-  
tus.

Homer and Horace, Tacitus and Livy,  
What for your sakes I suffer'd, God forgive  
ye !

Ye Greeks and Romans, dead a thousand  
years !

Each page you wrote is full'd by my tears.  
At length, I finish'd all this classic lore,  
But fifty other plagues remain'd in store.  
My rhetoric next I learn'd—each rule a name,  
Without one word of sense, from Greece it  
came :—

Protopopæia, Hypotoposis,  
Antonomastia, Epanosthosis,  
Paranomasia, and Syntherefis,  
With twenty other names that end in *chrestis*.  
Then came philosophy—but still my ear  
Of Greece and Rome alone was doomed to  
hear.

The wilk scribbler, with malicious joy,  
Lagg'd in Scamander, and the walls of Troy.  
Tir'd of the schools, I hied me to the play,  
Eager to hear in French what Frenchmen say ;  
But still they sav'd of nothing but of Greece,  
Frenchmen were never heroes of the piece :  
Hurtius, Phædra, Nero, *Cleopâtre* ;  
Some Ruman parricide, or Greek *marâtre*,  
Roar'd like mad-bulls, with unextinguish'd  
rage,

And fill'd with long-forgotten woes the stage.  
Dido forlorn—Jocasta's dire disgrace,  
And Agamemnon's never ending race ;  
To whom the gods in pity should bestow,  
For all their toils on earth, some rest below.  
Now quite a man, and eager for variety,  
I hop'd to meet the French in French society.  
Alas ! the *Sans-culottes*, a patriot band,  
Look'd back to Rome and Greece to save the  
land.

None copy'd liberty from Magna-charta,  
But sought for precedents to thieve—from  
Sparta.

Struck with the passion for the true antique,  
Here steals a Roman, and there steals a Greek :  
Here spouts Demosthenes, begim'd with oirt,  
And Cicero declaims without a shirt !  
'Twas sight—"that all things should to all  
belong ;"

"That owns should possess their own"—was  
wrong.

Nobility degraded from its station,  
Vice became virtue by a Greek quotation.  
But thou, great Consul, who hast given us  
peace,

Let us repose awhile from Rome and Greece ;  
Some other sceptre till you wish to wrench,  
For pity's sake, let Frenchmen talk in  
French !—

Does one in fifty care a single damn  
For metre, litre, killogramme, or gramme :

We think they talk in far a better ton,  
 Who speak like Racine, or like Fenelon.  
 Aed thou, my Chénier, who, with classic skill  
 Attempt to please the French against their  
 will,  
 No sober Christian loves thy Pagan rites,  
 Thou canst not pay the plunder'd with fine  
 fights;  
 Say, if thou canst, will all thy Grecian  
 friends  
 Secure our funds, or pay our dividends?  
 Will bonnet-rouge, cockade, or three-cock'd  
 hats,  
 Make good the deficit of assignats?  
 No, no, my friend, we want a better bar-  
 gain!  
 Give us good sense, and lay aside thy jargon.  
 R. L. E.

BY G. DYER.

"I Love the Poets," young Narcissa said;  
 Quoth I, "The Poets always lov'd the  
 Misses."  
 "Give me some verses then," rejoin'd the  
 maid:  
 "I will (said I):—give me as many kisses."  
 She smil'd consent—I kiss'd the lovely maid,  
 And, warm with bliss, repeat a glowing  
 line;  
 She smil'd again, and I repeat the bliss,  
 And to my first I add a second line;  
 Then said—The bee from sweetest flow'rets  
 sips,  
 And hence so sweet the honey of the bee;  
 And lints inhal'd from those nectareous lips,  
 Made of thy kisses, must be worthy thee.

### Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

#### ORIGINAL LETTERS OF MR. POPE.

From the Originals in the British Museum,  
 Mr. Ayscough's Catalogue of MSS.  
 No. 4055.

"To Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. at Chelsea."

"Twickenham,  
 March 30, 1742.

"SIR,

"I Am extremely obliged to you for  
 your intended kindness, of furnish-  
 ing my grotto with that surprising natu-  
 ral curiosity\*, which indeed I have ar-  
 dently sought for some time; but I would  
 much rather part with every thing of this  
 sort which I have collected, than deprive  
 your most copious collection of one thing  
 that may be wanting to it. If you can  
 spare it, I shall be doubly pleas'd in hav-  
 ing it, and in owing it to you.

"The further kindness you offer me,  
 of a review of your curiosities, deserves  
 my acknowledgment. Could I hope, that  
 among the minerals and fossils which I  
 have gathered, there was any thing you  
 could like, it would be esteem'd an obli-  
 gation (if you had time, as the season im-  
 proves) to look upon them, and to com-  
 mand any. I shall take the first favour-  
 able opportunity to enquire when it may  
 be the least inconvenient to wait on you,  
 which will be a true satisfaction to,

"Sir, your most obliged and

"Most humble servant,  
 "A. POPE."

"SIR,

"May 22, 1742.

"I HAVE many true thanks to pay you  
 for the two joints of the Giant's Cause-  
 way, which I found yesterday, at my re-  
 turn to Twitnam, perfectly safe and en-  
 tire. They will be a great ornament to  
 my grotto, which consists wholly of natu-  
 ral productions, owing nothing to the  
 chisel or polish, and which it would be  
 much my ambition to entice you one day  
 to look upon. I will first wait on you at  
 Chelsea, and embrace, with great pleasure,  
 the satisfaction you can better than any  
 man afford me, of so extensive a view of  
 nature in her most curious works.

"I am, with all respect,

"Sir,

"Your most obliged and most

"Humble servant,

"A. POPE."

The following Letters from POPE to the  
 EARL of OXFORD are preserved among  
 the Harleian MSS. in the Museum, No.  
 7526.

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford.

"MY LORD, "Sept. 22, 1732.

"It was a grief to me not to be able  
 to snatch one day more to be happy with  
 you, before you left the town; and it  
 added to the vexation, when I found myself  
 within a week after obliged to do that for  
 business, which I could not for pleasure,  
 for I was kept four days there *multa ge-  
 mens*. I am extremely sensible, my Lord,  
 of the many and great distinctions you  
 have shewn me, the original of all which  
 I attribute to your piety to your father,  
 for whom my respect was too sincere to be  
 express

\* The second letter seems to explain this,  
 as a fragment of the Giant's Causeway.



express in poetry; and if, from the continuance of your good opinion, I may derive some imagination, that you thought me not a worse man than a poet, it is a greater obligation to me personally than even the other. I hope my having taken an opportunity, the only way my poor abilities can, of telling all men I no less esteem and love the son, will not be ungrateful to you, or quite displeasing. If any objection to the manner of it occurs to your Lordship, I depend on you, both as a friend and a judge, to tell me so; otherwise I will interpret your silence as a consent to let me acquaint every body, that I am (what I truly feel myself)

" My Lord,

" Your ever affectionate

" And ever obliged humble

" Servant,

" A. POPE."

" My Lady and Lady Margaret don't know how much I am theirs, unless your Lordship will tell them you believe it of me. And my poor old woman heartily (tho' feebly) expresses her service to you all."

" MY LORD, " O<sup>r</sup>. 20, 1733.

" I AM returned a week since from my Lord Peterborow, with whom I past three weeks as agreeably and as healthfully as I ever did in my life. I was not a little disappointed not to find your Lordship in London, tho', considering the fine weather, and how late in the season you enjoyed it, I ought not to lament an absence which must both give you health and pleasure. Your house I found *totally* at my service, and took up my choice (like a young and ambitious man) in no room of it but Lady Margaret's. How much might I say on that subject, were I a poet! But the misfortune of being, what seldom consists with that character, a bashful and backward man, keeps me silent. I shall be little in town (if at all) till you return; and, in truth, since I came home, I have had my health so ill, that I must, in a manner, live by myself; and think I must either lead such a life as I did at Southampton, which is inconsistent with a town life, or lock myself up from all conversable hours while I am in town. I beg to hear a line of your satisfactions and amusements, for of your state of health I am daily informed by your honest porter, but the other he knows not, and I am not quite contented without it. That all enjoyments may be yours, and all good things attend your whole worthy family, is the sincere prayer always of,

" My Lord, your faithful servant,

" A. POPE."

" To the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Wimpole, Cambridgeshire.

" MY LORD, " Dec. 26, 1733.

I SINCERELY with yourself, Lady Oxford, and Lady Margaret, the happiest new years to come. I have so many things to tell you, that I can tell you none: and therefore am inclined not to write at all. Whatever I can say of my zealous desires for your felicity is short of the truth; and, as to the rest, it is too long a story to begin till I have the pleasure to meet your Lordship, and can, at the same time, make an end of it.

" This I writ a week agoe, and having nothing more material to say, was ashamed to send it. But, seeing they can't tell me when you return to town, I was resolved not to let the season pass, without sending you all this poor wish; at least, I hope my Lady Oxford is perfectly well, tho' I heard she has not been so, notwithstanding your porter has often told me all was well at Wimpole. Believe me to be, with the truest esteem, and unalterable sincerity,

" My Lord,

" Your Lordship's most

" Obedient affectionate

" And obliged servant,

" Jan. 7, 1733. " A. POPE."

" If Lord Duplin be with you, I hope he will accept my humble services."

LADY JANE GREY.

Among the Hælian manuscripts in the British Museum, 2342 is a small manual of devotions, supposed to have been made for Edward, Duke of Somerset (Protector under Edward VI.) upon his first commitment to the Tower. In the lower margin are the following notes, two in the hand-writing of Lady Jane Grey, and a third in that of Lord Guildford Dudley. The manual seems to have been sent them by its owner for the purpose.

Fol. 59. b.—" Your loving and obedient son wisheth unto your Grace long life in this world, with as much joy and comforte as ever I wyshte to my selfe; and in the world to come joy everlasting.

" Your most humble son tel his dethe,

" G. DUDDLEY."

The second note, from Lady Jane, is apparently addressed to Sir John Gage, at that time Lieutenant of the Tower.

Fol. 74. b.—" Forasmuche as you have desired so simple a woman to wrighte in so worthy a booke, goode Mayster Lieftenaunte, therefore I shall as a frende desire you, and as a Christian require you, to call upon God to encline youre harte to his lawes to quicken you

in

in his waye, and not to take the worde of  
trewethe utterly oute of youre mouthe—  
lyve still to dye, that by deathe you maye  
purchase eternall life; and remembre  
howe the ende of Mathusael, whoe, as  
we reade in the Scriptures, was the longeſte  
liver that was of a manne, died at the  
laſte; for, as the precher ſayethe, there is  
a tyme to be borne, and a tyme to dye,  
and the daye of deathe is better than the  
daye of oure birthe.

"Youres, as the Lord knowethe, as a

"Frende,

"JANE DUDDELEY."

Fol. 78.—"The Lorde comforte youre  
Grace; and that, in the worde whearein  
all creatures only are to be comforted,  
and thoughe it hathe pleaſed God to take  
awaye ij of youre children, yet thinke not,  
I moſt humblye heſeche youre Grace, that  
you have loſte them, but truſte that we,  
by leaſinge this mortall life, have wunne  
an immortal life; and I, for my parte, as  
I have honoured youre Grace in thys life,  
wyl praye for you in an other life.

"Your Grace's humble daughter,

"JANE DUDDELEY."

JOSHUA SYLVESTER,

THE tranſlater of Du Bartas, was  
born 1563 (where?) and died 1618,  
at Middleburg, in the Low Countries.  
Not only Milton, Withers alſo is indebted  
to him. His Ode to Aſtræa, in great part,  
merits tranſcription:

'Tis not for thy beauteous eyes,  
Tho' the brighteſt lamp in ſkies,  
In his higheſt ſummer-ſhine,  
Seems a ſpark compar'd with thine;  
'Tis not, beauty's emperereſs,  
The amber ringlets of thy trefe  
Curling to the wanton wind,  
That ſo faſt my freedom bind;  
'Tis not all the dews ambroſial  
Of thoſe pretty lips ſo roſal,  
Make me humble at thy feet,  
Tho' the pureſt honey ſweet,  
That the Muſes' birds do bring-  
To Mount Hybla every ſpring,  
Nothing near ſo pleaſant is  
As thy lively lovely kiſs;  
'Tis not, O my Paradiſe,  
Thy forehead everen thow the ice;  
Tho' the ſilver moon be faine,  
Still by night to mount her wain,  
Feaſting to ſuſtain diſgrace,  
If by day ſhe meet thy face;  
'Tis not, maid, thine ivory neck,  
Makes me worſhip at thy beck;  
Nor that pretty double hill  
Of thy boſom panting ſill;  
Tho' no faireſt Leda's ſwan,  
Nor no ſeek'eſt marble, can

Be ſo ſmooth or white in ſhow  
As thy lilies and thy ſnow;  
'Tis not all the reſt beſide,  
Which thy modeſt veil doth hide;  
Tho' Diana being bare  
Nor Leucothe paſſing rare,  
In the cryſtal flowing ſprings,  
Never bath'd ſo beauteous things;  
'Tis a ſomething more divine—  
'Tis that peerleſs ſoul of thine;  
'Tis thine all-admired wit,  
Thy ſweet grace, and geſture ſit,  
Thy mild pleaſing courteſie,  
Makes the triumph over me.

And for thy fair ſoul's reſpect  
I love the twin-flames that reflect  
From thy bright tranſlucent eyes,  
And thy golden hair likewiſe,  
And thoſe orient-pearly rocks,  
Which thy lightning ſmile unlocks,  
And the nectar-paſſing bliſſes  
Of thy honey-sweeter kiſſes,  
And thy freſh and roſy cheeks,  
Whence Aurora bluſhes ſeek,  
And the ſnow-exceeding ſkin  
Of thy neck, and dimpled chin,  
And thy pure and lily hand,  
Soft and ſmooth and ſlender, and  
Thoſe five nimble brethren ſmall  
Arm'd with pearl-shell helmets all,  
And thoſe ivory marble mounts  
Either, neither, both at once,  
For I dare not touch to know,  
If they be of fleſh or no.

Sylveſter's beſt ſonnet is the following

They ſay that ſhadows of deceaſed ghoſts  
Will haunt the houſes and the graves  
about

Of ſuch whoſe life's lamp went untimely  
out,

Delighting ſtill in their forſaken hoſts.

So in the place where cruel love doth ſhoot

The fatal ſhaft that ſlew my heart's de-  
light

I ſtall and walk and wander day and night,  
Like a pale ghoſt, with unpereiv'd foot.

But thoſe light ghoſts are happier far than I;

For, at their pleaſure, they can come and go  
Unto the place that hides their treaſure ſo,  
And ſee the fame with their fantaſtic eye.

While I, alas! may not approach the cru-  
el  
Proud monument that doth incloſe my  
jewel.

In the ſecond volume of Percy's Re-  
liques occurs (p. 309.) a poem there  
aſcribed to Sir Walter Raleigh, which is  
comprehended in the firſt poſthumous edi-  
tion of Sylveſter's Works, beginning,

Goe, foule, the bodies gueſt, &c.

The ſtanza:

Tell zeal it lacks devotion;

Tell love it is but luſt;

Tell prieſts they hunt promotion;

Tell fleſh it is but duſt,

has been altered by the bishop, so as to withdraw the satire on the clergy: he reads in the third line,

Tell time it is but motion.

Another stanza, satirising the nobility, is, with the same sort of attention, quietly suppressed: the poem gains by both changes.

#### SPENSER, THE POET\*.

I was told by Lord Carteret, that, when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1724, a true descendant of this Edmund Spenser, who bore his name, had a trial before Baron Hale, and he knew so little of the English language, that he was forced to have an interpreter.

#### BISHOP GIBSON\*.

There is an account of Mr. Camden's Life prefixed to Gibson's edition of the *Britannia*, 1695, in Eng. 8vo. dedicated to my Lord Somers. The same Life of Mr. Camden, with some alterations, was added to the new edition of the *Britannia*, published 1722, by the same Edmund Gibson, now become Bishop of Lincoln. I will only notice one great partiality in this worthy author. In the first edition, he mentions Dr. Charlet, Master of University College, with great respect, as he had many obligations to him, and being then at the same university, fellow of *Queen's*; but this is all left out in the second edition: Gibson wanted not Charlet; he was Bishop of Lincoln, in the high road to preferment, as he is now Bishop of London, where he hopes not to stop. Poor honest Charlet died Master of University, with no other preferment, having kept to the honest principles he set out with, and Gibson, for being a turn-coat ratcat, is now Bishop of London.

#### GARDENS.

Henry Lyte, of Lyte's Cary, in Somersetshire, Esq. who translated a *Herbal* into English, which he dedicated to *Queen Elizabeth*, had a pretty good collection of plants for that age; but it was *Sir John Dawsons*, of Chelsea, brother and heir to Henry, Earl of Danby, who first introduced the Italian method of gardening. He was a great friend of the Lord Chancellor Bacon, who took great delight in his elegant garden at Chelsea. He had another at Lavington, in Wiltshire.

WILTON GARDEN was the third garden after those two in the Italian mode.

But in the time of King Charles II. gardening was much improved, and be-

came common. There was, in 1691, ten times as much gardening about London, as in 1660; and from 1683 to 1693, there were not less than 7000 exotic plants brought into England.

#### JOHNSON.

The celebrated Dictionary of the English language, to which is prefixed the name of Dr. Johnson, did not originate with him. He has indeed the credit of it, but it is rather an ascribed credit, than a merited one. The hint came first from Lord Chesterfield, who communicated it to Mr. R. Doddsley (the bookseller) and explained his idea of giving the different significations of words, by quotations from the best authors, arranged in the order of time. Doddsley approved of the hint, and mentioned it to Dr. Campbell, author of the *Lives of the Admirals*, &c. But Campbell could not be brought to taste of it, and therefore declined to undertake it. Doddsley afterwards mentioned it to Mr. Garrick, by accident. Garrick liked the thought very much, and recommended his friend Johnson to execute it. Johnson at first was rather sluggish about it; but Garrick pressed it warmly to him, and promised to give him his utmost assistance. At length Johnson undertook it. Mr. Garrick was faithful to his promise: he furnished him with all or most of his dramatic quotations. Lord Chesterfield furnished him with almost every thing from polite literature. Mr. Melmoth (translator of Pliny) did the same. Mr. Moore, author of the *Fables for the Ladies*; Mr. Richard Owen Cambridge, Mr. Soame Jenyns, Mr. Horace Walpole, &c. &c. all contributed. So that Johnson was very ably and amply supplied, although no acknowledgment was ever made of these assistants.

#### RONSARD.

Peter de-Ronsard was descended from a noble family, and born, according to some accounts, on Saturday, September 11, 1524, the day on which the battle of Pavia was fought. Some writers, and among these the great Thuanus, presuming on this fact, consider France as enjoying a sufficient recompence for the misfortunes of that day, in the honour of producing so noble a genius. Bayle, who had not much reverence for poets, censures, with proper indignation, the folly of this sentiment. Notwithstanding the splendour of his birth, there is reason to suppose that he generally lived poor. The meanness of his residence, which is said to have been at the top of a high tower, afforded a subject to the wits of the age. He was a pensioner

\* From an Alphabetical List of Lives, by Edward, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

pensioner on the bounty of Charles IX. who feared that too great riches might relax his exertions, and cause a fatal loss to the literature of his country. Though not in orders, he held some small ecclesiastical benefices, which were the rewards of the ardour with which he lent his pen, and even his sword, to suppress Protestantism, when it endeavoured to spread from Germany to France. He died in 1585, having exhausted a strong constitution by his debaucheries. His works are full of love-verses, addressed to three different mistresses, who successively became the objects of his amorous regard. One of these, named "Helena de Sugeris," desired Cardinal du Perron to write a Preface to Ronsard's Poems, declaring, that the connection between her and the poet had been perfectly chaste; but the Cardinal declined the task, observing, "that it would be sufficient to prefix her picture." His love verses are not addressed to his own mistresses only: many of the ladies of the French court were celebrated by the fruitful Muse of Ronsard, whose aid was frequently solicited by lovers, doubting their powers of describing the beauties they admired. He composed odes in imitation of the writings of Pindar and Horace, sometimes proposing to himself the sublimity of the one, and sometimes the elegance

of the other. His hymns, of which there is a great number, exhibit an extraordinary mixture of piety, profaneness, absurdity and indecency. In one of these, he compares Christ and Hercules, and even goes the length of referring the adultery of Jupiter to the incarnation of the Son of God. The thought which is the foundation of his Hymn to the four Seasons, would scarcely have been hazarded by the loosest modern writer. He was considered while he lived, and long after his death, as the Prince of the French poets; and though truth and taste continually contributed to obscure the splendour of his reputation, yet, such was its original intensity, that his works hold a distinguished place in "a Collection of the finest Pieces of French Poetry," published in 1594. It is pleasing to be told, that Rabelais, who was his contemporary, thought meanly of his talents, and to find that a true genius will remain uninfected by the errors of an ignorant age. Bruyere remarks, that he rather injured, than improved, the French language; Marot, who was his predecessor, approaching much nearer than he did to modern purity and elegance. Concerning the works of Marot, Ronsard observed, with a ridiculous conceit of superiority, that they were a dunghill, out of which, with great labour, he had picked a few grains of gold.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN LEACH'S (MERTON) for a METHOD of using Madder in the dying of CALICOES, LINENS, and STUFFS, in which a considerable saving is made in the CONSUMPTION of that ROOT or DRUG.

THE usual and common practice has hitherto been in dying with madder, to make use of any kind of clear water in its natural state; but according to this specification, it is first to be prepared with heat, either in an open, or a steam-tight vessel, which renders it more efficacious for extracting the tint dye or colour of the madder. The effect may be produced in a greater or less degree, by keeping the water either at a heat greater, or less, than the boiling-heat; but the surest method is to continue it at a boiling-heat for a certain space of time, viz. for half an hour or upwards, after which it should stand to cool and subside, before it is used; though it may be used without cooling.

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The water first prepared by heat, may be repeatedly used in the dying with madder, provided the same be preserved from impurities, which may be done by keeping the liquor, after boiling or dying with madder, until the vegetable or earthy parts are subsided.

MR. WILLIAM NICHOLSON'S (SOHO-SQUARE) for MACHINERY for the better and more expeditious manufacturing of FILES.

This machinery consists of four essential parts, viz. 1. A carriage or apparatus, in or by which the file is fixed or held, and moved along, for the purpose of receiving the successive strokes of a cutter or chisel. 2. The anvil by which the file is supported beneath the part that receives the stroke. 3. The regulating gear, by which the distance between stroke and stroke, is determined and governed. And 4. The apparatus for

K k

giving

giving the stroke or cut. These several parts are supported by, or attached to a frame or platform of solid and secure workmanship, either of wood or metal, or both, according to the nature of the work intended to be performed.

These various parts are all described in the specification with great precision and minuteness, and the general action of the machinery is represented in the following manner. 1. The file being prepared as usual for cutting, must be fixed in the clip of the carriage, and the sliding block brought up and fixed to steady its other extremity. 2. The nut of the screw being then opened, the carriage is slid to its place, so that the chisel may be situated over that part of the file which is to receive the first stroke. 3. The nut is then closed, and the small roller of the pressing lever, is made to bear upon the face of the file. 4. The first mover being put into action, raises, and lets fall the apparatus, for giving the stroke by which the file receives a cut. 5. The regulating-gear moves the carriage, and consequently the file through a determinate space. 6. The cut is then given, and in this manner the file becomes cut throughout. 7. The file is then taken out, and cut on the other side. 8. The bar is then taken off or not, according to the pleasure of the artist, and the cross strokes are given over the surfaces, as before. The said machinery by certain changes in the structure and by the disposition of the chisels, and some other parts thereof, is adapted to manufacture all forms and description of files, of any figure or denomination.

**MR. JOSEPH DE OLIVEIRAS BARRETO (OLD BURLINGTON-STREET) for a METHOD of curing RUPTURES.**

This method consists of an ointment or salve, composed of one pound of incense, pulverized, one pound of almeçago, one pound of turpentine, one pound of balsam of capivi, and one pound and a quarter of white or virgin wax. These materials are to be repeatedly stirred together for the space of three days, then to be heated over the fire till well melted, afterwards to be left for eight days, then heated again, and when cold it will be fit for use.

The ointment is to be spread on leather, and applied exactly over the rupture, over which is to be placed a strong truss; the patient to lie in bed twenty-four hours. For fifteen days the plaster is to remain, and then a new one is to be put on with the same care, and continued for fifteen more days, when the cure is completed.

*Observation.* Knowing the nature of rupturous complaints, we must be allowed to hesitate in believing, that the limited period of thirty days is sufficient to work a cure in almost any case. Nor indeed do we give a great deal more credit to the efficacy of the drugs of which the ointment is compounded. When the patient is young, the truss applied with skill, and the usual exercise is moderate, a cure may be expected without the application of ointment; but we fear that in all cases it must be a work of time, and we advise no person who has found a truss necessary, to leave it off at the end of thirty days, although he shall, during that period, have made use of Mr. Barreto's ointment.

**MR. JOHN BARNETT'S (BIRMINGHAM) for a new and improved method of making PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.**

According to the common mode of constructing parasols and umbrellas, all the stretchers are fixed to one ferrule, so that none can be extended or relaxed without extending or relaxing the whole at once. Mr. Barnett has invented a plan by which any number of the stretchers may be made use of at pleasure, and consequently the same instrument may be made to assume various shapes, and may, in fact, be applied to different purposes. A parasol thus constructed, he calls a *parasol-out*; and it may be used to defend the fair possessor of it, not only from the scorching sun, or the driving rain, but it will as readily be converted into a fire-screen, or a shade for a candle, &c.

**MR. MATTHEW WYATT'S (QUEEN-ANNE-STREET) for a FIRE-GRATE, upon an improved construction.**

This gentleman proposes to attain, by his invention, several important objects: such as the prevention of the external air in rooms, where warmth is required; the prevention of dirt, dust, &c. so troublesome in most grates; the prevention of all smells and effluvia occasioned by soot; and even the prevention of the dry-rot, in those rooms and houses, where his grates are made use of. This grate, like others which we have seen, turns on a pivot, so that the front or back of it may at pleasure be turned towards the room; there are contrivances belonging to it to prevent accidents by fire; and a grating made, in form of an inclined plane, behind and just above it; the cinders being thrown upon this, will of course part with the dust into a box, prepared for the reception of it, while they will roll on to the fire.

The

The French government has granted a patent to the inventors of twelve machines, which are said to be highly important to the manufacture of woollen cloth. Great hopes are entertained in that country, that

these machines will tend to lessen the expence in the manufacture of that article, and to increase the general commerce of the Republic.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys. In which is introduced a favourite Scotch Air, and a New Polacca; with an Accompaniment for a Flute, ad libitum. Composed and dedicated to the Harpisti Litani, by Veronica Cianchetti. Op. 8th. 4s.*

IT was with a pleasing expectation we sat down to inspect a new work from so sprightly and ingenious a composer as Veronica Cianchetti, and in no respect were we disappointed. The first movement is written in a brilliant and finished style. The Scotch Air, by which it is succeeded, is given with tasteful expression; and the Polacca is original, elegant, and striking. The hand of a mistress is discernible in the arrangement of the ideas; and in the modulation and general conduct of the piece, we trace a degree of skill and scientific information rarely found in female composers.

*"Ad! Gentle Zephyr." A Song with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp. Composed and Dedicated to Lord Viscount Kirkwall, by E. Randler, Organist, Wexham. 1s. 6d.*

We find in this song some smooth and agreeable passages; but they want originality and arrangement. The rhythm is not strictly observed; and in one place two successive octaves occur in the same direction. These remarks are, however, by no means intended to discourage Mr. Randles from prosecuting his studies in this species of composition; in which, indeed, we do not doubt but that a patient perseverance will, ere long, render him respectable.

*Mazzinghi's Musical, Pleasing Instructor, in Numbers; Consisting of Rondos, Marches, Scotch and English Airs, &c. &c. Expressly calculated for the use of Schools and juvenile Performers. Composed, selected, and arranged by the above author. Each Number 1s.*

The first eight numbers of this work, now lying before us, are so perfectly adapted to the intended purpose of juvenile improvement, as to justify our unqualified praise. The selected airs do credit to Mr. Mazzinghi's taste and judgment; and the original pieces are most pleasingly

simple. The whole work, so far as it has proceeded, is both alluring and valuable, and only induces us to wish that, for the sake of young beginners, the ingenious editor had thought proper to finger some of the least familiar passages.

*An Epitaph. Set to Music, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by John Holden. 1s.*

To this Epitaph, long since so beautifully set by the late Mr. Jonathan Battisill as a serious glee for three voices, Mr. Holden has by no means done justice. The melody is dull and uninteresting; and the accent is frequently false. The adoption of the minor-third at the line "His heart then sunk beneath the storm" is, we must confess, judicious; but here we trace the lapse of two consecutive octaves.

*The Weeping Willow; a favorite Song. The Words by Miss Stockdale. The Music by Theodore Smith, Esq. 1s.*

We are greatly pleased with this last vocal effort of Mr. Smith's. The words are at once poetical and sentimental; and the music is happily calculated to convey their sense. Many of the passages are truly elegant, and they admirably bind together. The introduction of the little intermediate recitatives is particularly happy, and throws over the whole an air of originality.

*A Favorite Andante Movement. Composed by Mozart, with Variations for the Piano-forte by L. Janfen. 1s.*

Mr. Janfen, in these variations, has displayed an easy, natural taste. They are not, we must confess, calculated to captivate the ear; but yet are sufficiently smooth and pleasant to gratify the practitioner; and if assiduously applied to, cannot fail to improve the finger.

*"In Heaven the rapturous Song began." A favourite Ode on the Incarnation. Composed by the late Rev. Samuel Medley. Set to Music, for Four Voices, by Richard Taylor, of Chester. 1s.*

We have not perused this production of unregulated genius wholly without pleasure. The parts are put together with little of that art necessary to a masterly

composition; and the passages are, in most instances, wild and unconnected; yet a certain spirit and animated expression pervade the whole, and evince a glow of feeling only known to strong natural talent.

"Believe my Vows." *A favourite Song, sung by Mr. Braman. Composed by F. Mazzinghi, Esq. 11.*

This little air exhibits much of that taste generally found in Mr. Mazzinghi's vocal productions. The expression is every where just, and if the passages are not perfectly original, their skilful arrangement produces much of the effect of novelty.

*Six Sonatinas for the Piano-forte. Composed by W. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 61.*

These Sonatinas, which Mr. Horsley has expressly written for his "young pupils," not only possess much of that simplicity and familiarity proper to compositions intended for the improvement of early practitioners, but are distinguished by a more pleasing and attractive style of melody than we generally find in publications of this kind.

*The Chantreuse. A favourite Country-dance, arranged, as a Rondo, for the Piano-forte, by J. S. Paile. 11.*

Ever happy to take dawning genius under our protection, it is with pleasure we

embrace this opportunity of recommending the present juvenile production to the notice of the lovers of good piano-forte music. Master Paile has so greatly pleased us in this early effort, that we hope the sale of the piece will encourage him to proceed in this department of his professional studies.

"Lucy." *Written by Mr. Anderson. Composed by Thomas Thompson, Organist, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 11.*

The melody of this little ballad is simple, pleasing, and tenderly characteristic; and the accompaniments and symphonies exhibit fancy and ingenuity. The merit of the words forms another attraction. They are conceived with delicacy and pathos, and do great credit to Mr. Anderson's talents in lyrical composition.

*The Invitation, a favourite Song. The Words by John Bell, and by him dedicated to Miss Ann Coulbred. Set to Music by Thomas Thompson, Organist, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 11.*

Of this Song we cannot speak in high terms. A less inviting *Invitation*, either with respect to the words or the music, scarcely ever came under our notice. The air, if such we may call it, is tune without melody; and the poetry is so unpoetic as not to possess either idea or verification.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

*The Battle of the Nile. P. J. de Loutbourgeois. J. Fittler sculpt.*

CONSIDERING the importance of the British navy, and the number and talents of our artists, it is rather extraordinary that we have had so few very distinguished marine painters. The most eminent men in that branch of the arts have been imported from Holland; and we have had *Vans* without number, many of whom proved, by their delineations, that they were as well acquainted with the rigging of a ship, as the most skilful surgeon is with the anatomy of the human body; but although their pictures presented the ropes and rigging with the rigid correctness and exact attention of a botanical painter, yet their delineations have not in general been calculated either to delight the eye or gratify the mind. The fact is, that in all representations of engagements by sea there must necessa-

rily be a degree of sameness; yet, in Loutbourgeois's pictures, there is such vigour of mind, spirit of conception, and splendour of colouring, that they have a magical effect, not often found in the works of other artists; and that bustle which pervades them all, and which in some subjects produces somewhat that borders upon French flutter, in designs of this description gives an interest and animation to the whole picture, that fills the eye and impresses the mind.

To reduce such a delineation as this to black and white, and preserve its original spirit, is no easy task. Mr. Fittler has, perhaps, executed the task as well as any other man in the shipping, figures, sky, &c. but the water is not wholly what we could wish; still it is on the whole a very fine print, and to those who are partial to views of naval engagements, the subject must render it in an eminent degree interesting.

*Dilettanti*

*Dilettanti Theatricals; or, a Peep at the Green Room. Vide Pic Nic Orgies. Gillray inv. et sculp.*

Were we to form our judgment from the English Newspapers, it would seem that the foolish and frivolous orgies of the Pic Nic Society have, in this their day, made as much noise as did the mad and frantic orgies of Bacchus among the ancients. Mr. Gillray, who (more happily than any other man, except the inimitable Hogarth) seizes upon and delineates the passing follies, has availed himself of the circumstance, and brought together a most whimsical assemblage of whimsical characters. That they are a little, and but a little, heightened, must be admitted; but, to those who know the originals, the whole will be found fraught with infinite whim and humour; and, to those who do not, it is impossible to convey an adequate idea of its various merits.

*Bat-Catching. Gillray inv. et sculp.*

Another ludicrous effusion of the same whimsical and eccentric artist. The following allusive quotation is inscribed underneath it:—

“Bat-catching (says Buffon) does not require much art, for, flying always in the night, they are easily attracted by a dark-lantern; and, being always hungry, may be easily caught by a few cheese-parings or candle-ends: they are so rapacious, that if they once get into the garmen they never cease devouring while there is any thing left.—Vide Buffon’s Natural History; article, Birds of Night.”

The scene is laid before the door of the *Treasury*, over which is written GRANARY; under the arch of the door are two gentlemen now high in office, one of whom is in the act of throwing a casting-net over three harpy-like figures, with bats’ wings and human faces, who are flying towards the rays darting from a dark lantern, which the other gentleman holds in his left hand; while in his right, he holds his hat, the crown of which is filled with scraps of paper inscribed *place, pension, post, &c.* His hat is ornamented with the tri-coloured cockade, in allusion, we suppose, to his having made the peace with France. Between his knees is a very large bag, heaped with guineas, and inscribed *sterling British coin*; on which the trio of bats cast very eager eyes. These bats bear so strong a resemblance to three gentlemen in the opposition, that their names need not be mentioned; though that intended to represent Mr. She-

ridan, at the same time that it displays traits that it is impossible to mistake, is so much overcharged as to become a caricature. On the whole this print, though very inferior to the *Pic Nic Orgies*, has a considerable portion of whim and laugh in the composition.

*Samuel Whitbread, esq. ob. June 13, 1796, ætat 76. Sir Joshua Reynolds pinxit. S.W. Reynolds sculp.*

It was the praise, and almost the peculiar praise of the late President of the Royal Academy, that he did not merely give the map of the countenance, but the bias of the mind; not only the features of the face, but the characteristic traits of the soul. His portraits are, therefore, valuable to the man who studies physiognomy as a science, which may in a degree enable us to read ‘the mind’s construction in the eye,’ as well as to those who knew and valued the original, from whom the portrait is delineated. The benevolence of the worthy and valuable man, from whom this was painted, was well known, and his face forms a good index to his mind. It is a mezzotinto print, and engraved in a very superior style; the manner and character of Sir Joshua’s pencil are admirably transferred to the copper.

Mr. Ackerman, whose patent colours, drawing-paper, pencils, &c. &c. we have formerly mentioned as well worthy the attention of those learning drawing, has just published a second volume, with fourteen instructive lessons, for flower-painting, with English and French letter-press, designed and etched by F. Mikel. This is intended as a continuation of the six progressive lessons previously published, and will be found extremely useful to ladies who are endeavouring to improve in this fascinating art; as there are two prints of every flower; one of them the outline, and the other coloured from nature.

*Pallas and Ulysses; and Ulysses slaying the Suitors of Penelope. Pair of Prints. Hamilton del. J. J. Vand den Bergh sculp.*

The drawings from which these plates are engraved we remember to have seen at the Royal Academy, when they were exhibited a few years ago. They are not calculated to excite much interest, but may be called a pretty pair of prints, as they are well enough engraved in the chalk manner and in colours.



*Les Fils de P. P. Rubens. Peint par Vandyck. Gravé par Picbler.*

This print was published at the Bureau of Arts and Industry at Vienna, and is a very fine piece of art; it is engraved in mezzotinto, and with an effect which does honour to the artist.

*Le Mort de Cato. M. A. Carravaggio pinxit. Picbler sculpsit. Mezzotinto. Vienna.*

This is a very fine design, but, like most of the works of this master, has something local, extravagant, and disgusting in it. He has chosen that point of time where Cato is tearing open his wounds with his hands. The figure is evidently painted from nature, and gives an idea of the portrait of an individual; but it has nothing of that general air and stern philosophical character which we annex to the idea of a Cato.

*A Dead Christ. Painted from Carravaggio, by P. P. Rubens. Mezzotinto. Published at Vienna.*

In this design Rubens has mixed a great deal of his own, and it will remind every one who has seen his copy of *The last Supper*, from Leonardo da Vinci, of the bloated flat-headed apostles, which he has there introduced. We do not mean to speak of the principal figure (the Dead Christ) which is extremely fine, but of the attendants, who are almost all of them vulgar and common-place. Yet, on the whole, this and the two articles which precede it, are the best specimens which we have seen of the German school; they display marks of an improved taste, and possess a large portion of sterling merit.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FRANCE.

EXTRACT of the NOTICE of the LABOURS of the CLASS of LITERATURE and FINE ARTS, during the FIRST QUARTERLY SITTING of YEAR XI.—By CITIZEN SICARD, one of the SECRETARIES.

GENERAL REYNER has lately presented to the Institute of France, a tunic and some remains of clothing found in certain subterranean excavations made at Sakapa in Egypt. The three classes of the Institute have nominated commissaries to make a report on those valuable objects. Citizen Mongez, appointed to this labour, has informed the classes, that the Minister of the Interior had made a donation of the glasses in which they are hermetically inclosed; and that the elegant frame, surmounted on griffins, has been executed by Citizen Jacob, under the direction of Citizen Peyre.

We may form a pretty accurate idea of the Egyptian tunic, by comparing it with the tunics worn by the deacons and sub-deacons of the Catholic religion, only supposing these latter to have long sleeves and not open, as was formerly the mode. It is adorned with embroidered pieces of a sort of inlaid patch-work; some descend from the shoulders; others come over the shoulders, and below them, before and behind; and lastly a similar piece wrap over the sleeves towards their extremities. The colour of

the stuff is a marigold yellow, and the embroideries are puce, or dark brown. The design is of no particular signification, and has no reference either to objects in nature, or to hieroglyphics, or to characters of writing. The stuff has been woven in a loom, but the broderies appear to have been made *a fils comptés*, that is to say, according to the process of point-work in tapestry (*au petit point*.) As to their nature, the chemists have admitted that the yellow stuff of the tunic was of animal matter. In the broderies, on the contrary, the yellow tissue, or the canvass, is of vegetable matter, and the brown thread of animal matter. It would be presumption to attempt a more precise explication with respect to the nature of these substances, because there does not exist any means of tracing the animal and the plant which furnished the threads of the web.

General Reynier could obtain no other information from the inhabitants of Sakapa, who sold him this tunic, than what they reported of their having taken it with other objects from a cavern filled with sand which they had emptied out.

We are unable to give a more accurate account relative to the time wherein the tunic was worn or as to the personage who wore it. The reporter makes it appear, that it did not belong to a Macedonian, nor to a Greek established in Egypt; for it has sleeves which come down to the wrist;

and the Greek tunic either had none, or had them so short as not to reach to the elbows; it appears likewise certain, that the tunic of the Macedonians did not differ from the Greek tunic. Their coiffure, or head dress (the *causa*) and their chlamys, might alone distinguish them from other Greeks. The tunic of Sakapa has belonged, therefore, to an Egyptian:—but at what period of time? The reporter only observes, that we cannot go back further than to the time when Thebes was abandoned; then doubtless, says he, the grottoes of Sakapa were dug, which are distant about a myriameter from the ruins of Memphis. It was in the sixth century before the vulgar æra, that Cambyses ravaged Thebes, despoiling it of its riches and its monuments. The most remote age, therefore, that we can assign for the time when the tunic was woven, is the fifth, or the fourth, before the reign of Augustus.

It is impossible to treat with more precision of what relates to the personage who wore it. Herodotus says expressly, that the Egyptian priests wore a single vestment made of linen, and trowlers of papyrus. The priests of Isis were called at Rome, the troop clothed with linen, (*linigera turba*). Pythagoras, who imitated them in many things, made no use of stuffs woven with the *exuvie* of animals. Therefore the tunic of Sakapa was not worn by an Egyptian of the sacerdotal order.

It was not worn by a woman; for the father of history further informs us, that the Egyptian women were clothed with linen. The men also wore similar garments, but they laid white vestments of wool over these tunics. "But (Herodotus adds) they do not wear woollen apparel in the temples, and they do not inter the dead in raiment of that material, which would be considered as dishonourable."

The yellowish tinge of the tunic, unless it be the effect of age, would not be an argument that it should not have belonged to an Egyptian; but if it be owing to art, we may suppose it to have been the distinctive mark of some dignity. As for other matters, we may say with certainty of this Egyptian vestment, that it has not been transported with a dead body into the grottoes of Sakapa, subterranean places which served for tombs, because it was contrary to the practice of the Egyptians to bury in any thing woven with wool. It must have,

therefore, been deposited with other riches that they wished to conceal from enemies.

The new *Treatise on Costume*, presented to the National Institute, by Citizen Maillet, professor in the Central School of the department of Upper Garonne, and of which a committee have given an account to the class, is principally designed for young pupils who devote themselves to the cultivation of the fine arts.

The first volume, in the didactic form, on the three arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture, may serve for an introduction: the greater number of the principles contained in it are at once admirable and useful; it contains the costume of the Romans, in a very great detail, after medals and many other ancient monuments, and agreeably to the different ages, from Romulus to the last emperors of Constantinople.

In the second volume, the costume of the nations of Gaul, Italy, Greece, Egypt, &c. &c. is explained at length. The author makes the nomenclature of a great many nations, almost unknown, of whom he has been able to discover any monuments; and he has inserted in this volume the costume of the priests of the Roman church.

The third and last volume is entirely appropriated to the costume of the French, from the commencement of the monarchy to the reign of Louis the Thirteenth, inclusively. We cannot guarantee either the truth of certain assertions, or the justness or authenticity of several monuments related in this treatise, as it is not the author's practice to quote, with the name of the work, the precise place from which he derives his authorities; which, in matter subject to examination and discussion, we might consider as the first duty of an accurate writer, and one who is desirous to make his instruction profitable.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

##### OPTICS.

THE first paper on this subject is "A method of examining refractive and dispersive powers by prismatic reflection, by Dr. Wollaston." To the volume we must refer the reader for a detailed account of the method used by Dr. Wollaston, and to the tables which are formed from his various experiments. One fact, however, claims the attention of the natural philosopher:—hitherto it has been generally supposed that a ray of white light is separable by means of refraction

fraction into seven different colours; others have contended that it is divisible into three only; now Dr. Wollaston contradicts the opinions of both parties, and declares that four, and four only, primary divisions of the prismatic spectrum can be discovered; and he conceives that he has ascertained this point with a degree of distinctness that has not been described nor observed before. "If (says he) a beam of daylight be admitted into a dark room by a crevice  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch broad, and received by the eye at the distance of ten or twelve feet, through a prism of flint glass, held near the eye, the beam is separated into the four following colours only, red, yellowish-green, blue, violet." And the proportions of the spaces occupied by them will be as 16, 23, 36, 25.

By the same gentleman we have another paper "On the oblique refraction of Iceland Crystal." The experiments described in this communication go to establish the theory long since laid down by Huygens, in his *Traité de la Lumière*. "The observations that I have made on this substance (says Dr. Wollaston) accord throughout with this hypothesis of Huygens; the measures that I have taken, correspond more nearly than could well happen to a false theory, and are more to be depended on, as all my experiments, excepting the last, were made prior to my acquaintance with the theory, and their agreement was deduced by subsequent computation."

Dr. Young's account of some cases of the production of colours not hitherto described will be read with interest. His method of accounting for atmospherical halos, we shall describe at large. "When a number of fibres of the same kind, for instance an uniform lock of wool is held near the eye, we see an appearance of halos surrounding a distant candle; but their brilliancy, and even their existence, depends on the uniformity of the dimensions of the fibres, and they are larger as the fibres are smaller. It is obvious that they are the immediate consequences of the coincidence of a number of fringes of the same size; which, as the fibres are arranged in all imaginable directions, must necessarily surround the luminous object at equal distances on all sides, and constitute circular fringes.

\* The same appearance has been frequently observed by a person, (before whom a candle stood) in the act of falling asleep; in which case, the hairs in the eye-lashes evidently act as the fibres of wool. EDITOR.

"There can be little doubt that the coloured atmospherical halos are of the same kind; their appearance must depend on the existence of a number of particles of water, of equal dimensions, and in a proper position with respect to the lumary and the eye. As there is no natural limit to the magnitude of the spherules of water, we may expect these halos to vary without limit in their diameters; and it has been observed not only that their dimensions are various, but that they frequently change during the time of observation."

## AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

### NATURAL HISTORY.

DR. BARTON, in his Account of the Poisonous and Injurious Honey of North America, observes that honey must always partake in a greater or lesser degree of the general properties of the flowers from which it is obtained. The symptoms and effects produced by this deleterious honey are, dimness of sight, vertigo, and delirium: these are succeeded by pains in the intestines, convulsions, profuse perspirations, foaming at the mouth, vomiting, and purging. In a few instances, death is the consequence, though this but rarely happens, as the vomiting and perspiration are usually favourable to the recovery of the sufferer. Dr. Barton next describes the several plants and vegetables from which the bees extract this wild and deleterious honey; but he supposes there are many others, of which he is ignorant; and seems to conclude that every flower that is poisonous to man, and is capable of affording honey, may produce a sort that will be injurious to him, and hence he contends the position of our poet

In the nice bee, what sense so subtly true  
From pois'nous herbs extracts the healing  
dew.                      ESSAY ON MAN.

He next shews that deleterious honey was known to the ancients; and, among other facts, quotes the circumstance related by Xenophon, of his own army, when they had arrived on the coast of the Euxine Sea. He also refers to Virgil, who, in his fourth book of the Georgics, cautions his readers against suffering a yew-tree from growing near the beehives—

Nec proprius testis taxum sine.

And in his 9th eclogue, the same poet speaks

speaks of the yews of Corfica as being particularly injurious to bees:

*Sic tua Cyrenas fugiant examina taxos.*

Dr Barton supposes, that, at some future period, the cultivation of bees may be a subject of national importance to the United States; and in that case, he conceives that he has performed no trivial labour, in pointing out the vegetables from which an injurious honey is obtained.

Dr. Williamson has described the *Ephraon Leukon*, called the White Fly. These insects are natives of the river Passaic, but their utmost range is not above two miles and a half, and within these limits they rise in clouds, and without number. Their first appearance every year is about the 20th of July, and they continue rising every evening, more or less, about three weeks. They seek the light, for they fly in crowds to a lamp or candle, but are supposed to be the only genus of winged insects that never see the sun. "The insect of an hour (says Dr Williamson) that is never at rest, might serve for a strong figure in the hands of a peevish philosopher."

From Mr. Latrobe's description of the *clupea* and *tyrannus oniscus prægustator*, we learn, that, in the spring, the bay-alewife (*clupea nondescripta*) arrives in very considerable shoals; that this fish is about the size of a large herring; and that it is never seen in this season, without an insect about two inches long in its mouth. Fishermen call this insect *the louse*. It cannot be separated but with the greatest difficulty from the fishes' jaws; and if taken away, and the fish thrown back into the water, it soon dies. "I have (says Mr. Latrobe) sometimes succeeded in taking out the insect in a brisk and lively state; and as soon as it was set free from my grasp, immediately scrambled back to the mouth of the fish. In every instance it was disgustingly corpulent; and it seemed, that, whether he obtained his post by force, or by favour; whether he be a mere traveller, or a constant resident; he certainly has a fat place of it, and faces sumptuously every day." Mr. Latrobe next gives reasons for the names which he would assign to the fish and insect, if they have been hitherto undescribed.

SOCIETY of LONDON, for the encouragement of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE.

THE silver medal has been voted to the Rev. Richard Yates, for his Ob-  
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servations on the Cultivation and Growth of Oak Timber: An opinion is generally prevalent, that the oak is particularly slow in its growth, and requires a great number of years before it affords any advantage. Mr. Yates maintains, in opposition to this opinion, that the oak may be rendered very rapid in its growth; and, consequently, that land may be employed to great advantage in its cultivation.

The oak appears to derive its chief nutriment and strength from a root that always descends at right angles to the horizon, and is called the *tap-root*. The great art then in raising oaks, consists in preserving this tap-root from injury, and as much as possible to assist its growth. The management of a plantation of oaks may be resolved into the three following practical directions:—1. Previously to planting of acorns, *loosen* the earth intended for their reception by *deep trenching*. 2. *Never transplant*, or in any way disturb, the saplings intended for timber. 3. Keep the plant carefully *pruned* till arrived at a proper height.

A loam or marl soil is the best for oaks: the acorns should be planted about the middle of March, in rows two or three inches deep, and as many inches asunder. When the plants appear, they must be kept very clean by weeding with the hand. In October they must be thinned, by pulling up every other plant, taking care to preserve the tallest and straightest. The operation of thinning must be continued every year till they stand thirty feet apart; at which distance they may remain for timber. The pruning is to be continued, by removing every year, very smooth and close to the main stem, one year's growth of side branches, till the plants are arrived at a stem of forty, fifty, or sixty feet; and they may then be permitted to run to head without farther pruning.

Those who have been accustomed to notice the slow growth and stunted appearance of oak-trees, when denied the assistance of art, would observe with astonishment the vigorous and rapid increase of plants under the management now pointed out. The plants thinned out the first three or four years, may be replanted in the intermediate spaces between the rows, for the purpose of being afterwards removed, or they may be usefully placed in hedges; but at the time of transplanting they should be headed down, as this operation assists the process of nature in reproducing or remedying any injury

jury the tap-root may have received by removal.

By the method recommended by Mr. Yates, we are assured that timber may be produced in about fifty years, of equal

quality, and much superior in size, to that which has been above one hundred years growing without the assistance of cultivation.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

MR. MARSH, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been lately engaged in writing an elaborate Defence and Illustration of the Hypothesis proposed in his Dissertation on the Origin of the Gospels. He enters, as we have been informed, more fully into the subject, than he had done before, in order to remove the prejudices and mistakes, which a partial and imperfect view of the subject had occasioned. Ill health has very much retarded, and has at length wholly interrupted, the progress of his labours. We hope, however, that this interruption will soon cease, and that he will shortly be enabled to resume and to finish a work, in which all admirers of sacred criticism must take considerable interest.

A Review of Books, to be published quarterly, has lately been commenced at Edinburgh, by some young men of promising talents. Mr. DYDNEY SMITH, the author of two volumes of Sermons, Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. HORNER, and Mr. JAFFRAY, three young advocates, together with Mr. BROWN, the author of some ingenious Observations on Darwin's Zoonomia, are the critics who have thus undertaken to direct the taste of their countrymen.

The Prospectus and Specimen of Dr. DRAKE's proposed edition of the British Essayists, improperly called the Classics, will not fail to satisfy the public that the work is deserving of patronage. Mr. CHALMERS's long promised edition of the same works will very speedily be published.

Shakespeare, an author whom the public appear to patronize with persevering avidity, will shortly be published in a new and very elegant form. Mr. KEARSLEY, to whose taste, in his edition of the Poets, and some other works, the world are under obligations, announces a new edition of Shakespeare, to correspond with

Dr. Aikin's edition of the Poets, with embellishments by all the best artists.

The Translation of SUE's History of Galvanism, announced in a former Number, will be accompanied by a familiar and practical Introduction to that Science, and by circumstantial details of the latest experiments and discoveries, by the Translator.

Mr. BURDEN, of Gloucester (a professional artist), has just issued "Proposals for publishing by subscription six Picturesque Views in the County of Gloucester; to be engraved by Mr. W. POOLE. A sheet of letter-press will accompany each view; and, if Mr. Burden should meet with encouragement, he purposes to publish a complete Series of Picturesque Views of the County of Gloucester, of which the above will form the first number.

Mr. LUNN, of the Classical Library, in Soho-square, intends to reprint POTTER's Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols. 8vo. upon a better paper, and in a more correct manner, than the last edition.

A periodical Essay has lately been commenced in London, under the title of *The Organ*; or, Spirit of Public Opinion. The author is a gentleman well-known in the literary world, and his labours on this occasion appear to attract considerable attention.

Messrs. HAMILTON and CAMPBELL have announced a Geographical Dictionary of Asia upon a new and extensive Plan, with Maps by Mr. ARROWSMITH.

Dr. BUCHAN's Advice to Mothers, a work long since announced, will speedily make its appearance.

Mrs. GOOCH has announced Memoirs of her own Life, in four volumes, by subscription.

Mr. MAXEY has in the press a new and elegant Translation of Florian's Pastoral Romance of Estelle.

A new

A new edition of Dr. CURRIE'S Reports on the Effects of Water, cold and warm, in the Cure of Fevers, will shortly make its appearance. It will contain much additional testimony in favour of the practice of cold affusions in the various species of fever.

The Rev. Mr. TURNER, of Newcastle, has in the press a discourse "On the Love of Pleasure."

The machine invented by Mr. SMART,\* of Camden Town, for sweeping chimnies, consists of a number of wooden tubes, of about 30 inches long, and three quarters of an inch in diameter, which run on a rope or cord, and fasten into one another, to any length. To the upper tube is fastened a square brush, the block of which is about six inches long by three wide, and from it, on all sides, issues *beats*, *broom*, or any other stiff but flexible substance, large enough to fill the breadth of the chimney. The tubes are about 30 inches long, of course the joints between each will bend to the most crooked chimney, and in coming down must clear out the corners, ledges, &c. which are sometimes found in chimnies. In the course of the present month Mr. Smart has, in the presence of many respectable witnesses, effectually cleansed several lofty and crooked chimnies. So completely does this invention answer the plan proposed by the several societies who have undertaken to advocate the cause of the poor climbing-boys; that nothing is now wanting to put an end to the common mode of chimney-sweeping. By Mr. Smart's method, a chimney 50 feet high may be swept in six or eight minutes, and with much less dirt than happens by the common mode.

Mr. PEPPYS, jun. has lately constructed the most powerful Galvanic apparatus that has been yet produced. It consists of 60 pair of zinc and copper-plates, disposed in two troughs, constructed on Mr. Cruikshank's plan, but with some accompanying arrangements which are extremely convenient and useful. The experiments made with this apparatus by Mr. Pepys, on the deflagration of metals, were the most brilliant and splendid ever beheld in London; of which the following account will give some idea:—The troughs were filled with 32 pounds of water, mixed with two pounds of concentrated nitrous acid. With this charge

iron-wires of  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in diameter were deflagrated with great splendour. A number of the small ones twisted together produced somewhat like a little brush deflagration.—Charcoal of box-wood was not only deflagrated at the place of contact, but remained permanently red-hot for near two inches in length.—Lead-foil burnt with great vividness, becoming red-hot, and emitting a small volcano or adjutage of red sparks with the flame.—Tin-foil burnt with great splendour, with smoke and sparks.—Dutch leaf or brass foil deflagrated vividly, with smoke and a profusion of sparks.—Silver-leaf burnt with an intense vivid green light.—Gold-leaf deflagrated with a white bright light.—Tin-wire  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in diameter, tused, burnt, and oxidated, with great splendour.—Platina-wire  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch in diameter, became red-hot, white, and fused into globules at the contact.—Gunpowder, phosphorus, and inflammable substances, are instantly fired by contact with conductors armed with charcoal.—The Galvanic power was capable of deflagrating charcoal, after passing through sixteen persons with wetted hands joined.

The second edition, considerably enlarged, of Dr. ASHWORTH'S "Easy Introduction to Plane Trigonometry" will be published early in April.

A paper has lately been read before the Royal Society, by Mr. HOMS, on the nature of the tongue. His experiments on different diseased tongues prove that this member is endowed with less irritability than any other organ of the body; and that a diseased part may be removed with great safety by means of ligatures.

The thermometer has been used in navigation to ascertain the distance of a ship from the coast. During a voyage from England to New York, made by Mr. STRICKLAND, in the month of August, there was observed a difference of 20 degrees of the thermometer between the water on the bank, and that in the same latitude in the ocean, not far to the east of it. The water of the ocean being the warmer.

From a number of experiments and observations made by M. CHRISTOPHER GUILLET, on the effects of elder in preserving plants from insects and flies, it appears to be useful.—1. For preventing cabbage and cauliflower-plants from being devoured and damaged by caterpillars.—2. For preventing blights, and their effects on fruit-trees.—3. For preserving

\* See p. 159 of our last Number.

corn from yellow flies and other insects — 4. For securing turnips from the ravage of flies. The dwarf elder appears to exhale a much more foetid smell than the common elder, and therefore should be preferred.

It has lately been asserted, in the Medical Journal of London, with confidence, that the action of contagious miasmata, in the case of malignant fevers, &c. is necessarily limited to very short distances, as a few feet—to produce caution on this head, two well-authenticated facts are adduced:—At the Old Bailey, in 1750, nearly one hundred prisoners were tried, who, during the sitting of the court, were confined together in very small apartments. When brought into court, the windows opposite to the bench where the judges sat were thrown open: the people on the left, to which side the wind blew, were infected with the jail-fever, and above forty died, among whom were the lord mayor, two judges, one alderman, and several inferior officers of the court. The lord chief justice and the recorder, who sat on the lord mayor's right-hand, escaped, as did the London jury, who sat on the same side of the court, whilst many of the Middlesex jury, who were placed opposite to them, caught the fever, and died. At the Oxford assizes, 1577, the effluvia arising from the prisoners, who were themselves not ill, infected a great part of the court with a pestilential fever, of which three hundred persons died.

Sir. GEORGE PAUL, noted for his connection with the prison at Gloucester, has invented a new method of ventilating jails, hospitals, &c. The same may be applied with perfect facility to ships, and even to the clearing of assembly-rooms, &c. from the impure air contracted by the meeting of large companies.

In the new edition of the *Pharmacopæia Edinburgensis*, which will shortly appear, the nomenclature introduced by the French chemists is adopted in its fullest extent.

The *Lichen Islandicus* has been some years in considerable repute on the Continent, as a remedy in pulmonary complaints, and as a restorative in diseases of exhaustion—a Russian has lately obtained a patent for making bread of it; and M. REGNAULT, of Paris, recommends it to be taken, in the form of jelly, by boiling six ounces of lichen in as many pints of spring-water for an hour or more, then evaporating the decoction, with the addition of six ounces of refined sugar, to the consistence of jelly. This is to be taken in

the quantity of three or four ounces or more daily.

M. FISHER has invented an economical mode of preparing the red oxide of mercury, which is as follows:—"Let any quantity of quicksilver be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of nitric acid, and the solution evaporated to dryness; with the salt thus obtained, a further portion of quicksilver, nearly equal to the quantity at first employed, is to be triturated, with the addition of water enough to form a paste, till the quicksilver entirely disappears. The moist mass is then to be gently dried, and exposed to a gradual heat in a retort. In a few minutes it assumes a red colour, and, when cooled, it is obtained in the state of fine powder."

Dr. MITCHELL, of New York, in making some experiments with the thermometer, discovered that black bodies did not absorb the white or undecomposed rays of light; but did, in a considerable degree, decompose them, and reflect the coloured light of all the hues to the organ of vision. He saw the prismatic colours plainly on the filaments of black silk; on the black bristles of swine. Afterwards a black hat was exposed to the rays of the sun, and rainbow-colours were reflected from the sides of the fur and hairs. Similar results were obtained from experiments on black leather boots; on a black-paper snuff box, &c. &c. Hence he concludes, that, though it has been usual to define *white* to be the presence of all colours, and *black* their absence; yet it would be more correct to say, that *white* is the reflection of solar rays in their compound state, while *black* is the reflection of the same rays, after an indefinitely small resolution or decomposition: or, *white* is the absence of all distinct and sensible colours, and *black* is the presence of all; or again, *white* is the effect of heterogeneous, and *black* of homogeneous, light.

M. THENARD'S Experiments on the *Zæonic* acid prove that it is nothing more than acetic acid holding in solution an animal matter that approaches nearly to the state of oil. This gives the acid the property of precipitating different metallic salts, and especially those of mercury and lead.

The Rev. BURGESS ALLISON has given, in the American Philosophical Transactions, a description of a newly-invented globe time-piece, by which the following problems may be readily worked:—1. To find the hour and minute of the day.—2. To find, with great accuracy, the time of sun-rising and sun-setting in every

every part of the world.—3. To find the different seasons, and the length of day and night.—4. The sun's place in the ecliptic, and the day of the month.—5. The phases of the moon, her age, place of the nodes, eclipses, &c. &c. The same gentleman has invented and described a new pendant planetarium.

M. FORNERET, of Lausanne, and others, have lately ascended to the summit of Mont Blanc: but the cold was so great ( $6^{\circ}$  below the freezing point), and the wind so high, that they were obliged to return without having effected any useful purpose.

M. RAMOND, well known for his researches in natural history, has been at the top of Mount-Perdu, the giant of the Pyrenees, as Mont Blanc is that of the Alps. This mountain, covered with eternal snows, is about 3600 yards above the level of the sea, and rises higher than all the granitic Pies, except Mont-Blanc, but it contains the remains of sea animals and quadrupeds. Ramond is the only person who has reached the summit of this mountain; it presents on all sides threatening projections and steep precipices. He promises to publish, speedily, an account of his journey.

Some curious and valuable remains of antiquity were lately discovered in Ithria, Dalmatia, and Albania, and have been sent to Vienna by his Imperial Majesty's Commissary in these provinces. The articles found are, 1. A naked warrior seated on the trunk of a tree, on which is placed his war-dress. This statue is in the most sublime Grecian style, and is evidently the work of one of the first masters of antiquity. 2. A Minerva, of Corinthian brass, in the Greek costume, with an helmet, an ægis, and a Medusa's head on the breast: she holds a lance in her left hand, and a cup in the right. 3. A Madonna with an infant Jesus asleep, painted on a plaster-ground. 4. A naval bath, painted in oil; and 5. A bust of Sanctorius.

M. CAVEZZATI, of Lodi, gives the following process for preparing the Black Oxide of iron. Make a paste of iron filings and water, adding more to supply what is lost by evaporation. About the fifth day the mass swells and gives out hydrogen gas. When this fermentation has ceased, which is usually about the 16th or 17th day, the mass is repeatedly washed, to procure the finer parts of the oxide thus formed. The residue is dried, pulverized,

and washed, when more oxide is obtained. Lastly the remaining iron is again formed into a paste, as before, and in this way the whole of the iron becomes converted into black oxide, and gains an increase of weight equal to about thirty-five per cent.

It has been ascertained by various experiments made by M. Coulomb, that the best magnetic needles are those which are long and broad, but not thick.

At W. Isenbüttel, a composition has been invented to prevent combustible substances from taking fire. It consists of a powder, made of one ounce of sulphur, one of red ochre, and six of copperas. To fortify wood against fire, it is first to be covered with glue, over which the powder is spread. This process is to be repeated three or four times. For linen and paper, water is used instead of glue, and the process repeated twice. If this powder be thrown on substances actually in combustion, in the proportion of two ounces to a square foot, it will instantly extinguish the fire.

The King of Sweden has rewarded an artist with a gratuity of 100*l.* for the invention of a new optical instrument, by means of which bright objects may be seen at a depth of fifty-three feet in the sea, and opaque ones at twenty-seven feet. By this contrivance the observer can look as deeply into the water in dull and cloudy weather as in that which is clear and bright.

Dr. BATNI has discovered that the strength of gunpowder may be considerably increased by the addition of about one-fifth part, in weight, of pulverized quicklime. No preparation is necessary but to shake the whole together till the white colour of the lime disappears.

Dr. BLACK used, in his lectures, to recommend the formation of the *tree of Saturn* in the following manner. Into a quart decanter put four or five ounces of crystallized acetite of lead. Fill the decanter with water, and shake the mixture. Let it stand fifteen or twenty minutes, till the greatest part of the superabundant salt be precipitated. In this solution slightly agitated, suspend a piece of zinc, by means of a silken or other thread fastened to the stopper of the decanter. Place the decanter in a place where it will not be moved, and in about three or four weeks the decomposition is completed: the zinc suspended in the midst of the liquor, (then become transparent), is covered with a kind of metallic vegetation of a very brilliant appearance, which frequently shoots to the bottom



bottom of the decanter. M. PLANCHE, of Paris, recommends small brass wire to be used instead of thread, part of which should be fixed perpendicularly to the bottom of the zinc, and turned in a spiral direction, by which every particle of zinc will be covered with an infinite number of small metallic laminae disposed in every direction.

The national museum at Paris has lately been enriched with Raphael's Transfiguration. This picture had been left unfinished by the artist, and was laid upon his coffin, as a silent panegyric of his transcendent talents. It was painted for Cardinal Julius de Medicis, and intended for the cathedral of Narbonne, of which he was bishop; but was detained at Rome, in spite of all remonstrances, until the victorious Bonaparte wrested it from the grasp of the Italians.

From the report of the commissioners, appointed by the King of Denmark to promote the introduction of vaccinal inoculation, it appears, that, at the end of the year 1803, 6489 persons had been inoculated with the cow pox, in the Danish dominions.

Mr. GOSCHEN, the celebrated bookseller, in Leipzig, has announced a most splendid edition of the Greek New Testament, in three volumes large 4to, or small folio:—the text to be revised by the Rev. Mr. Griesbach, whose critical labours are well-known, and highly esteemed, by biblical students. But what will particularly distinguish this new edition, are the Greek types, in the forming of which the artist had the assistance of an eminent penman, and of several Greek scholars, who consulted the ancient manuscripts; and the result of their labours is said to surpass, for tasteful execution and flowing elegance, every former attempt of the kind—even the specimens lately exhibited by Didot. The Reverend Mr. Maxwell, now at Weimar, who had seen the first sheet of Göschen's edition, gives the following testimony in its favor:

"I admire the new types extremely; the form is beautiful and distinct; upon the whole, I do not believe we have any edition of a Greek book equal to it in Britain. I have had frequent opportunities of seeing the famous editions of Foulis, at Glasgow, and Bulmer, of London, but recollect nothing, from either, so beautiful as the present splendid specimens."

The magnificent collection of statues and antiques, which had hitherto lain unknown and useless, at the Michaelof pa-

lace, in Petersburg, has been removed to the Taurian-palace, where the Emperor intends, in future, to pass the vernal and autumnal months.

The government of the Italian Republic has appropriated the following sums for public instruction. 1. For paying the salaries of the professors, the wages of servants, the expenses of keeping-up the cabinets of arts and sciences, the botanic-gardens, and observatories of the universities of Pavia and Bologna, 400,000 livres. 2. For pensions, and the gradual augmentation of the salaries of the professors, 90,000 livres. 3. For the support of the two academies of Belles Lettres, at Bologna and Milan, 800,000 livres. 4. For the four schools of metallurgy, hydrostatics, statuary, and the veterinary art, 36,000 livres. 5. For extraordinary rewards, &c. 20,000 livres. 6. For premiums for new economical and technological discoveries, 20,000 livres. Total, 666,000 livres.

The learned Abbé GUILLON, formerly librarian to the unfortunate prince de Lamballe, has been appointed keeper of the archiepiscopal library in Paris.

Mad. STAEL DE HOLSTEIN'S "Delphine," a novel, read with great avidity by the Parisian public, has been prohibited and confiscated by the officers of the police.

PANKOUKE, the most deserving, enlightened, and spirited bookseller in the world, has been condemned to transportation, for publishing a satire, at Paris, against the government, intitled, *Mentor at Corinth*!

The new government seems to be resolved to restore the university of Geneva, the only one in France peculiarly appropriated to the Calvinists, to its former lustre. Several new professors have lately been appointed—Necker, De Saussure, and Vouchet, professors of botany; Jurine, professor of surgery; Tingry of chemistry; Picot of statistics, &c.

It is stated in a late number of the *Moniteur*, that of that official paper 3000, of the *Publiciste* 2900, of the *Journal de Paris* 2800, of the *Journal des Debats* (which is most favorable to the ancient order of things) 6000, of the *Clef des Cabinets* 11000, of the *Citoyen Français* 1200, of the *Journal des Défenseurs de la Patrie* 1000, of the *Décade Philosophique* 900, and of the English newspaper called the *Argus* 720, copies are sold. Nothing more strongly evinces the wretched state of French literature, and the public opinion of the state

of the press under the present government of France, than these numbers. England, with an inferior population, and without a language so current in other countries as the French, supports nearly 200 newspapers, with a circulation of from one to five thousand, besides innumerable monthly publications, of which similar numbers are sold.

*Discovery of Antiquities at Pontailier.*—The excessive heats that prevailed in the month of Thermidor had almost laid bare one of the arms of the River Saone, at Pontailier, and many inhabitants of the country, while endeavouring to procure stones for building, which they found in large quantities in that part of the river,

disinterred columns, valuable fragments of marble, instruments of copper, and a figure of bronze about ten inches high, representing a naked woman rising out of the water, and with her hands wringing out the water with which her hair is moistened. This figure is remarkably graceful, and bears the finest proportions. Citizen LESCHEVIN repaired to Pontailier, and caused excavations to be made in the bed of the river. From these researches, and those made previously, it appears, that there have been discovered a number of instruments which belong to surgery, and many medals in bronze of the Emperors Nerva, Vespasian, Nero, Antoninus, Domitian, &c.

## LIST OF THE NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE OF EXPENCE**.

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The Cambrian Biography; or, Historical Notices of celebrated Men among the Ancient Britons. By William Owen, F.A.S. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

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Dictionnaire des Arbitrages Simples considérés par Raphort à la France, par F. Corboux, jun. 2 vols. 4to. de 1200 pages, 4l. 4s.

## NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

*An Analysis of all the Acts of General Importance, passed during the present Session of Parliament—to be regularly continued in every succeeding Magazine, during the Sitting of Parliament.*

“ An Act to amend and continue, until the expiration of six Weeks after the commencement of the next session of Parliament, the Restrictions contained in several Acts of the 37th and 38th Years of the Reign of his present Majesty, on Payments of Cash by the Bank.” (23th Feb. 1803.)

IT is not, at this period, necessary to state the original grounds upon which the measure of restricting the Bank from making its issues in specie was founded; for although considerable objections were, in the first instance, raised against its expediency, yet, after the measure was adopted, most persons agreed that there would be great danger in making the Bank issue specie precipitately.

When the last renewal of the restriction took place, it was fully justified by the state of the exchange, for if the Bank had not been then restrained by law from paying in cash, all the specie in the country would have found its way to the continent, where English coin would have held a higher value than at home: and, although the course of exchange is not at present

such as to afford the same solid argument for the necessity of continuing the measure\*, yet other important considerations seem to have called for its adoption.

The circumstances which induced the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (who professed himself to be anxious that the Bank should resume the practice of paying in specie) were stated to be the following:—There was no influx of bullion into the country from abroad, to replace the specie that might be sent out of the kingdom; that it had been found necessary for Parliament to enable Country-banks to issue small notes, to a considerable amount, for specie, and it would be improper, whilst this quantity of paper was in circulation, to take off, inconsiderately or prematurely, the check upon the issue of cash from the Bank; for the immediate consequence would be, a sudden and general demand on the Bank, and a certain exportation of

\* The exchange was stated to be at par with Hamburg, and a little below par with Amsterdam.

most of the specie, and this too at a time when no bullion arrives to supply the deficiency that would be thus unavoidably created: that it was therefore most prudent to wait till the course of exchange became steady and stable in favour of this country; because, if the restriction was taken off too soon, it was highly probable that it would shortly afterwards become necessary to apply to Parliament to renew it.

Under the above circumstances, he very forcibly argued, that it was much better that the restriction should be continued a short time longer, than that it should be discontinued a day too soon; that it was a measure of wise and salutary precaution, and could be attended with no considerable inconveniences, as a flourishing commerce, and progressive improvements in agriculture and manufactures, would have the effect of bringing bullion into the country; and, in such a case, Parliament would be justified in making the Bank resume its operations, by paying in specie.

That, immediately after the passing of the first Restraining-act, a specific enquiry as to the state of the Bank took place in Parliament, and the result of that enquiry established, beyond a possibility of doubt, the complete solvency of the Bank, and that no insufficiency in its circumstances—no irregular pressure upon it, for a supply to the pecuniary wants of Government—nothing that ought to affect the confidence of all Europe in the commercial and pecuniary credit of England: nothing, in short, that should excite the least dependency, had given occasion to the measure. That after the term of the first Restraining-act had expired, and its renewal was judged to be necessary; to satisfy the nation that the experiment of the first Act had not been unfortunate; that the circumstances of the Bank had not become worse, since its payment in specie were forbidden; that neither the internal, nor the foreign trade of the kingdom had been impaired by the measure; a second inquiry was deemed proper, and it was seriously and carefully made, and afforded results upon which the restriction was, to the satisfaction of Parliament and of the nation, renewed for a period to extend six months after the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace. That that term elapsed, but Parliament were of opinion that the interest of the country would not then permit that the Bank should return to its accustomed course of paying in specie; and the Act 41 Geo. III. c. 40, was passed without any enquiry, because Parliament had not

the least doubt of the ability of the Bank to make good all the payments which could be demanded from it; of its having derived new prosperity from the restrictions, instead of being by that injured in its credit, and cramped in its operations; of its continuing to afford the same aids and facilities to commerce as before the war commenced; because it was not in the smallest degree doubtful but there was in the measure an expediency the most important, both commercial and political; an expediency, in regard to the certainty of which there prevailed but one common opinion: that no essential alteration had taken place in any of these circumstances since the last session: that the state of Europe, and the circumstances of this country, political and commercial, rendered it unwise to bring the Bank to the necessity of making its payments in coin, for it must purchase bullion, at whatever disadvantage: it would perhaps narrow its discount to the merchants: it might possibly diminish the quantity of the circulating medium, by lessening the number of its notes; it would be the less able to grant assistance to the country bankers, at a time when the demands upon them for specie were the most urgent: vast quantities of stock would be thus brought suddenly into the market, and a serious, tho' not irremediable, shock would be given to the whole system of commercial credit.

Under these strong and convincing reasons, Parliament has deemed it wise and salutary to continue the restrictions on payments of cash at the Bank; and as some difficulties had arisen in the courts of justice, upon the clause in the former act, respecting tenders being made in Bank-notes, on a count of the impossibility of making an exact tender in Bank-notes, of a debt, in which there was a fraction of a pound, a clause, viz. sect. 2, was, upon the suggestion of the Attorney General, introduced into the bill, to remedy that inconvenience.

The following is a correct abstract of the several Restraining acts, recited in, and continued by the Act of the present session.

“By 37 Geo. III. c. 45. the Bank of England, and all persons concerned, were indemnified for all acts done in pursuance of a minute of the Privy Council, of 26th Feb. 1797, recommending the Directors to forbear to issue cash.” §. 1.

“And it was enacted, that it should not be lawful for the Bank to issue cash, but according to the provisions therein contained.” §. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13.

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"This was to continue in force until 24th June, 1797." §. 12.

"By 37 Geo. 3. c. 91, the clauses in the last act were re-enacted, and directed to be in force, and have continuance, until one month after the commencement of the next session of parliament." §. 11.

"By 38 Geo. 3. c. 1. it shall not be lawful for the Bank of England to issue any cash in payment to any demand whatsoever, except according to the provisions hereinafter contained; and during the continuance of the restriction no suit shall be prosecuted against them, to compel payment of any note which they shall be willing to exchange for any note or notes of equal amount, payable on demand; or to compel payment of any sum, which they shall be willing to pay in notes, payable on demand; and it shall be lawful for the company, during the continuance of the restriction, to apply to the court, wherein any suit shall be depending, to stay proceedings in a summary way; and in case such suit shall be brought to compel payment of any note, payable on demand, the Bank may apply to the court to stay all proceedings, until the expiration of the time limited for the continuation of such restriction, and such court shall stay all proceedings accordingly; and in like manner they may apply to any court, in which any action shall be brought for compelling payment of any note, payable otherwise than on demand; or of any other debt whatsoever, to stay all proceedings on payment of the money, by delivery of notes payable on demand, if the party shall be willing to accept such notes; but if the party shall refuse, the court shall order all proceedings to be stayed, until the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of such restriction as aforesaid; but if it shall appear to such court to be necessary, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any demand on the Bank, or otherwise, for the furtherance of justice, that any proceedings should be had, the court may permit proceedings to be had in such action, or ascertain the amount in a summary way; and no costs shall be recovered against the Bank, unless the court shall be of opinion that the action was necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the demand, or the title thereto; and in such case, such court may direct the payment of such costs, by the Bank, in notes payable on demand, if the party shall be willing to accept such notes, and if not, then such court shall stay all proceedings for such costs, until after the expiration of the restriction." §. 1.

"Nothing in this act shall restrain the company from issuing any sum, less than 20s. in cash, in payment of any demand, not amounting to 20s. or in payment of so much of any larger demand, as shall be a fractional part of 20s. above the residue of such demand, or from issuing any sum, in cash, for the services of the army, navy, or ordnance, in pursuance of any order of privy council,

which orders of council shall be laid before Parliament, within three days after the date of each, if Parliament be then sitting, and if not, then within three days after the sitting." §. 2.

"It shall not be lawful for the company to issue any cash, or notes, by way of loan, fur, or on account of the public service, except on the credit of the duties on malt, and the land tax, and any other advance authorized by any other Act." §. 3.

"But it shall be lawful for the company to accept, from any person, cash, not being less than 500l. in exchange for notes of equal amount, upon an engagement from the company, to pay to such person, cash, in exchange for any note, payable on demand, not exceeding, in the whole, three fourths in cash." §. 4.

"Also, it shall be lawful for the company to advance, for accommodation of the Bankers in London and Westminster, and Southwark, in cash, any sums of money, not exceeding 100,000l. in the whole, to be paid at such times, in such proportions, and in such manner, as to the company shall seem expedient." §. 5.

"Also, it shall be lawful for the bank, upon application by the Bank of Scotland, or the Royal Bank of Scotland, to issue and pay, for the sole use of the said Bank, such sum or sums of money, in gold or silver, as may be required, not exceeding the sum of 25,000l. for each" §. 6.

"All payments, in notes, of the governor and company, expressed to be payable on demand, shall be deemed payments in cash, if made and accepted as such." §. 7.

"During the continuance of the restriction on payments by the company, in cash, no person shall be held to special bail, unless the affidavit shall not only contain the several matters, required by the act, 12 Geo. 1. c. 29. but also that no offer has been made to pay the money sworn to, in notes of the said governor and company, expressed to be payable on demand (fractional parts of the sum of twenty shillings only excepted); and if any process shall be issued against any person, upon which such person might have been held to special bail, and no affidavit shall be made as aforesaid, and so in Mr. Runnigton's edition of the Statutes, no such offer of payment, in notes, had been made, such person shall not be arrested; but proceedings shall be had against such person in the same manner, as if no affidavit had been made for holding such person to special bail; but if an affidavit shall be made, and it shall be likewise sworn, that such offer of payment has been made, it shall be lawful for the court, out of which such process shall issue; or, for any judge of such court, in a summary way, to order the defendant to cause notes, payable on demand, to be deposited in such manner, as such court or judge shall direct, to answer the demands of the plaintiff; and if such deposit shall not be made within the time limited by such





**ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,**  
*From the 26th of February to the 20th of March,*  
*Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.*

	<i>No. of Cases.</i>
<b>F</b> EBRIS Catarrhalis - - -	69
Rheumatismus - - -	23
Dyspnoea - - -	19
Asthma - - -	32
Dysenteria - - -	9
Amenorrhœa - - -	18
Menorrhagia - - -	6
Leucorrhœa - - -	5
Epilepsia - - -	9
Hysteria - - -	15
Ascites & Anasarca - - -	7
Morbi Cutanei - - -	25
Morbi Infantiles - - -	30

The late epidemic, intitled the Influenza, has not, so far as the author of this article has been able to notice it, differed in any essential or important symptom from the febris catarrhalis. Some of the ordinary symptoms, however, of the catarrhal fever have in this been unusually aggravated, especially that of debility, which, in some instances, has amounted to an absolute and permanent prostration of corporeal strength. The practice of the writer, in the prevailing epidemic, has been simple and uniform. The immediate administration of an emetic, a blister to the breast, an opiate at night, and in case of costiveness gentle aperients; mucilaginous mixtures, and the abstraction of stimuli whilst the cough continues violent; and after that, in order to secure and accelerate the process of convalescence, nourishing diet, and pharmaceutical tonics, have constituted nearly the whole of his treatment in this disease. The propriety and sufficiency of this treatment seem to have been confirmed by not one solitary instance of the disease, under his care, having terminated in death.

In the diseases of children, which assume so prominent a figure in this and in every one of these periodical catalogues, there appears a monotonous uniformity in their symptoms, their causes, and of consequence in the mode of treatment which they require.

For the most part, they originate either from the existence of some species of filth in the stomach, or intestinal canal, or an insufficient and too partial an attention to cutaneous cleanliness. To such circumstances principally may be ascribed those eruptions and discolourations of the skin, the convulsions, loss of spirits, appetite, and strength, the interrupted or perturbed sleep, and the generality of those *jastricums* or *feverets* to which the tender and very irritable constitution of a child is so particularly exposed.

From the principle which has been stated, it obviously follows, that the object of the physician, in almost all infantile disorders, is to take care that both the surface and the interior of the body should be washed, and preserved in a state of the most exact cleanliness, the one by bathing, and a frequent renewal of raiment, and the other by avoiding any kind of indigestible or unwholesome food, and the careful, but active, application, for a time, of emetic and cathartic remedies.

Could this intelligible and simple maxim be duly and generally impressed upon the minds of mothers, and the other, whether male or female, guardians and protectors of infants, how many thousands of those little victims might be relieved from death, who, at present, are daily and hourly immolated at the shrine of ignorance, prejudice, or empiricism!

By the imposing and irresistible evidence of facts, the opinion which the Reporter has long since entertained and expressed in favour of the powerful efficacy of steel, has been so much enlarged, and so thoroughly confirmed, that of late he has been induced to apply it, not merely to one or two diseases, but, with scarcely a single exception, whatever the age or distinction in life of the patient may be, to all cases in which relaxation and debility appear the prominent, primary, and characteristic symptoms.

The tortures even of acute rheumatism, and the cough which usually accompanies catarrh, he has not unfrequently observed to be, in a sensible and considerable degree, alleviated by the administration of a drug, which, from its active and wholesome energy, contributes, more perhaps than any other, to obliterate the opprobrium of inefficiency or incertitude, which popularly indeed, but most injuriously and ignorantly, has been attached to the practice of the medical profession.

It is somewhat singular, that the very same metal, which is so often made use of as a weapon of destruction, in the hands of the warrior, or the assassin, should, in those of the discerning and well-instructed physician, be converted into one of the most powerful and infallible instruments to be found in the magazine of nature, for restoring health, and giving, sometimes as it were by magic, new life, vigour, and even beauty, to the human frame.

No. 30, Southampton row, J. REID.  
*Russell square.*  
 March 26, 1803.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In March, 1803.*

## FRANCE.

THE conduct of the Chief Consul continues to justify the character which we gave of him a few months ago. Whatever he might be in the field, where we allow his talents were extraordinary—in his internal government he is more a man of promises than of performance. His schemes are great, and even extravagant; but his means are totally inadequate to their execution. He has promised to restore the commerce of France. It languishes, if possible, even more than during the war; and, strange as it may appear, numbers of Frenchmen derive an acceptable assistance from the casual expenditure of those whom curiosity draws from England to visit the metropolis of the Gallic Empire. He cherished the idle hope that the manufactures of France would rival those of Britain. Mendicancy and wretchedness pervade the provinces; and the poor are sinking for want of relief. He established the Catholic Religion; he has appointed Bishops, and even nominated Cardinals. The Clergy are to this hour unpaid their wretched stipends; and they find, that they subsisted better on the elemosynary bounty of Englishmen, than they can under the unaccomplished engagements of the *Emperor of the Gauls*!

While such is the miserable state of the country—discontent and intrigue are overawed by a vigilant administration, and an active police. France too, depopulated of genius and talent, by successive years of assassination and bloodshed, seems to possess no persons of sufficient spirit and firmness to assert the laws, or withstand the abuses of power; while the mass of the people, sickened by the evils resulting from a succession of revolutions, are happy to resort to any government as a remedy against the miseries of change. Whether these circumstances will establish, or not—the Consular Throne; and whether Bonaparte is to be the author of a new dynasty, time only can determine.

At one circumstance we cannot help feeling some surprize—and that is the tardiness of the preparations for St. Domingo. It must certainly be a grand object with the Chief Consul to accomplish the conquest of that island, and yet we hear of no levies adequate to such an achievement. The deficiency in the French marine is another subject of surprize, since it is confidently asserted, that the Chief Consul has made application to our go-

vernment for a supply of shipping to transport his troops to that devoted colony. On the policy of a compliance with this requisition, doubts are entertained; but, we confess—we have none. In favour of the measure, the security of our West-India possessions is pleaded, on the contrary—in politics, as well as in morals—*sic Justitia ruat Cælum* is a sound maxim: and whatever danger might result from the Blacks in St. Domingo, we cannot help regarding the French as a much more formidable enemy.

There is another subject which has occasioned much conversation in France, and throughout Europe.—To us it is a matter of consolation. We allude to the return of Citizen Sebastiani, from what may be called his mission of intrigue in Egypt. In our last Review of Public Affairs, we stated our apprehensions of a connection between the Ottoman Porte and the Chief Consul of France. From the report of this Military Ambassador, however, it does not appear that any such connection exists, at least as far as Egypt is concerned. The mission of Citizen Sebastiani is represented as for commercial purposes; but with whom he was to establish commercial relations in Egypt is not easy to guess! When he arrived at Alexandria he had a conference with General Stuart, in which he insisted on the execution of the Treaty of Amiens; and, after urging the English General on the subject of the evacuation of Egypt, could only obtain for answer, “that he had received no orders from his government to that effect.” As his mission was unauthorized by the Ottoman Porte, he seems to have been wholly employed in paying court, in the name of the Chief Consul, to the petty chiefs and the populace. He says, “he instilled into the different chiefs the love of the First Consul towards Egypt, and the interest which he took in its happiness.” The report is full of trifling conversations and incidents, by no means interesting. As a military man, Colonel Sebastiani has probably made himself well acquainted with the strength of the different positions, and the face of the country; but as the French are without a navy, unless the First Consul can form a connection with the Porte, it is impossible he can effect any thing in Egypt; and of this there is not the least probability. Another matter, contained in the report, is almost below contempt,

viz. an insinuation, that General Stuart had sought to cause his assassination! If the honourable character of the English General was not a sufficient refutation, we should say that such an object was not worth *powder and shot*; and those who would cause the assassination of such an agent, must be as fond of bloodshed as the French have lately shewn themselves.

Another official paper has equally attracted the attention of the public. On the 21st of February the Legislative Body and the Tribunal assembled at Paris. According to custom, an *Exposé*, or View of the State of France was laid before them. It takes an extended view of the relations of the Republic, both as to the colonies and foreign states; but the most interesting part is what regards our own country. It remarks, that British troops are still in Egypt and Malta—that England is divided into two parties, the one which made the peace and wishes to maintain it, the other which has sworn implacable enmity to France. “But whatever may be the success of intrigue at London, it will never force other nations into new leagues; and the French Government asserts, with just pride, that *England alone cannot now contend with France*.” Such is the vaunting style of this singular official paper, for the substance of which we must refer to the public papers.

Madame Leclerc arrived at Paris in the course of the preceding month, and preparations were making for a magnificent funeral of her late husband. In the mean time, a malignant fever has raged in the French metropolis, which at first was supposed to have been imported from St. Domingo; but the Officers of Health, convened for that purpose, have attributed it entirely to the unsettled state of the atmosphere.

While we were thus proceeding in our speculations concerning the political state of France, our pen was arrested by the alarming prospect of hostilities between the two countries. Of the matter in agitation we profess to be ignorant. The alleged cause is the jealousy excited in the British ministry by the immense warlike preparations in the ports of France and Holland. These were professedly destined by the French government for the reduction of its revolted colonies; while the English government have evidently suspected they intended to strike a *coup de main* against this country. We cannot be without our apprehensions that, on the part of the latter, it must have been something more than surmise; for, that expensive armaments

and preparations should have been engaged in upon a mere suspicion, we can scarcely believe, especially after the really pacific dispositions which our government has indicated upon all occasions.

At a drawing-room of Madame Bonaparte, on the 15th March, a very curious and unprecedented conversation is reported to have taken place on this subject, between the Chief Consul and the British Ambassador at Paris. That such a conversation was actually held we have not the smallest doubt, but the different statements vary so much from each other, that we can scarcely give any of them to our readers as the words of Bonaparte. All however agree with respect to the substance of the conversation, and the following seems the most probable, because it is the least exaggerated:

“The First Consul being present at the drawing room of Madame Bonaparte, which took place on the (22d Ventôse), 13th March, and having found Lord Whitworth and M. de Marcoff standing together, said to them, ‘We have fought for fifteen years, and it seems there is a storm gathering at London, which may produce another war of fifteen years more.—The King of England has said, in his message to the parliament, that France had prepared offensive armaments; he has been mistaken; there is not in the ports of France any considerable force, they having all set out for St. Domingo. He said there existed some differences between the two cabinets; I do not know of any. It is true that his Majesty has engaged by treaty that England should evacuate Malta.—It is possible to kill the French people, but not to intimidate them.’”

“At the conclusion of the drawing-room, the English minister being near the door, the Consul said to him, ‘The Dukes of Dorset has passed the most unpleasant season at Paris; I most ardently wish he may pass the pleasant one also; but if it is true that we are to have war, the responsibility, both in the sight of God and man, will be on those who shall refuse to execute the Treaty.’”

#### WEST-INDIES.

The war in St. Domingo is carried on with a ferocity unprecedented, even in the history of savage nations. It is literally a war of extermination: and we think the barbarities on the side of the French are, if possible, even more atrocious than on the side of the negroes.—Whole ship-loads of these unfortunate creatures, men, women and children, many of whom must have been innocent, have been sunk in the sea,

or suffocated. On the other hand, every white person, who falls into the hands of the blacks, is massacred. In the Bite of Legane, they take every vessel they meet with, and put every person to death whom they find on-board. Three American vessels have been taken by them, and the crews massacred: also, a passage-boat from St. Mark's, with forty persons on-board. The same boat was, however, re-taken by the boats of a French frigate, and a horrible retaliation was practiced on the negroes, who were kicked, stoned, and trampled to death. In a word, the conduct of the French Generals towards this wretched colony, seems to justify all the imputations which have been cast on the conduct of Bonaparte, in Syria.

The aspect of affairs has been more favourable to the French, since the death of Leclerc, and since Rochambeau has assumed the command, who appears, from all circumstances, to be a very superior character.

#### AMERICA.

The expected cession of Louisiana, &c. to the French, has caused some consideration in the United States. Mr. Jefferson is reported to have expressed himself in disapprobation of French ambition; and to have said, "that Great Britain was the only ally on which America ought to depend."

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Among the political phenomena of the day, we may account the little interest which the late State Trials excited. We have known infinitely more attention given to a mere trial for a common felony; and those who remember the cases of Dr. Dodd, the Perreaus, and Mrs. Rudd, and even of the Westons, will be surprised to hear, that the trial of a number of persons, for a direct conspiracy against the life of the king, and against the constitution of the country, should have produced so little alarm, and scarcely an inquiry.

Of these trials a full account was given in our last, and the result of them perfectly justified our opinion on the subject, when it was first started. No doubt remains upon our minds of the insanity of the unfortunate person, who appeared as the ring-leader of the plot. Whether his intellects were first deranged by a long *solitary confinement*, (an odious punishment, and not fit for a free country) or whether they were injured before by his exertions in hot and unfavourable climates, we shall not attempt to determine. The apparent consistency in his harangues, is no argument to the contrary with us. We have known many insane persons, who were

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consistent on one subject, as least as far as an adherence to that subject is a proof. But the very circumstances on which he was convicted, were the strongest proofs of insanity.—"I will do it with my own hands—my heart is callous." With respect to the other parties, we must say, that both the evidences and prisoners appear to have been some of the most depraved of human beings. The principal evidence, Windsor, while he acted in the character of an avowed spy, continued inveigling men, in their phrase—"bringing them in"—to the conspiracy. The principal evidences had been more than once flogged out of their regiments; and one of them impeached his own brother. Some of the prisoners, on the other hand, (and we wish not to speak harshly of the dead) evinced the most savage and blood-thirsty of dispositions. They were ignorant and vicious men. The plot in itself was most contemptible.—Success could never have attended so ill-concealed a design; and had it not been that mercy extended to them might have encouraged more desperate and able traitors, we have no doubt but they would have been pardoned.

It is something consolatory to reflect, that not more than forty such depraved wretches were to be found in the kingdom; and the reluctance with which even some of them were drawn into the conspiracy, is honourable to the feelings of Englishmen. On the whole, we must add, the trials were conducted in a most fair and honourable manner; and the convictions were founded upon the most satisfactory evidence.

In the course of the preceding month a Bill was introduced by the Ministry for Continuing the Restriction on the Bank Payments. It occasioned two warm debates in the House of Lords, in which the Grenville party endeavoured to invalidate the statements of Mr. Addington, relative to the finances.

The rest of the parliamentary proceedings in that month related chiefly to the re-establishment of the Prince of Wales in his former dignity and splendour. The claim for the arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall being admitted by some of the highest law authorities seems to have afforded the ground for this measure. On the 16th of February the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a message from his Majesty, recommending the present situation of the Prince to the attention of Parliament; and on the 23d the House of Commons resolved itself into a committee for its consideration. The Chancellor of the Exchequer went into

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into an historical detail relative to the monies voted at different times for the support of his Royal Highness. He concluded by stating that his proposition went to place the Prince of Wales in the same situation as before the act which passed in 1795. It was not his intention to make any alteration in the system of paying off the debts, and the same checks would remain to prevent their accumulation. He disclaimed the petition of right as a motive for this measure, and concluded by moving that a sum not exceeding 60,000*l.* per ann. be granted to his Royal Highness, from the 5th of January 1803, to the 5th of January 1806.

This subject occupied the attention of Parliament till the 8th of March, when a new and more formidable one was started. It was introduced by a message from his Majesty, stating "That, as very considerable military preparations were carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, he had judged it expedient to adopt additional measures of precaution for the security of his dominions; that though the preparations were avowedly directed to colonial service, (the Message proceeded to state), yet as discussions of great importance were still subsisting between his Majesty and the French government, the result of which was at present uncertain, he was induced to make this communication, &c."

The Message was taken into consideration the next day, and an Address of Thanks voted by both Houses. On the Friday following an additional vote was passed for 10,000 seamen. The Militia were ordered immediately to be embodied; and on the day the communication was made to Parliament, press-warrants were issued, which were backed by the Lord Mayor—A very hot press took place on the river—The same measure was extended to the out ports, and we have reason to think that by this time the vote of the

House of Commons is nearly accomplished.—During all this time the ministers have observed most cautious and prudent silence with respect to the reasons on which they have acted. But we cannot help suspecting that their information, from whatever quarter they may have received it, is but too decisive with respect to the views of the Chief Consul. Many reports are in circulation, which, if true, afford strong confirmation of this suspicion. The malcontents of Ireland are known to be in motion, and at this time unusually active.—Nay, it is announced that a correspondence between them and France has been actually detected. A vessel from France also was stranded in the mouth of December, near Shoreham, in Sussex, and was deserted by her crew, upon which she was taken possession of by the officers of the customs. Her cargo was found to consist of 2000 stand of arms, ten brass swivels, three pieces of ordnance, powder, and other military stores. Her papers indicated her to have been bound from Dunkirk for New Orleans. A few days since, however, it is said, some flags and other things which had floated ashore, excited a suspicion that her real destination was Ireland; and this seemed to be confirmed by the state of her provisions, which were not sufficient for so long a voyage as to New Orleans.

Such are all the facts that we are able to state at present. If, however any hostile, and we may call them treacherous, views, have actuated the Chief Consul on this occasion, he is completely anticipated by the good information and promptitude of our ministry, and is evidently, by the conversation which we have inserted under the head of France, taken unprepared. We have therefore good hopes that the differences subsisting between the two nations will be compromised. In the mean time folks have undergone a very great depression.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

Return of the annual number of marriages (pursuant to Act of Parliament) throughout England and Wales, from the year 1754, when the marriage-act took place, to the present time. Average of five years, ending with

<i>Per Annum.</i>	<i>Per Annum.</i>	<i>Per Annum.</i>
1760—54000	1775—59000	1790—68000
1765—58000	1780—62000	1795—71000
1770—53000	1785—65000	1800—73000

These numbers are, however, somewhat less than the truth, as from about 260 places returns have not been procured; which, with the marriages of the Quakers and Jews, not entered in the parish registers, make a deficiency of about 1,000 per annum.

The annual amount of the Burials authorizes a satisfactory inference of diminishing mortality since the year 1780; the number of marriages and baptisms indicate that the existing

existing population is, to that of 1780, as 117 to 100; while the amount of registered burials has remained stationary during the last twenty-one years; the first five of which, as well as the last five years, and all the twenty-one years taken together, equally average about 186,000 per annum.

## MARRIED.

Dr. Reid, of Southampton-row, to Miss Geldard, of Caroline-street.

Chr. Fagan, esq. of the Bengal military establishment, to Miss Fagan, of Mitcham, Surrey.

The Rev. H. Budd, chaplain of Bridewell Hospital, to Miss Lewin, of Eltham, in Kent.

At St. James's-church, Mr. Beckwith, jun. to Miss Boydell, of Pall Mall.

W. Bloxam, esq. banker, of Southwark, to Miss A. Burnett, daughter of Sir Robert Burnett.

At St. Stephen's, Walbrook, by special licence, W. Moore, esq. of Doctor's Commons, to Miss Price, daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

J. Miller, esq. of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Bond, daughter of Sir James Bond, of Henrietta-street.

J. March, esq. of Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, to Miss Parker, late of London Wall.

T. Rutson, esq. of Hillingdon, in Middlesex, to Miss J. Stable, niece of Sir Daniel Williams, one of the police magistrates at Whitechapel.

Mr. R. Henley, surgeon, and medical store-keeper of the island of Jersey, to Miss H. A. F. March, of Knightbridge.

C. J. Lawson, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Lawson, eldest daughter of A. Lawson, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

At Chestnut, in Herts, Newcome Edgworth, esq. to Miss Savary.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, G. Shiffoer, esq. to Miss Green.

T. Richings, esq. of Thavies-inn, Holborn, to Miss C. Patterson, daughter of Colonel Patterson, of Lambeth.

## DIED.

In Gower-street, *W. Robinson*, esq. of Abinger-hall, in Surrey, and commodore to the East India Company's marine service at Bombay.

At his apartments in the Mews, *Mr. J. Smith*, many years coachman to the Queen.

At his house in Gloucester-place, *W. Arthur Croft*, esq.

In Greek-street, Soho-square, in his 84th year, *Gen. E. Maxwell Brown*, colonel of the 67th regiment of foot.

Also, aged 52, *Mr. T. Clarke*.

*Mrs. Bray*, of Percy-street, Rathbone-place.

Aged 62, *Mrs. E. Hatch*, of the Baptist's-head Coffee-house, Chancery-lane.

In Upper Titchfield-street, Portland-place, *Mrs. Handcock*, widow.

Aged 59, *Mr. F. Regnier*, of Leicester-square.

At Isleworth, aged 53, *Mrs. Twining*.

At Poplar, *Mrs. Hanky*, widow of the late J. Hankey, esq.

The Rev. *Mr. Peachey*, chaplain to the Duke of Cumberland.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, *Vice Admiral Sir James Wallace*.

In Cavendish-square, *Mrs. Hungerford*, sister and co-heiress to L. Keate Hungerford, esq. of Studley-house, in Wiltshire.

*J. R. Caesar Durnford*, esq. of Great Cumberland-street, Portman square.

In Grafton-street, *Mrs. Beachcroft*, widow.

At Knightbridge, *Mrs. Ellis*.

In the King's Mews, *Mrs. Horneck*, mother to General Horneck.

In Sloane-street, *Mrs. Strutt*.

At Richmond, the Hon. *Miss Howe*, sister to Lord Howe.

Aged 26, *Mrs. Wolfe*, of the Haymarket.

In Devonshire-place, *W. Patterson*, esq.

*J. James*, esq. of Elstead, Surrey.

*Mr. Burges*, of the Yorkshire Stingo public-house, New-road, Mary-le-bonne.

At his house in the Adelphi, *H. Fraser*, esq. of the Royal College of Surgeons, a gentleman highly celebrated among his brethren for his new mode of operating on cancers, and for the complete success which followed him in a profession he had embraced with peculiar ardour.

*Mrs. Minibull*, of Mill-bank-street, Westminster.

In Rathbone-place, *Mrs. Lucas*, widow.

In his 78th year, the Right Hon. General *Warde*, colonel of the fourth regiment of dragoon-guards.

At Hampstead, *Mrs. Howard*, widow of the late G. Howard, esq. justice of peace, and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Middlesex.

*Mrs. Offey*, widow, of Great Ormond-street.

Aged 78, *W. Morris*, esq. of High street, Mary-le-bonne.

At Highgate, *Capt. J. Burges*, late of the 84th regiment of foot.

At Clapton, aged 64, *Mrs. A. Vaux*.

*Mr. Fourdriner*, stationer, at Charing-cross.

In Canterbury-place, Lambeth, aged 69, *Mrs. Ward*, widow of H. Ward, esq. late of the General Post Office.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, *Mrs. Middleton*, wife of J. Middleton, esq. of Shanford-house, near Winchester.

At Walworth, aged 60, *Mrs. Gill*, sister of Mr. Ashley, of the Amphitheatre, Westminster-bridge.

In Grafton-street, *Mrs. Cuffe*, relict of T. Cuffe, esq. of Grange, in the county of Kilkenney, Ireland.

*Mrs. Dutton*, of Leicester square.

At Kensington, *Mrs. Delafeld*, sister of Mr. Alderman Combe.

The *Rev. Louis de la Chaumette*, one of the ministers of the French Church, in Thredneedle-street.

At Guildford, *Mrs. Pickstone*, wife of Mr. Pickstone, under-sheriff of the county of Surrey.

At Clapton, aged 70, *Miss D'Aguilar*, daughter of Diego Baron D'Aguilar, of the Holy Roman Empire.

Aged 76, at Bush-hill, Edmonton, *Mrs. Blackburn*, relict of John Blackburn, esq. who died in the year 1798. She was daughter of — Small, esq. of St. Helena; married, first, to Felix Baker, esq. captain of an East Indian ship, who brought her from thence; secondly, to John Berens, esq. of Southgate, who died 1787; and, lastly, to Mr. Blackburn.

At Watford, Herts, *Mr. Ebert*, surgeon, only son of the celebrated Artist and Botanist of that name.

In Park-street, the widow of *Major Joyce*.

At his house, at Hornsey, in his 73d year, *John Danvers*, esq.

At Lambeth, the *Rev. Thomas Pearce*, D. D. sub-dean of the Chapel Royal.

*Mr. Thomas Woollerton*, many years an eminent linen-draper in Oxford-street.

At his house, the corner of Park-lane, Piccadilly, *Charles Cole*, esq.

At Twickenham, the relict of *Peter Sbarbery*, esq.

In West Smithfield, *Mrs. Fenton*, wife of Mr. Fenton, woollen-draper.

In Carnaby-market, *Mr. Elland*, butcher, formerly of Epsfield.

At Homerton, *John Lomax*, esq. Master of the Innholders Company.

At his brother's house, at Mile-end, *Rear-admiral Charrington*.

In her 80th year, *Mrs. Saunders*, of Lisson-street, Paddington.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, *Mrs. Sarah Stephens*.

In Montpelier-row, Twickenham, Middlesex, the relict of *Major Vaughan*.

Aged 70, *Peter Woids*, esq. of Mitcham, Surrey: liberal, though, to many, who partook of his bounty through the hands of others, an unknown benefactor, and friend to the poor.

*Mr. T. Trotter*, engraver, son of the *Rev. Dr. Trotter*, of Swallow-street. He served an apprenticeship to a calico-printer, which requires a talent for drawing; and when he was out of his time he betook himself to engraving, and soon produced many excellent portraits in various works; also a head of the *Rev. Stephen Wilson*, and another of *Lord Morpeth*; his last principal performance was the portrait of *Shakespeare*, patronized by the late Mr. G. Stevens. A few years since he received a hurt in his eyes by the fall of a flower-pot from a chamber-window, which prevented his following a profession he had adopted from choice; and he has lately been principally employed in making drawings of

churches and monuments, in various parts of the country, for Sir Richard Hoare and other gentlemen. He has left a widow, and one daughter, totally unprovided for, to lament a good husband, a good father, and a worthy honest man. He was buried in the yard of the New Chapel, Broadway, Westminster, where the remains of the ingenious Hoilar were deposited.

After a short illness, in consequence of a violent cold which he caught by officiating at the Sessions at the Old Bailey, aged 66 or 57, *Tipping Rugby*, esq. alderman of Castle Baynard Ward. He was the youngest son of a Clergyman of Buckingham, descended from an ancient family in Northamptonshire, where they had been settled more than 200 years. Few men have passed through life with a fairer character. So great was the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, that they chose him one of their representatives in the Common Council twenty-six years successively. In this situation he conducted himself with so much prudence and moderation as to give satisfaction to all parties. On the death of the late Midford Young, esq. in 1802, he was appointed Deputy of his Ward. The resignation of Sir William Herne, soon after, afforded his friends another opportunity of shewing how much they were attached to him. By their exertions he was elected alderman almost without opposition: three hands only of the numerous voters assembled on the day of election were held up in favour of his opponent, though that opponent was a man of large fortune, and of great respectability. But these civic honours, so handsomely conferred upon him, were but of short duration, he scarcely enjoying them six months.

*J. Leslie*, esq. of Buckingham-street, who had practised, for near forty years, with reputation, as a surgeon in the metropolis. At an early period of life he entered into the navy, under the patronage of his uncle, the late Admiral Duill, and served as surgeon during great part of the glorious war in 1756, with Commodore Harrison, in the *Venus*. After settling in London, at the close of the war, he succeeded the late Sir William Fordyce as surgeon to the 3d regiment of foot-guards, an appointment which he held many years, till increasing infirmities and extensive private practice obliged him to resign. By his numerous friends he was greatly esteemed, for his unbounded hospitality, and kind and tender attentions in his professional duty.

At her house, in Brook-street, Grosvenor Square, *Caroline, Countess Dowager of Ailesbury*. She was daughter of the late duke of Argyll, and sister to the present Duke, by his wife the honourable Miss Bellenden, daughter of Lord Bellenden. In June 1739 she married Charles, the third Earl of Ailesbury, by whom she had an only child, Lady Mary, who in April 1797 married Charles, the present Duke of Rich-

mond.

mond. The Earl of Ailesbury died in February 1747. In December 1747 she married the late General Conway, brother to the late Earl of Hertford, by whom she had one daughter, married to the late honourable Mr. Damer, son to the then Lord Milton, since created Earl of Dorchester. During her union with General (afterwards Marshal) Conway, a man well known as a soldier and a statesman, and for every endearing virtue in private life, she enjoyed, from the time of their marriage until his death, a period of nearly fifty years, that perfect and uniform state of happiness which she so well merited as a wife, a mother, and a friend. Her beauty and accomplishments were justly celebrated by the late lord Orford, in his poem, descriptive of the Beauties of the Court of George the Second; but those admirable qualities were in her the least of her merits. Her good sense, her amiable temper, her benevolent mind, her affectionate and feeling heart, preserved to her the love and esteem of mankind, and the tender affection of her family and friends, to the last moment of a long and well spent life.

In Cleveland-row, St. James's, *Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgwater*. He was born May 21, 1736. He succeeded his brother John, the late duke, in February 1748. Dying unmarried, the title of duke becomes extinct, but the title of earl of Bridgwater, with the other minor titles, descend to major-general John William Egerton, colonel of the 14th regiment of dragoons, eldest son of Dr. Egerton late bishop of Durham, who was grandson of John, the third Earl of Bridgwater. That time and fortune which too many others have devoted to purposes, if not injurious to society, at least useless, his Grace spent in pursuits that entitle him to be called the benefactor of his country. By his active spirit and unshaken perseverance he amassed immense wealth. But the public grew rich with him, and his labours were not more profitable to himself than they were to his country. He has left his estate in Hertfordshire, with his house, pictures, plate, &c. valued at 150,000*l.* to earl Gower, together with his canal property in Lancashire, which brings in from 50,000*l.* to 80,000*l.* per annum. All this property is entailed on earl Gower's second son; his first son will inherit the marquis of Stafford's estates. To general Egerton, now earl of Bridgwater, he has left his estate at Ashridge, in Buckinghamshire; (where he was interred) also his estates in Shropshire and Yorkshire, worth upwards of 30,000*l.* per annum. About 600,000*l.* in the funds he has left chiefly to general Egerton, and partly to the countess of Carlisle, lady Anne Vernon, and lady Louisa Macdonald, the chief baron's lady. But it may be necessary here to enter into an ampler detail of his Grace's life and character. The late Duke rendered himself conspicuous by being the patron, and, it may be

said, the father of a most important public undertaking, which must in the end be attended with the greatest national benefit. He was the first man who countenanced the plan and supported the expence of cutting a navigable canal in this kingdom. This great project he had digested in his mind before he was of age, and as soon as he came in possession of his fortune, proceeded to put it in execution. Among other estates, he had one at Worsley in the county of Lancaster, rich in coal mines; but which, on account of the expence of land-carriage, although the rich and flourishing town of Manchester was so near, was of little value. Desirous of working these mines to advantage, he formed the plan of a navigable canal from his own estate at Worsley to Manchester. For this purpose he consulted the ingenious Mr. Brindley, who had already given some specimens of his wonderful abilities, on the probability of executing such a work. That artist, having surveyed the ground, at once pronounced it to be practicable. Accordingly, in the session of parliament 1758-9, the Duke applied for a bill to make a navigable canal from Salford, near Manchester, to Worsley. His Grace met with great opposition in its passage through the two houses, and it would now appear inconceivable that such strong prejudices should have been entertained against a plan of public utility, so apparently advantageous. The duke, however, succeeded, and immediately set about his work, which appeared to promise so well, that the next year he applied for, and obtained another act to enable him to extend the line, and to pass from Worsley over the river Irwell, near Barton-bridge, to the town of Manchester. The Duke of Bridgwater had not only the merit of having spirit to commence works of such immense magnitude, but also for having called into action the great abilities of the late Mr. James Brindley, who, with little aid from education, and less knowledge of the mathematics, planned and executed works which would have done honour to the first and best of artists. This canal begins on Worsley-mill, about seven computed miles from Manchester, where the Duke cut a basin capable of holding all his boats, and a great body of water which serves as a reservoir or head for his navigation. The canal enters a hill by a subterraneous passage big enough for the admission of flat-bottom boats, which are towed along by hand-rails, near a mile under ground, to his coal-works; then the passage divides into two, both of which may be continued at pleasure. This passage is in some places cut through the solid rock, and in others is arched with brick. Air-funnels are cut in several places to the top of the hill. The arch at the entrance is about six feet wide, and widens in some places for the boats to pass each other: the boats are loaded from waggons which run on railed ways. Five or six of these boats, which carry seven tons each,



are drawn along by one horse to Manchester. The canal in other places is carried over public roads by means of arches, and where it is too high the road is lowered with a gentle descent, and rises again on the other side. But one of the most stupendous works on this canal is the noble aqueduct over the river Irwell, where the canal runs forty feet above the river, and where the Duke's barges are seen passing on the canal, and the vessels in the river in full sail under them. At Barton-bridge, three miles from Worley, this aqueduct begins, and is carried for upwards of two hundred yards over a valley; and at the Irwell it is about forty feet above the level of the river. When the works approached this spot, they were viewed by several artists who pronounced the completion impracticable, and one surveyor went so far as to call it *building a castle in the air*. The Duke was repeatedly advised to drop the business, but, confiding in the assurances of Mr. Brindley, he persevered, and the aqueduct over the river Irwell will remain as a monument of the public spirit of the Duke of Bridgwater, and the abilities of the artist, for ages. In this canal are many stops and flood-gates, so contrived, that should any of the banks give way, the flood-gates rise by the motion, and prevent any great quantity of water from overflowing the country. The aqueduct is constructed at considerable labour and expence. Indeed, the Duke had resolved that in the execution of this work no expence should be spared, and that every thing should be complete; and that, to avoid locks, the canal should be constructed on a level, to accomplish which many difficulties occurred, which, to any genius less fertile than Brindley's would have been insurmountable. The aqueduct, which is carried over meadows on each side the Mersey, and cross Sale Moor, at incredible expence, required of Brindley all the exertions of his art, and deserves to be noticed. He first caused trenches to be made, and then placed deal barks in an upright position, backing and supporting them with other barks laid lengthways and in rows, driving in some thousands of oak piles of different lengths between them, on the front side of which he threw the clay and earth, and rammed them together to form the canal. Having thus finished forty yards, he removed the barks and proceeded as before. At Stratford the caisson was forty yards long and thirty-two broad. Open bottomed boats were employed in this caisson to carry and discharge loads of earth, and thereby raise the ground where the level required it. At Cambrake is a circular wear to keep the water of the canal to its proper height; the surplus flows over the nave of a circle in the middle of the wear, and, by a subterraneous tunnel, is conveyed to the usual channels. In order to feed that end of the navigation which is near Manchester, Brindley raised the river Med-louze by a large and beautiful wear, built of

stone, hedded in terrafs, and clamped with iron. The water, when at a proper height, to supply the navigation, flows over the nave. In short this canal is carried over rivers and vallies, and no obstacle seems to have been capable of impeding Brindley in the execution of his plan. The ingenuity and contrivance displayed throughout the whole is wonderful. The smiths' forges, carpenters' and masons' workshops, were all on covered barges, which floated on the canal and followed the work from place to place. Having completed this work in the year 1760, the whole was opened in presence of the Duke, many of his friends, and a vast concourse of people from every part of the country, with great ceremony and rejoicing; and his Grace had the satisfaction to see the extraordinary man he had patronized, succeed even beyond his hopes. But the Duke's designs were not confined to this canal. On a further survey and taking levels, he found it practicable to extend it from Longford-bridge to the river Mersey; and, in 1762, he applied for another act of parliament to carry that object into effect. Here, also, he met with a strong and ill-judged opposition, but at length succeeded, and the success of this undertaking is another proof of the Duke's judgment. The whole length from Worley to Manchester is twenty-nine miles; there is not any fall on the whole line, except at Run-corn, into the river Mersey, where there are locks which convey the boats down ninety-four feet into the river in a very short space of time. The whole was completed in about five years. But what is seen above ground is only a part of the Duke's stupendous undertaking. His mines run under a large mountain, and a subterraneous passage is cut in the hill to an amazing extent, which, being level with the canal, is used to convey out the boats. To enter further into a detail of the Duke's works is unnecessary; it is sufficient to say they have fully answered his purpose. An idea may be formed of the immense profit arising from this undertaking by a recent event. When the loan, commonly called the loyalty loan, was negotiating his Grace was able to subscribe for, and actually paid down immediately, the sum of 100,000*l*. Besides the Duke's concern in this canal, he has been a liberal promoter of and subscriber to that great work, the Grand Trunk-navigation, which extends from his own navigation, at Preston-brook, to the river Trent, near Derby. He was, indeed, so convinced of the utility of these kinds of undertakings, as to be always ready to assist with his parliamentary influence for the furthering of any well-digested plan. In politics, the Duke of Bridgwater did not take any very active part. Yet we sometimes found him at his place in the House of Peers. In 1762 his name is in the division, on a motion to withdraw the British troops from Germany, and on the loss of the motion joining in a protest. When the

repeal

repeal of the American Stamp-act was in agitation, his Grace was a strong opposer of that measure; and in 1784, when a certain powerful interest was made use of to prevent Mr. Fox's India-bill from passing into a law, the Duke was active therein. In general his politics were guided by that of his noble brother-in-law the Marquis of Stafford.

At an obscure lodging in the Rules of the King's Bench, on the first of February last, Major Leeson, well known for many years on the turf, and all places of fashionable resort—Those who have only heard of the irregularities of the latter days of the late Major, might suppose that silence would be the best tribute that could be paid to his memory. This consideration, however, would defeat the principal end of biography—instruction. Patrick Leeson, the subject of this sketch, was born at Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary, in the year 1754. It cannot be said, that for-*une* smiled deceitful on his birth, for the wealth of the family consisted of only a few cows and horses, and a farm, on which three generations had subsisted with peace and competence. Patrick's father had received an education beyond that of a husbandman, who was obliged to till the ground with his own hands; but as his sober wishes never strayed beyond the bounds of his own farm, he was, at first determined, that his son should tread in his own steps, and that he should not be spoiled by an education beyond his humble views. Patrick, however, was soon distinguished by a quickness of perception, and a promptitude of expression, beyond his years; and in order that these qualities might be improved to a certain extent, he was sent to learn the Latin tongue under the instruction of a relation, who looked upon all science and human excellence to be treasured up in that language, with which he was very well acquainted, for he had made it his study from his boyish days up to his grand climacteric. Our young pupil made so rapid a progress in his grammar, that his preceptor and father began to conceive the highest hopes of his talents; and as they were both very pious men, they thought such a star should shine only in the hemisphere of the church, to use the pedagogical expression. Patrick, it seems, was not so deeply enamoured with abstinence and prayer, for he was already put upon this regimen; he thought that youth might indulge, without criminality, in some of those amusements which are peculiar to that season; such as dancing, wrestling, riding, &c. in each of which he excelled, nature having favoured him with a fine person, and a healthy constitution. He had now nearly accompanied the prince of Roman historians through all his battles, sieges, &c. when a circumstance happened which put a stop to his classical career:—a recruiting party came to Nenagh, the “ear-piercing fife, and the spirit stirring drum” were not lost in such a buoyant mind, and Patrick protested that he

would rather carry a musquet as a private, than rule a score of parishes with the nod of a mitre. His grand-uncle, a Catholic priest, was consulted on the occasion. The good old man, after some consideration, gave it as his opinion, that his nephew was destined by nature to wear a red coat instead of a black one; and that examples were not wanting in his own family of those that had risen to unenvied honours in the tented field. Patrick's views were liberally seconded by a Scottish nobleman. At the age of seventeen, he came to London, as ignorant of the world as if he had just dropped into it. As he had spent, or rather wasted, his time, (to use his own phrase) in the study of words, he began to find it was necessary to study things; for this purpose he was sent to Mr. Alexander's academy at Hampstead, where in a very short time he laid in a tolerable stock of mathematical knowledge. He was now transplanted, through the munificence of his noble patron, to the celebrated academy of Angers, in France; where he had the double advantage of finishing his military studies, and, at the same time, of learning the French language, which he spoke, ever after, with fluency. Whilst at this seminary he fought a duel with Sir W. M——; the courage exerted by these two gentlemen on that occasion, has been always spoken of to the honour of both. He was soon after appointed a lieutenant in a regiment of foot, in which he conducted himself with the propriety of a man who considers the words soldier and gentleman as synonymous terms. The only act of indiscretion that can be laid to his charge, if it can be called by that name, will find a ready apology in the impetuosity of youthful blood, and the affection which he bore to every man in the regiment, which was reciprocal. The Serjeant, a sober steady man, was wantonly attacked by a blacksmith, who was the terror of the town. The Serjeant defended himself as long as he was able with great spirit, but was obliged, after a hard contest, to yield to his athletic antagonist. This intelligence reached Mr. Leeson's ears the next morning; without delay he set out in pursuit of the victor, whom he found boasting of the triumph he had gained over the *scholar*, as he called the serjeant. The very expression kindled Leeson's indignation into such a flame, that he aimed a blow at the fellow's temple, which he warded off, and returned with such force, that Leeson lay for some minutes extended on the ground. Leeson, however, renewed the attack; victory, for a considerable time, seemed to declare on the side of his antagonist; but as soon as the scale turned in favour of the Lieutenant, he followed one blow after the other with such rapidity and success, that the son of Vulcan sunk at last, and yielded up the palm, with a copious effusion of blood, the loss of seven or eight teeth, and eyes beat to a jelly. In order to complete the triumph, Leeson placed him in a wheel-barrow, and in this situation he was whetted

wheeled through all the town, amidst the acclamations of the populace. Soon after this, Mr. Leeson exchanged his lieutenantancy for a comersy of dragoons. It may seem a little extraordinary, that a man who had hitherto escaped those snares that are strewn in the paths of youth, should fall into them at a time when prudence began to assume her influence over the heart. The gaming table now presented itself in all its seductive charms. He could not resist them; and an almost uninterrupted series of success led him to Newmarket, where his evil genius (in the name of good luck) converted him in a short time into a professed gambler. At one time he had a complete stud at Newmarket; and his famous horse *Butter* carried off all the capital plates for three years and upwards. As Leeson was a man of acute discernment, he was soon initiated into all the mysteries of the turf. He was known to all the black-legs, and consulted by them on every critical occasion. Having raised an independent regiment, he was promoted to a Majority. He continued for some time to maintain the dignity of his rank, and even expressed a wish to resume that conduct which had endeared him for many years to the good and the brave; but the temptations which gambling held out were too strong to be resisted, and a train of ill luck preyed upon his spirits, soured his temper, and drove him to that last resource of an enfeebled mind—the brandy-bottle. As he could not shine in his wonted splendour, he sought the most obscure public-houses in the purlieus of St. Giles's, where he used to pass whole nights in the company of his countrymen of the lowest, but industrious, class, charmed with their songs and native humour. It is needless to point out the result of such a habit of life—Major Leeson, that was once the soul of whim and gaiety, sunk into a state of stupor and irritability. On some occasions, it is true, he emerged from this state; but it was the emergence of a meteor that vanishes as it expands, and only left those that witnessed it to lament the fall of a man that once promised to be an ornament to a profession that was dear to him in his last moments. Having contracted a number of debts, he was constantly pursued by the terriers of the law, and alternately imprisoned by his own fears, or confined in the King's Bench. About three years since he married a Miss Mullett, who shared all his affections, and discharged all the duties of an affectionate wife. When sober, his manners were gentle and conciliating; and his conversation on many occasions evinced considerable mental vigour. He was generous and steady in his friendships, but the dupe of flattery, having experienced all those vicissitudes attendant on a life of dissipation. He was sensible of the immediate approach of his dissolution, and talked of death as a friend that would

relieve him of a load that was almost insupportable. He expired in the midst of a conversation with a few friends, and waved a gentle adieu with his hands, when he found that his tongue could not perform that office.

[*Additional Particulars relative to the late Rev. R. Penneck, whose death was announced in our last Number.* Mr. Penneck was descended from a very respectable and ancient family in the county of Cornwall. He was the son of a younger brother; was educated for the church, and entered early in life at Trinity-college, Cambridge. When the Earl of Bristol went Ambassador to Madrid, Mr. Penneck was chaplain of the embassy, but did not, as is usual in such situations, receive any patronage from Government, and he was too diffident and too delicate to press his pretensions. His chief and indeed only patron was the late Earl of Godolphin, to whom his father was steward. By the interest of this Nobleman, Mr. Penneck became rector of St. John's, Bermoudfsey, and of Abinger, in the county of Surrey. By the same friendly patronage Mr. Penneck obtained his situation in the British Museum. The gratitude of Mr. Penneck towards this Nobleman never abated through life, but to his last moment he spoke of him with veneration and regard. Mr. Penneck was also chaplain to the Earl of Orford, who immediately preceded the late Horace Walpole, and succeeded Dr. Stebbing as lecturer of St. Catharine Cree, in which situation his abilities as an eloquent preacher were highly distinguished. He has left many manuscript sermons, which it is hoped will not be lost to the public. Mr. Penneck was habitually subject to an hereditary gout, which disabled him from all active exertion for some months in every year, and finally put a period to his life. If he had not suffered under this severe malady, his constitution would most probably have prolonged his life to a very late period. As a proof of the benevolence of his disposition, it should be mentioned, that he proposed to three of his friends the formation of a Club, for the purpose of assisting any unfortunate persons that might be known to any of the parties, conceiving that though one man could do little to encourage genius or relieve distress, four persons might co-operate in such a design with effect. This amiable association consisted of Mr. Penneck, Dr. Warner, Mr. Ramsay, all clergymen, and Mr. Carr, preceptor to Sir John St. Aubin, and to Sir Abraham Hume. The good offices which were effected by this benevolent combination, many persons now have reason to remember with gratitude. Mr. Penneck, the founder, was the last surviving of this truly humane Institution. He was a man of eminent talents, and impressed with the highest sense of probity and honour.]

[*Additional Particulars of the late Rt. Fairfax, esq. of Newton Kyme.* The great foundation upon

upon which he grounded all his other good qualities was religion. Actuated by a fervent zeal for the cause of Christianity, his attendance upon the service of the Church was marked by such uniform regularity, as must convey a high opinion of the goodness of his heart. And though the latter years of his life were embittered by pain and bad health; yet, even this, very rarely prevented his appearance at Church twice every Sunday. Upon saints days and other holidays he was also punctual in his attendance; and he likewise commanded the same regularity in his domestics. Far from enthusiasm or bigotry in his principles, they were such only as a real Christian would profess. He was, moreover, charitable and humane, without ostentation. To his tenants he was the best of landlords, and their rents may be deemed a proof of the liberality of his heart. To his cottagers he was a great benefactor, and his generosity relieved them from the distresses which attended the late scarcity. Had he been disposed to raise the income of his estates, he might have increased his fortune considerably, but that being sufficiently ample for all his demands, his heart recoiled at the idea of inflicting a wound, where happiness principally depended upon himself. He relinquished the world and all its gaiety many years before his death; and, living very retired, devoted his time principally to books and necessary exercise. He continued till a short time before his death to take his usual exercise on horseback, whenever his declining health would permit: but on the 1st of January he found it necessary to send for his relatives; and, his illoess growing fast upon him, he expired on the morning of the 7th ult.

*Additional bequests contained in the will of the late Mr. Isaac Hawkins.*—To the Trustees of the General Infirmary of Salop, 1200l. 3 per Ct. Conf. and 50l. Short Annuities. Ditto of Oxford, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Ditto of Worcester, 500l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Ditto of the City of Westminster, 1500l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Ditto at Dundee, 500l. 3 per Ct. Conf. To the Middlesex Hospital, 1500l. 3 per Ct. Conf. To the Lock ditto, 1500l. 3 per Cent. Conf. and 100l. Short Annuities. To the Lock Asylum, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conf. and 50l. Short Annuities. To the Margate Sea Bathing Infirmary, 1200l. 3 per Ct. Conf. To St. Luke's Hospital, 1000l. 3 per Ct. Conf. To St. Bartholomew's ditto, 1000l. 3 per Ct. Conf. To the London ditto, 1500l. 3 per Ct. Conf. To the London Lying-in ditto, 100l. Sh. Anns. To Bethlem Hospital, 1200l. 3 per Ct. Conf. To the Hospital at Bath, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conf. To St. Thomas's Hospital, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conf. To St. George's Hospital, 300l. Sh. Anns. To the Brownlow Street London Lying-in Hospital for married women, 1000l. 3 per Ct. Conf. To the Small-pox Hospital, 500l. 3 per Ct. Conf. and 100l. Sh. Anns. To Adden-

broke's Hospital at Cambridge, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conf. To the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, 100l. Sh. Anns. To the Magdalen Hospital, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conf. To the Dispensary in Aldersgate-street, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conf. To the Western Dispensary, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conf. and 20l. Sh. Anns. To the Westminster General Dispensary, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conf. and 20l. Sh. Anns. To the Dispensary at Ludlow, 50l. Sterling. To the Leicester Female Asylum, 20l. Sh. Anns. and 100l. Sterling. To the Lunatic Asylum at Aberdeen, 500l. 3 per Ct. Conf. To the Royal Humane Society, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conf. To the Philanthropic Society, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Anns. To the Samaritan Society, 100l. Sh. Anns. To the Society for the Relief of Lunatics at Montrose, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Anns. To the Marine Society, 100l. Sh. Anns. To the Society for bettering the Poor in London, 100l. Sh. Anns. To the Society for Converting the Negroes, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Anns. To the Staffordshire Society for the Relief of Clergymen's Widows, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Anns. To the Shrewsbury Prison Society, 100l. Sterling. To the Society in London for the Relief of small Debtors, 100l. Sh. Anns. For the Relief of Literary Men in Distress, 100l. Sh. Anns. Society for Charitable Purposes, 50l. Sh. Anns. To the Institution at Edinburgh for the support of the Blind, 400l. 3 per Cent. Conf. Anns. To the Institution in London for the Relief of the Indigent Blind, 400l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Anns. To the Relief of the Deaf and Dumb, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Anns. and 20l. Sh. Anns. To the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, 1500l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Anns. To the Maiden Daughters of Clergymen, 1200l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Anns. For the Orphans of the Clergy, 1000l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Anns. To a Charity of Edinburgh for Orphans, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Anns. For the Relief of Young Women in London, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Anns. and 50l. Sh. Anns. For Orphans of Naval Men, 100l. Sh. Anns. For Insolvent Debtors Children, 100l. Sh. Anns. For Seamen in the Merchants' Service, 100l. Sh. Ann. For the Institution called the Scottish Corporation, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Anns. For the Lying-in-women at Home, 1000l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Anns. and 100l. Sh. Anns. To the Nova Scotia University of King's College, 100l. Sterling. To French Emigrants, 300l. Sterling. For the Augmentation of the Perpetual Curacy of Marchington, Staffordshire, 100l. Sterling. For the Augmentation of the Perpetual Curacy of Newborough, in the same County, 100l. Sterling. Towards rebuilding the Chapel of Pelsal, in the same County, 50l. Sterling.—Total (including those in page 81), 44,800l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Anns.; 2000l. Sh. Anns.; and 265l. Sterling.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.**\*. \* Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

It is surprising and indeed unaccountable, considering the commercial relations that subsist between the two towns, that amidst all the improvements which have been going on of late years throughout the northern counties of South Britain, no step has been taken towards the establishment of a mail coach between the great towns of Newcastle and Carlisle. The letters which go from Newcastle to Carlisle, which are in fact the capitals of Northumberland and Cumberland, first travel straight southward into Yorkshire; then, from a certain point, they take a westward direction; and lastly, that they may not miss the place of their destination, there is a person stationed at another angle, to forward them northward again, and so to Carlisle. The result of this incomprehensible zigzag course, is a monstrous rate of postage, proportioned to the route taken, and what is no less injurious to the tradesman, is the disappointment suffered in the facilities of communication; and should any tradesman attempt to remedy the evil, by means of a coachman or news-carrier, a penalty of five pounds would be the consequence of every letter so conveyed!

A subscription has been lately set on foot for the immediate opening of a free communication between the east and west districts of Berwickshire, hitherto intersected from each other by an almost impassable moor, lying to the west of Greenlaw. It is intended to make a new turnpike road from Greenlaw, by East Gordon, to rejoin the great road from Edinburgh to Kelso, by West Gordon.

The following has been suggested as a valuable improvement for the town of Newcastle; it is extracted from a late number of the Tyne Mercury:—"To form a commodious street (which might be done with little inconvenience, and at a trifling expence) from the Assembly Rooms in Westgate street, to Pilgrim street, in a parallel direction, with a further continuation to be made eastward, stretching to the Shields road. It is added by the editor of that paper:—"If the public spirit of Newcastle could be called forth in forwarding an opening through that extensive plot of ground called, 'The Nuns Field,' now possessed by the successor of the late Mrs. Anderson) and the open grounds to Percy street, we might then indeed, exult, as keeping some kind of pace with other towns which surround us."

The Master Mariners Association, at South Shields, have collected since the original in-

stitution of the Society, October 25, 1792, up to the last general meeting Jan. 20, 1803, including 245l. 17s. 9d. dividends, and 920l. 13s. 10s. contributions for this year, the sum of 9376l. 12s. 1d. Distributed in the same time, to widows, sick, captured, and shipwrecked members, &c. including this year's distribution of 602l. 4s. 1d.—the sum of 4023l. 4s. 6d. Fund in hand, and vested as below: in the 3 percent stock 5334l. 1s. 3d. To be laid out in stock, 185l. 1s. 8d. Fund in hand, Feb. 18, 1802, 4784l. 0s. 1d. Increase this year, 564l. 7s. 6d.

*Married.*] At South Shields, Mr. Jefferson, ship owner, to Miss Balleney.

At Berwick, J. Lowther, esq. store keeper to the garrison, to Miss Riddell.

At Fellow Hills, in Berwickshire, Mr. Herriott, jun. to Miss Ancram.

On the 19th of Jan. last, at Mandal, in Norway, Peder March, jun. esq. of Christiansand, to Miss H. Ainsley, daughter of Mr. J. Ainsley, of Newcastle.

At Alnwick, Mr. W. Murrison, of Bolton, to Miss F. Storey.

At Newcastle, Mr. Noble, to Miss Payne, both of the Theatre Royal, Newcastle.

At Chester-le-Street, Mr. T. Bell, tanner, to Miss Bedlington, of Birtly.—Mr. M. Hann, to Miss M. Forster, both of Sunderland.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, at an advanced age, Mrs. Smith, relict of the late R. Smith, esq. late of Riding, in the county of Northumberland.—Mrs. Anderson, mother of Mr. W. Anderson, wharfinger.—Mr. R. Millan, politician.—Aged 67, Mr. T. Lowrey, master of All Saints poor house.—In her 81st year, Mrs. Sisson, widow.—Aged 44, Mr. F. Coates, bookseller.—Mrs. Davison, innkeeper.—Mrs. Wallace, wife of Mr. G. Wallace, master of St. Nicholas poor house.—Aged 44, Mr. J. Midgley, wine merchant.—Aged 52, Mrs. Fell.

At Berwick upon Tweed, aged 30, Mrs. Denham, a maiden lady.—Mr. Cowen, of the customs.—Aged 75, Captain Burnett, of the royal marines.

In Gateshead, very suddenly, aged 66, Mr. W. Helmley.—Aged 58, Mr. T. Guthery, of the Nag's Head inn.—Aged 34, Mrs. E. Beveridge, wife of Mr. J. Beveridge, glass maker.—Mr. J. Parkin, publican.

At Durham, suddenly, aged 46, B. Harrison, esq.—In her 66th year, Mrs. E. Butterfield, mother of the present captain Butterfield, of the Royal navy.—Mrs. Davison, wife of Mr. R. Davison, common carrier.—Aged 64,

64, Mrs. E. Goodrich, mantua maker.—Aged 71, Mrs. Bird, poultrycock.—Aged 61, Mrs. Farrier, mistress of the Blue Coat Charity School.

At Morpeth, aged 23, Mr. J. Willis, son of Mr. Willis, stationer.

At Sunderland, suddenly, while in conversation with a friend, Mrs. Mensforth, publican.—Aged 61, Mrs. Heartley, wife of Mr. C. A. Heartley, banker.

Suddenly, aged 70, Mr. J. Hervey, surgeon. He was a native of France, but had been a resident in this town upwards of 30 years.—Mrs. Donkin.—Mrs. Dobson, wife of Mr. H. Dobson, butcher.—Aged 76, Mrs. Cummings, widow.—Mrs. Palin, wife of Mr. T. Palin, ship-owner.—Aged 90, Mrs. J. Coulson, widow.

At Bishop Wearmouth, aged 81, Mrs. White.

At Alnwick, in his 46th year, E. Charlton, esq. a captain in the Northumberland militia.—Aged 81, Mrs. E. Selby, widow, late of Earl, near Woller.—Mrs. Stamp, wife of Mr. E. Stamp, sen. merchant.

At North Shields, Mrs. M. Harrison.—Aged 79, Mrs. M. Buddle, widow.—Suddenly, aged 21, Mrs. Wailes, wife of Mr. Wailes, tailor.

At South Shields, aged 33, Mr. S. Hancock, surgeon.—Mrs. Dodds, wife of Mr. J. Dodds, cabinet maker.—In her 42d year, Mrs. J. Turnbull, of the Greenland fishery public house.

At Chester-le-Street, suddenly, Mr. J. Rogers, master of the Red Lion public house.

At Hexham, Mrs. Merton, wife of Mr. J. Merton, spirit merchant.

At Sedgefield, aged 83, Mr. W. Reed, tailor.—W. Greeve, esq. of Eymouth.—In his 43d year, the Rev. Mr. Richardson, curate of Wooller.—Very suddenly, Mr. Richardson, farmer, of Nun Stainton, Durham.

At Elsdon, Mrs. Harrison, wife of the Rev. Mr. Harrison.

In her 25th year, at her mother's house in Allendale, Mrs. Orde, wife of Mr. J. Orde, of Spital Shield, in Hexhamshire.

At Sandoe, aged 31, Mr. J. Prior, butcher, of Newcastle.

At the North Shore, aged 74, Mrs. Amory, wife of Mr. J. Amory, shipwright.

On the 10th of Jan. last, at Memel, in the Baltic, Mr. W. Gibson, of Tynemouth, master of the ship Juno, of Newcastle.—Mrs. Bulmer, of Laygate, near South Shields.—Mr. N. Thornton, of the Half-way house between Newcastle and North Shields.

Lately at Calcutta, in the prime of life, Mr. T. Raisbeck, 2d son of the late J. Stapleton Raisbeck, esq. of Stockton upon Tees.

At Jarrow Wood House, in his 66th year, R. Wade, esq. of Scotch House, West Boldon.—In his 32d year, Mr. J. Melvin, farmer, of Derwent Crook.

At Blyth, Mr. Bates, shipowner.

Lately, the Rev. R. Dent, A. B. curate of Esh and Sateley parishes, in the county of Durham.

At East House, near Sedgefield, Durham, Miss Arrowsmith.

At Egglestone, in the county of Durham, aged 53, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. J. Barnes, steward to the lead mines of the Right Hon. the earl of Darlington.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Whitehaven-dispensary.—Sick poor admitted to the benefits of this institution from Dec. 1, 1802, to March 1, 1803. Recommended and registered 386; midwifery cases 32; trivial incidents 511; total 929. Previously admitted 1284. Grand total 3218. Cured 352; relieved 20; incurable 23; dead 15; remain upon the books 88. Total 486.

Married.] In Carlisle, Mr. J. Ross, joiner, to Miss C. Mathews, 2d daughter of Mr. R. Mathews, pawnbroker.

At Workington, Mr. T. Metcalk, to Miss Bowes.

At Stanwix, Mr. J. Boulted, of Linstock, to Miss H. Jackson, of Rockliff.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Spittall, grocer, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Barwise, mariner, to Miss Machell.

Died.] At Kendal, Miss M. Morland, daughter of the late J. Morland, esq. of Caplethwayte hall.

At Carlisle, at an advanced age, O. Mounsey, esq. one of the oldest attorneys in the county.—In the bloom of youth, Miss E. Wilkinson, niece of Mr. T. Robinson, grocer.—Mr. E. Garnett, grocer.—In his 30th year, Mr. R. Shotton, officer of excise.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Middleton, one of the seal porters at that port.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Hind, wife of captain Hind, of the brig Fortune.—In her 37th year, Mrs. E. White, widow.—In his 47th year, Mr. J. Mac Combe, mason, and brother to the above Mrs. White.

At Workington, aged 83, Mr. A. Benford.—Aged 52, Mr. J. Twentymen.—Suddenly, Mrs. Cragg.

At Appleby, Mr. M. Howe, many years master of the King's-head inn, and common councilman of the borough.

At Kewick, aged 84, Mr. J. Jopson, formerly of Seathwayte, in Borrowdale.

At Harrington, in his 74th year, Mr. Medcalf, pier-master of the harbour.

At Rockcliffe, at an advanced age, Mr. Carnaby, salt officer.

At Spital, near Wigton, in the prime of life, Mr. A. Robinson, common carrier between Carlisle and Whitehaven.

At Allendale town, at an advanced age, Mrs. E. Hey.

At Groton, suddenly, aged 23, Miss Mumford, of Bricet. She unfortunately broke a blood vessel in a fit of laughter, and expired a few minutes afterwards.

At Parton, aged 105 years, John MacWhey, of Kirkbeane, in Galloway.

At the island of St. Thomas's, in the prime of life, Mr. M. Sinclair, cooper, of Whitehaven.

At High Crosby, advanced in years, Mr. J. Hetherington, blacksmith.

At Mains, near Wigton, in his 85th year, J. Hobson, esq. of Dublin, many years a member of the Irish parliament.

At Dublin, in his 23d year, Mr. R. Jackson, mate of the brig John, of Workington. On the 7th of October last, at Madras, in the East Indies, Mr. H. Heywood, son of the late P. J. Heywood, esq. of the Isle of Man, and formerly of Whitelaven—Aged 64, Mr. G. Elleray, dealer in cattle, of Croftwayte, near Kendal.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The digging on the ground between Myton Gate and the River Humber, at the town of Kingston upon Hull, is partially commenced. The length of the Dock, to be called the Humber Dock, will be about 900 feet, and its breadth 542. It will occupy about seven acres of ground, and is calculated to contain seventy sail of ships. The lock is to be so constructed as to be capable of admitting a fifty-gun ship of war, from the basin into the dock. The basin is intended to encompass about two acres of ground, and will be carried so far into the Humber, that vessels of large burden may enter it with safety at low water. On the east side of the dock, a quay is to be formed, seventy feet broad, and another on the west side, forty feet broad, which latter will adjoin a new intended road, to be forty feet wide, to extend from Myton Gate to the Humber. The facility which these arrangements, when carried into execution, will give to the mercantile interest, and the shipping business, must undoubtedly contribute greatly to enhance very considerably the importance of Hull, as a commercial seaport. The following statement may serve to shew the present state of commerce at this port, and the progressive increase of the revenues of the Dock Company:

#### Amount of Dock-duties.

1800.	1801.	1802.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
10744 15 2	9897 5 9	11026 6 10

*Dock Company's Receipts for Wharfage, Labourage, and Warehouse-rents.*

1800.	1801.	1802.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4857 9 3	5646 7 1	5970 1 9

#### Dividend on Dock-shares.

1800.	1801.	1802.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
99 15 4	107 15 1	110 11 6

A parcel of the ground, included within the citadel or garrison at Hull, lying between the new road from the North Bridge to the citadel, and that between Drypool and the River

Hull, extending 540 feet in front along the harbour, has been lately sold by auction at the Guildhall in Hull. The whole was divided into nine lots, each sixty feet wide next the river, and increasing in depth from 191 to 363 feet. A quay, wharf, or road, of fifteen feet in width, is to be formed the whole length next the harbour, for the use of foot-passengers, or for haling or transporting vessels when necessary. In case any part of the above ground is converted into ship-yards, dry-docks, &c. the communication along the above quay, &c. is to be kept up by proper draw-bridges. The above lots of ground were sold at from 19s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. per square yard, averaging, on the whole, about 22s. 10d. per yard.

Bills have been lately brought into the House of Commons, for inclosing the waste lands in the several parishes of Mickleton, Shadwell, Dewsbury, Wressel, Allerton-By-waters, Clifford, Elland cum Greetland, Batsley, Yeadon, and Potter Newton, all in this county.

Forty-one vessels are fitting out at the port of Hull, for the Greenland and Davis's Straights whale-fisheries the ensuing season, being five more than were employed in the above branch of commerce last year.

*Married.*] Mr. Hilden, ironmonger, of Halifax, to Miss S. Ogden, third daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Ogden, vicar of Birstall, near Leeds.—Mr. G. Foster, to Miss E. Gibson Watson, both of Hull.—Mr. J. Haywood, land-surveyor, of Ardwicke upon Dearne, to Miss Tilburne, of Doncaster.

At Northallerton, Captain Walker, of the royal navy, to Miss Gaul, eldest daughter of the late W. Gaul, esq. of Newcastle, upon Tyne.

At Whitby, Lieut. Queish, of the royal navy, to Miss H. Lockwood.—Mr. Allen, wharfinger, to Mrs. Harper, widow.

Mr. W. Greaves, dry-tanner, of Leeds, to Miss M. Maudsley, second daughter of the late Mr. G. Maudsley, goldsmith, in Wakefield.

Mr. W. Mallory, draper, of Leeds, to Miss H. Barlow, daughter of the late Mr. T. Barlow, scissors-maker, of Sheffield.

*Died*] At York, Miss C. Maughan, youngest daughter of J. Maughan, esq.—Aged 31, Mr. D. Etherington, common-councilman for Bootham-ward.—In the Castle, aged 85, Z. Marsingall, esq.—In her 81st year, Mrs. Harper.—Mrs. Egerton, relict of the late Rev. H. Egerton, brother to the late Bishop of Durham, and one of the prebendaries of Durham Cathedral.

In his 80th year, of an apoplectic-fit, Mr. J. Mollett, brewer.

At Hull, aged 70, the Rev. R. Green, dissenting-minister.—In his 90th year, Mr. J. Hall, schoolmaster.—Aged 34, Mr. A. Whitaker, partner in the firm of Messrs. A. and J. Whitaker, sail-cloth-manufacturers.—Aged 80, Mrs. D. Hall, spinster, 37 years house-keeper

keeper to the late Joseph Pease, esq.—Aged 122 years and 6 months, Mrs. Catharine Manners.—Aged 72, Mrs. Harrap, wife of Mr. J. Harrap, engineer and surveyor to the Dock Company.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Croft, cork-cutter.—Aged 51, Mrs. A. Dale, wife of Captain W. Dale.—Aged 43, Mr. W. Wells, roper.

At Sheffield, aged 53, Miss M. Naw, a maiden lady.—In the prime of life, Mr. W. Gainsford.—Mr. Turner, of Sheffield Moor.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Russell, third son of T. Russell, esq.—In her 69th year, Mrs. Holmes.

At Doncaster, in his 25th year, Mr. J. Seabell, of the Red Lion inn.

At Knaresborough, in his 35th year, Mr. J. Lazenby.

At Whitby, aged 72, Mr. G. Galilee, one of the society of Quakers.—Mrs. G. Outhwayte.—Aged 37, Mrs. Harrison, daughter of J. Holt, esq.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Burrell.—Aged 87, Mrs. Fife, relict of the late Mr. J. Fife, surgeon.—Mrs. Hardcastle; and, on the following morning, in the same house, and of the same complaint, a consumptive malady, Miss Backhouse.

Mrs. Buckingham, a shopkeeper, and formerly house-keeper in several genteel families. From her extreme parsimony, she had secretly amassed, notwithstanding her apparent poverty, 550 guineas, besides a gold and silver watch, and other trinkets of value, which were discovered after her death, to his inexpressible joy, by her astonished heir.

At Beverley, aged 87 years, and 10 months, Mrs. Dickson.—Aged 87, Mrs. Ferryman, widow of the late Mr. H. Ferryman, attorney, of York.—Mrs. Muschamp, widow of the late Mr. W. Muschamp, cooper.

At Thirsk, aged 27, Mr. J. Cals, of the Three Tuns inn.

At Pocklington, suddenly, Mrs. Jenkinson, wife of Mr. Jenkinson, attorney.

At Boroughbridge, Mr. W. Morley.

In his 84th year, Mr. C. Hawkefworth, of Darfield, near Barnsley.—J. Lamb, esq. of Barker-hill.—The lady of D. Poole, esq. of Ackworth.—Suddenly, aged 79, Mr. C. Miers, upwards of forty years clerk at East Ardley Church.—Mrs. Ward, of Moont Pleasant, near Sheffield.

At Richmond, in Surrey, Edward Constable, esq. of Burton Constable, in Holderness. Dying without issue, he is succeeded by his next brother, Francis Sheldon, esq. of Wycliffe, who will now take the name of Constable, and, with the fine family estate, valued at near twenty thousand pounds per annum, will become possessed also of one of the best furnished houses and libraries in Yorkshire, or even in the kingdom, as heir-looms appertaining to the estate.

At Heptonstall, in the parish of Halifax, in his 85th year, the Rev. Tobit Sutcliffe,—

In the bloom of life, and in her 20th year, Miss L. Dealtry, of Wigginton, near York.

At Shire Green, near Ecclesfield, Mr. J. Walker.

Aged 78, Mrs. Wells, widow of the late Mr. J. Wells, of Hull, and manager of the lighthouse at Spurn-point.

At Marske, near Richmond, in his 90th year, the Rev. R. Horne, rector.

On the 6th of February, in the 106 of Man, in his 63d year, T. Sherman, esq. store-keeper of ordnance, a native of Hull.

#### LANCASHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Bowker, of Worsley, agent to the late Duke of Bridgewater, to Miss Longshaw, of Little Hilton.

At Liverpool, Captain W. Berwitt, to Mrs. A. Barrett.—Mr. R. Hughes, painter, to Miss F. Woods.—Mr. R. Low, printer, to Miss J. Neil.—Mr. J. Broadbent, to Miss M. A. Broadbent.—Mr. W. Saltbouse, merchant, to Miss J. Sharrock.

J. Walton, esq. of Preston, to Miss Whitehead, of Everton.

At Prestwich, Mr. P. Baron, auctioneer, to Miss A. Fairbrother.

At Manchester, Mr. W. P. Hutchinson, merchant, to Miss Winchester, of Broughton.

Mr. M. Simpson, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss M. Neild, of Millington, in Cheshire.—W. Sharrock, esq. of Samlesbury, to Miss E. Booth, of Heapey, near Chorley.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, Mrs. Danson, wife of Mr. G. Danson, merchant.—Mr. J. Tyson, chair-maker.—Aged 73, Mr. T. Gornall.—Aged 66, Mr. Edward Atkinson, officer of the customs.—Suddenly, at an inn in this town, Mr. T. Wood, excise-officer, of Rippon, in Yorkshire.—Mrs. Hodgson, wife of Mr. P. Hodgson, tailor.—Mrs. Ashton, of the Dog and Duck public-house.—Aged 38, Mr. A. Shepherd, ironmonger.—Miss A. Abrahams, daughter of the late J. Abrahams, esq. of Swarthmore Hall, near Ulverstone.

At Liverpool, aged 61, Mrs. M. Cowell, wife of Mr. R. Cowell, brazier.—Mr. J. Molyneux, upholsterer.—Mr. J. Currie, third son of Mr. H. Currie, grocer.

In his 30th year, after a few days' illness, Mr. J. Brandreth, attorney, and one of the assistant-clerks to the magistrates of this town. He was a gentleman of a truly moral and religious character, and possessed a strong discriminating judgment and abilities in his professional line. The magistrates, in their own carriages, and all the officers of the court in which he acted, attended his funeral, the procession of which formed a ceremony peculiarly solemn and impressive.

In her 35th year, Mrs. Berry, wife of Mr. J. Berry, brandy-merchant.—Mr. J. Rice, clerk in the customs.—Mrs. Pildes.—In his 85th year, Mr. W. Durning.—Mr. J. Foulker, late master of the ship *Mona*.—Mrs. Goore, mother of Mr. W. Goore, merchant.—Aged



68, Mrs. Mather, mother of Mr. Mather, surgeon.—Aged 80, Mrs. Orrell, widow.—Mr. J. Wilton, ironmonger.—Miss C. Macadam.—Aged 84, Mrs. Livesley, widow.—Mrs. Ball, wife of Mr. W. Ball, liquor-merchant.—Mr. Storey, of Linacre coffee-house.—Mr. B. Hammond, merchant.—Of a fever in the brain, Mr. C. Ferguson, printer.

At Manchester, Mr. W. Travis, of the Black Boy public-house.—Mrs. Levi.—Mr. W. Grundy, packer.—In his 55th year, Mr. J. Hunter, painter.—Mr. J. Walker.—Mr. W. Heywood.—Mrs. Bewdley, widow.—Mr. L. Raby.—Mrs. A. Pollitt, an eminent midwife.

At Rochdale, Mr. W. Percival, upwards of thirty years a popular preacher in the focietus of the late Rev. J. Wesley.

At Preston, Mr. Russell, cotton-manufacturer.

At Ashton, near Warrington, in her 82d year, Mrs. Standen, relict of the late Mrs. J. Standen, of Poulton in the Filde.

In his 81st year, Mr. J. Kendall of Newbiggin, Low Furness.

Suddenly, the Rev. G. Chadwick, minister of Deanrow Chapel, near Wilmslow.

At Brathay, Miss Law, of Ulverstone.

At Melling, near Hornby, aged 70, Mrs. J. Remington, a maiden lady.

Mrs. Holme, of Litherland.—Mr. T. Thackwray, merchant, of Collyhurst, near Manchester.—Suddenly, Mrs. Woodhouse, publican, of Halton, near Lancaster.

At Overton, in Lancaster parish, Mr. J. Taylor; he had been clerk of the chapel upwards of forty-four years, and constable and overseer of the poor a great part of the time.

In the Isle of Man, the Right Hon. the Lord Boyne, of the kingdom of Ireland.

In November last, on board the ship *Mona*, on her passage from Jamaica to Liverpool, aged 22, Mr. W. Eaves.

At Wavertree, Mrs. Perrin, widow.—Mr. Clarkson, late of Liverpool.

In Toxteth Park, aged 72, Mr. J. Hatton.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Thompson, of Stockport, to Miss J. Cardwell, third daughter of the late H. Cardwell, esq. of Hollingsworth.—Mr. Parr, of Moulesworth-hall, near Frodsham, to Mrs. J. Lowe, of Aston.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. W. Howard, druggist of Chester, to Miss M. Fryer.

At Stockport, Mr. C. Bardley, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss E. Barber.

At Kingsbury, Mr. Dambury, attorney, of Knutsford, in this county, to Miss M. Bond.

Mr. J. Wilkinfon, of Wistaston, master of the free-school at Minshall, to Miss S. Hitchen, of Marshfield Bank.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. J. Burgefs, attorney.—W. Adams, gentleman, youngest son of the late Rev. L. Adams, vicar of St. John the Baptist.—Mrs. Price, of the Talbot public house.

At an advanced age, highly respected for his uniform integrity, Mr. V. Evans, of the Bear and Billet inn.

At Nantwich, in his 51st year, Mr. Nixon, attorney.

At Stockport, aged 44, Mr. J. Dodge, mercer.

Mrs. Hitchcock, of Boughton, near Chester.—Also, at the same place, Mrs. Owen, widow, formerly of Conway.—Aged 94, Mrs. Sidebotham, widow, of Marple Dale, and mother of Mr. C. Sidebotham, of Liverpool.—Mrs. Bennett, of Eaton, near Chester.—Mrs. Cafe, of Norley Bank.

At Hawarden, Mr. W. James, brandy-merchant.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Weatherhead, ironmonger, of Derby, to Miss Parker, of Workington.

At Chapel, in Le Frith, Mr. T. Gakell, to Miss Merrill.

*Died.*] At Derby, of a decline, aged 18, Miss Webster.—Mrs. E. Atkins, relict of the late Mr. T. Atkins, whitesmith.—In her 87th year, Mrs. Willott.—Aged 67, Mr. J. Tatlow.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Lucas, wife of T. Lucas, esq.

At Stoney Middleton, in her 63d year, Mrs. Denman, wife of Dr. Denman, justice of peace for this county.

At Elvafton, aged 22, Miss Richardson.

Miss Argile, of Heage; a lady highly esteemed for her well-known virtues, and especially her liberality to the poor.

At Heanor, at the great age of 106, Rebecca Varley, a pauper of that parish.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Alex. Green, to Miss Sheldon.—Mr. T. P. Heath, to Miss E. Killingley.—Mr. Cozens, hofer, to Miss A. Parr, daughter of the late Mr. Parr, hofer.—Mr. W. Cartwright, hofer, to Miss Hawkeley.—Mr. T. Smith, of Cropwell, to Miss M. White, milliner.—Mr. Ragg, framesmith, to Mrs. Kirk.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Martin, of the Horse and Groom public-house.

Mr. W. Lacey, silk dyer; his wife died only about three days before.

Mr. Southern, baker; on his return home, after delivering a basket of bread to his customers, he sat down to tea apparently very cheerful, and in perfect health; but, on taking up a cup, he complained of a violent pain in his heart, leaped forward on the table, and instantly expired.

Mrs. A. Hunt; her calm and pious state of mind, during the awful moments of her departure from this world, evinced the blessed effects of a life passed in the exercise of every Christian virtue.

Mrs. Townrow, wife of Mr. Townrow, maltster.—Mr. Wilson, porter merchant.—Mr. G. Spurr, jun.—Mrs. Wright, relict of the late Mr. R. Wright, hofer.—Mrs. Nugent.—Mr. W. Taylor, saddler.

At Lenton, Mrs. M. Trentham, relict of the late Mr. J. Trentham, hofier, in Nottingham.

At Basford, in his 41st year, Mr. Woodward, bleacher.

Suddenly, while in bed, Mr. W. Hurst, farmer, of Rampton.

Aged 63, Mrs. Haalehurst, of Danes-hill, near Retford.

In Lambeth, Miss Priaulx, a near relation of the Rev. P. Priaulx, late rector of East Bridgford, in this county, and with whom she had resided several years.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Fotherby, near Louth, Mr. F. Codd, farmer and grazier, to Miss Cooper.—Mr. W. Welbourne, a preacher in the Methodist connection, to Miss Widdowson, of Lincoln.

At Louth, Mr. J. Wright, attorney, to Miss M. Hutton, of Saltfleetby.

*Died*] At Lincoln, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. S. Smith, hair-dresser.—Aged 23, Mr. R. Lowe.—Aged 28, Mr. J. Leigard, late book-keeper to Messrs. Eastlake and Hall.—Aged 72, Mr. T. Mace, formerly of the city of York.—Aged 44, Mr. R. Bullen, a member of the corporation.

At Stamford, aged 46, Mr. J. Blades, formerly a shopkeeper in St. Martin's parish.

Aged 69, Mr. Lowe, surgeon and apothecary; he was author of the notes to Harrod's History of Stamford.

Mrs. Weldon, wife of Mr. Weldon, draper.—Aged 33, Mr. R. Sismore, late game-keeper to the Marquis of Exeter.—In her 70th year, Mrs. Moore, a widow lady.—Aged 72, Mrs. Burton, widow, late of King's Cliffe.

At Gainsborough, Mr. G. Pashley, brandy-merchant.—Aged 42, Mr. J. Wilkinson, block and mast maker.

Mr. Moulton, taylor; he was found dead in a close near the town, on his return home from Scottowe.

At Whaplode, aged 25, Mrs. Warrells, wife of Mr. J. Warrells, farmer.

At Louth, aged 21, Mrs. Downes.

At South Elkington, near Louth, Mrs. Orrell.

At Sutton, near Buxton, Mr. R. Wright, formerly a victualler at Spillby.

At Thoresby, Mr. F. Rogers, blacksmith.

Aged 67, Mr. Warren, master of the Crown inn at Empingham, in Rutland.—Aged about 60, Mrs. Horton, of Waddington, near Lincoln.—Aged 72, Mr. T. Champney, of Market Railin.—Also, at the same place, aged 45, Mr. F. Epworth.

At Hagworthingham, far advanced in years, Mr. J. White.

At East Keal, aged 72, Mr. W. Goodwyn, one of the commissioners of sewers for this county.

At Hareby, Mr. J. Wilson.

At Sleaford, aged 71, Mrs. Bury, widow, late of Linwood Grange.

At Firsby, Mrs. Ashlin.—Mr. Waite, farmer, of Creeton, near Corby.—Mr. Swaine, butcher, of Moulting, near Spalding.—Mrs. Parker, of Thorney Fen.—Mr. Jackson, of Exton, Rutland.—Miss Holderneft, of Wilfthorpe.—Mr. J. Sculthorpe, farmer, of Water Newton.

At Burgh, in the Marsh, Mr. R. Fowler, an opulent grazier.

At Ketton, Mr. E. Southam, late iron-monger at Uppingham.

At Spillby, Mrs. Hodson, wife of Mr. J. Hodson, pie-merchant.—Aged 86, Mrs. E. Kelk, widow.—Mr. G. Gunnis, one of the chief-constables for the Soke.—Miss D. Hall.

At Uppingham, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Turner, widow of the Rev. J. Turner, late rector of Garthorpe, in Leicestershire.—In the prime of life, Mr. S. Oliver, farmer, &c. at Walcourt, near Falkingham.

At Ailesford, aged 52, Mr. R. Westjun. late of Reston, near Louth.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. Dalby, domestic-chaplain to the Earl of Moira, to Miss Bakewell, both of Castle Donington.—P. Hammond, esq. second son of A. Hammond, esq. of West Acre, in the county of Norfolk, to Miss A. Packe, youngest daughter of C. J. Packe, esq. of Prestwold, in this county.—Mr. H. Goddard, to Miss Dowley, both of Market Harborough.—Mr. Dawson, of Bunby, in Lincolnshire, to Miss Lawrence, of Sewterne, in this county.

At Dunton Bassett, Mr. T. Goodrich, baker, of Great Wigton, to Miss S. Berridge, third daughter of the late Mr. Berridge, farmer.

*Died*] At Leicester, in his 76th year, after several days' illness, William Smart, gentleman; the last descendant in the male line of an ancient and respectable family, formerly settled in Leicester Forest, and at Thurston, in this county. He constantly used an ample fortune in a manner creditable to himself, and beneficial to society.

Mrs. Aftle.—Mr. Edwyn, carpenter.

At Loughborough, Mr. Fellows, many years master of the Red Lion inn.

In her 19th year, of a rapid decline, Miss Ashby, of Hurton Overy.

At Rothley, in his 42d year, A. Carter, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the 20th regiment of light dragoons, and brigadier-general in the West Indies.

Suddenly, aged 81, Mr. D. Taylor, of Glaston, near Uppingham; he was found dead in the field, after being absent from home, on his usual morning-walk, about an hour.

At Firsby, upon the Wreake, Mrs. E. Manning, widow, late of Hoddesdon, Herts.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Uttoxeter, aged 81, Mr. S. Bentley, a gentleman well-known for his many poetical productions.

At Newcastle, in his 75d year, the Rev. Mr. Fernyough, forty years minister of the parish.

At Walfall, Mr. W. Adie.

At Thurlaston, Mr. Silvester.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Canning, planter, to Miss Haughton.—Mr. J. Smallwood, brass-founder, to Miss M. A. Shaw.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. L. Bagnall, coach owner.—Mr. G. Humphreys, merchant.—Mr. Wadell.—Miss R. Sill.

At Dudley, aged 77, Mr. J. Raybould, mercer.

At Stratford upon Avon, Mr. Harrison, printer.

At Rugby, the Rev. Mr. Moore.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. P. Williams, surgeon, of Bilton; she was a lineal descendant of the ancient family of the Clarks of Wolfhampton, which family had possessed estates there for upwards of four centuries.

Mrs. Ashbury, of Ward End, near Birmingham.

At Bloxwich, aged 27, Mr. B. Somersfield.

At Harbourore, T. Greene, esq.

Mrs. Wedge, of Bickenhill, near Packington.

Aged 67, the Rev. W. Longford, M. A. upwards of thirty years incumbent of the parish of Stretton on the Foss.

Early in the month of March, at her seat in Warwickshire, Lady Andover. Her ladyship was in the 87th year of her age, and had lived secluded from society of all but her relations, and most intimate friends for the last twenty years. She has died immensely rich in landed property; the latter is supposed to exceed 300,000*l.* She was sister to the late Earl of Aylesford, and married Lord Andover, son of the Earl of Suffolk, who died before his father. Her children by him were, the late Earl of Suffolk, who was secretary of state, and the Hon. Mrs. Howard, married to the Hon. Richard Bagot, brother to the late Lord Bagot, who assumed the name of Howard. Lord Suffolk, in 1777, married his first cousin, Lady Charlotte Finch, eldest sister to the Earl of Aylesford. The Hon. Mrs. Howard has but one daughter to inherit the vast property of her grandmother, Lady Andover. A very considerable legacy is supposed to be left to the present Earl of Aylesford.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Powell, cragglit, to Miss Holbrook, of Oswestry.

At Clunbury, Mr. Powell, ironmonger, of Bishop's Castle, to Miss Edwards, of Cwm, in the same parish.

At Ludlow, Mr. Evans, glover, to Miss Curran.

Mr. J. Griffiths, stationer, to Miss Emery, both of Bishop's Castle.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Webb, Farmer.—Aged 80, Mrs. Aokrett.—Mr. J. Stevenson, master of the Sunday-school in St. Mary's parish.—Miss Lloyd, of Linton house, 15, r. Muntford.—Mrs. Birch, wife of Mr. Birch, painter.—In his 81st year, Mr.

Pinches, formerly a considerable ironmonger in this town.—Mr. Richards, stone-mason.—Mrs. Lafeuillade.—Mr. J. Edwards, shoemaker.—Mr. Davies, of the Peacock public-house.—Mr. W. Jones, secretary of the Salop infirmary.—Mrs. Rubbathan, a widow lady, late of Frodesley.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, exciseman.—Mrs. Monger.

At Wem, Mrs. Dicken.

At Bishop's Castle, Miss Pierce, of the Tanbrook, near Hereford.

Mr. Howells, of Stockton, and Mrs. Groves, of Welton, both in the parish of Churbury.

At the great age of 102, Mrs. Flaley, a widow lady, of the Lodge, near Wellington. But a few months before her death, her sight was so strong, that she could with ease distinguish a small pin on the ground, and her hearing so perfect, that she could correctly comprehend the sense of every thing that was said to her. Her latter days were devoted to prayer, and pious meditation.

Mr. J. Dodd, of Prescott.

Mrs. Jofon, of Knockin.—Mrs. Birch, of Maesbrook.—Mr. Morris, of Criffage.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Morris, to Miss Hand, both of Naunton Beauchamp.

At Worcester, Mr. G. Hart, glover, to Miss M. Winnall.

At Stourbridge, Mr. J. Richardson, chair manufacturer, of Tewksbury, to Miss Brookbanks.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Miss Freme.—Mrs. Hopton, widow.—Mrs. Boonin.—Mr. J. Lench.—Mr. W. Fox, of the Worcester theatre.

Mrs. Burlingham, of the London-road.

At Gilberts, aged 72, Mr. G. Deakin, late of Leighton.—Miss James, of Oldbury.—Mr. J. Fletcher, of the Stewpony inn.

At his house, in Albemarle-street, London, aged 72, R. Bromley, esq. late of Abberley Lodge, in this county.

Mrs. Tooley, of Stoke Prior, near Bromsgrove.

At Upton upon Severn, in her 19th year, Miss A. Husband.

At Hanbury, Mr. Jones, schoolmaster.—Mr. C. Lucas.

At Broseley, in his 25th year, Mr. R. Jeffon, eldest son of R. Jeffon, esq. of Well Bromwich.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Aymarey, Mr. T. Haines, of Laverland, to Miss Proudman, of Leint-hall Early.

At Ledbury, G. Knight, esq. of Fosterlane, London, to Miss E. Reece, of Colwall, in this county.

J. Fletcher, esq. of Stagbatch, to Miss B. Cheefe, of Lyons-hall.

*Died.*] At Hereford, in her 77th year, Mrs. Reece, late of Dorlton.—W. Powles, esq. late mayor of this city.—Miss A. Bevan,

van, late of the parish of Allensmoor.—Mrs. Aulfin, wife of Mr. Aulfin, shoemaker.—In his 73d year, J. Lewis, esq. of Michaelchurch, in this county.

At Leominster, Miss Rofs.—Mr. Davies, tailor

On the 26th of February, at Bruffell, aged 36, Captain J. Lamb, late of Hereford, but, for the last twenty years and upwards, employed in the East India service, during the greatest part of which time he was commander of the Melville Castle East India-man. He was the youngest captain in the service, and allowed to be an excellent seaman. He was not a little admired by his friends for his natural and acquired endowments—a clear understanding, an active mind, a manly spirit, and affable manners.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mr. J. Baylis.

At Cirencester, Mr. Richardson.—Mr. W. Snigar, card-maker, of Dursley.—The Rev. P. Buiss, rector of Frampton Cotterell, &c.—P. Thomas, esq. of Drake's Place, near Wellington.

At Hoxley, aged 57, Mr. Brown; a singular circumstance is related of this man: Having, about ten years ago (while coachman in the service of the late Mr. Webb) saved as much money as would purchase 250l. three per cent. stock, he entered into an engagement with sixty persons, who claimed kindred to him, to leave this money amongst them at his death, in consideration of their paying one penny to him per week each while he lived; from the interest of his stock, and these contributions, he was not only enabled to live comfortably, but to make some further savings, which he has likewise left to the parties.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

A plan is in consideration for making a navigable cut or canal from and out of the River Thames, near the upper end of Spees Ditch, to the said River, at a place called the Eyot, below Culham Ferry, containing in length six furlongs, and sixteen poles, the whole being in the parish of Culham, in this county; and also for making a pound-lock in the said proposed cut or canal, in order to improve the said navigation, and to avoid the impediments, danger, difficulties, and waste of water, that occur in the passage at Sutton pound-lock.

*Married.*] In London, Mr. J. Curtis, to Miss M. Tubb, of Dean Court, near Oxford. At Oxford, Mr. S. Earl, to Miss A. Akers, of Brice Norton.

Mr. J. Pratt, of Leasfield, to Miss Suker, youngest daughter of Mr. Suker, of Wilsford, in the county of Gloucester.

*Died.*] At Oxford, aged 63, Mr. W. Wells, victualler, in the Corn-market.

At the Provost's lodgings, in Worcester College, in her 73d year, Mrs. Landon, relict of the late Rev. J. Landon, vicar of Durrington, in the county of Hereford, and mother of the present vice-chancellor.

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Aged 65, Mr. R. Hownam, butler of Christ Church; highly respected as a worthy and benevolent man.

Aged 54, Mrs. E. Cowling, wife of Mr. T. Cowling, victualler.—Aged 46, Mr. C. Bolton, plumber and glazier.—Aged 30, Mr. E. Smewing, late manciple of Lincoln College.—Aged 83, Mr. J. Collycott, coal-dealer.

At Overy, in the parish of Dorchester, aged 73, Mr. W. Davy, sen.

In London, the Rev. T. Benham, A. M. late student of Christ Church College, Oxford.

Aged 36, Mr. J. Stevens, grocer, and liquor-merchant, of Bicester.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. F. Law, to Miss Carrington, both of King's Cliffe.

Mr. J. Wigginton, maltster, to Miss Parsons, both of Oundle.—Mr. Desborough, surgeon, of Huntingdon, to Miss Fowler, of Warboys.

*Died.*] At Northampton, in his 68th year, Mr. H. Duke, master-carpenter.—Mr. W. Hull, sheriff's officer.—Mr. J. Scofield, many years keeper of the county jail.

At Peterborough, aged 45, Mr. Marshall, grocer.—Mr. W. Clifton, master of the Black Swan public-house.—Aged 78, Mr. E. Laxton, farmer.—Miss Lloyd, daughter of Mr. Lloyd, druggist.

At Towcester, Mrs. A. Adams, relict of the late Mr. W. Adams, common-carrier.

At Glinton, near Peterborough, Mrs. Arnold.

At Apthorpe, aged 80, Mrs. Hernden, house-keeper to the late and present Earl of Westmoreland, near 40 years.

At Dallington, near Northampton, Miss L. Eleanor.—Mr. S. Redfern, jun. of Castor-neal, Peterborough.

Suddenly, in London, Dr. N. Sinnott, of Daventry.

Mr. W. Eland, eldest son of Mr. Eland, draper, of Thrapstone.—Mr. J. Ekins, of Pisford, near Northampton.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The botanic garden of the university of Cambridge, has lately received the addition of 113 new and curious plants, most of which are from the Torrid Zone.

*Married.*] At Cambridge, C. Hold, M. A. one of the Iquire-beadles of the university, to Miss M. Humphreys, youngest daughter of the late Major E. Humphreys.

At Ely, Mr. Simpson, ship-carpenter, of London, to Miss Pond.

*Died.*] At Newmarket, aged 70, Mrs. Ellington, widow.

At Wisbeach, in his 77th year, Mr. S. Newman, bricklayer.

At Westworth, in the Isle of Ely, in her 74th year, Mrs. Wakeling, relict of the late Rev. R. Wakeling, rector.—Aged 41, Mrs. Archer, wife of Mr. T. Archer, attorney,

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torney,

torney, of Barton Mills.—Aged 29, Mrs. Haylock, of West Wratten.—In her 83d year, Mrs. A. Ivatt, of Cottenham.

At Huntingdon, in his 70th year, J. Hunt, esq., a senior alderman.—The Rev. J. Mackintosh, rector of Papworth Agness, in this county.

At St. Ives, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Page, woolstapler.—Mr. J. Sculthorpe, farmer, of Water Newton, near Wansford.—In her 44th year, Mrs. Faulkner, of Glatton, Huntingdonshire.—In his 74th year, Mr. J. Aungier, a considerable farmer at Caton, and one of the chief constables for Weatherley Hundred.

#### NORFOLK.

A list of nuisances, which are now justly complained of as existing in the city of Norwich, and which (according to the statement of a correspondent of the Norfolk Chronicle) have greatly increased of late, are still increasing, and ought to be diminished.—*Slaughtering.* Beasts are frequently killed in the Market-place.—*Hog-sties.* Hogs are not only kept to be fattened in many parts of the city, but they are likewise suffered to range about the streets of the same.—*Carts and Waggon.* These are left to stand in the most public streets, particularly in St. Giles's, Rampant, Horse-street, &c. &c. to the great inconvenience, if not annoyance, of passengers.—*Muck Bins.* Receptacles of this kind, of course extremely offensive to delicate organs, are emptied at all hours of the day, and even left standing in the streets, sometimes for twenty four hours together.—*The filthy Creek near Costany-bridge,* has lately been cleaned of its contents at mid-day.—*City Walls.* Their foundations in some places are so very much undermined, that they threaten to fall upon the passers by.—*Lamps.* The city is partially lighted only twenty nights in the month, and then so imperfectly, that the lamps generally go out by eleven o'clock. Many thoroughfares are in total darkness, a circumstance which conceals depredators of various descriptions coming from the country.—*Encroachments.* These in many parts of the city extend from two to four feet, so that the passengers are equally endangered, whether on foot or in carriages.—*Watching.* In many parishes the watchmen attend only from twelve to four o'clock; no wonder, therefore, that so many daring burglaries have been lately committed.—*Cleaning the Streets.* This must be allowed to be badly done indeed, since there are many parts of the city which are never swept at all, from one year's end to another.—*Pavement.* There are few streets wherein this is not intolerably bad; in many of them holes, one foot deep, and three feet wide, are to be found. Indeed the plan of paving this city from the beginning, appears to have been ill or hastily adopted; and, by coarse and partial mending, the pavement, from its extremely

patched and uneven state, grows every year worse and worse; rough and deep chancels, sunk in many places extremely low, run from the houses across the streets, in some measure, for the convenience of the occupiers, but greatly to the inconvenience and danger of passengers, especially in the dark. That the present powers for removing the above intolerable grievances are insufficient for that purpose is fully proved by the report of an inquest in the year 1800, consisting of a number of very respectable inhabitants, and signed by the foreman, Mr. Andrew Storey. This appears likewise from the presentments of later inquests.—The above plain statement of notorious facts plainly indicates the necessity of calling upon the legislature for fresh powers to obtain a reform in evils of such magnitude; and it appears the more reasonable at this time, as the subject of what ought, and what ought not to be done, has lately engrossed much of the conversation within the walls of the city of Norwich.

*Married.* At Difs, Mr. T. Williams, shopkeeper, to Miss E. Willett, of Brandon.

At Great Yarmouth, Captain Langford, of the navy, to Miss Holdeo.

*Died.* At Norwich, aged 78, Mrs. E. Wheeler, a maiden lady.—In her 81st year, Mrs. H. Goddard.—Aged 83, Mrs. Yallop, of the unicorn public-house.—Aged 32, the Rev. J. T. Suckling, rector of Shipmeadow, in Suffolk.—In her 79th year, Mrs. E. Gooch.—Aged 77, Mrs. Herring, mother of Alderman J. Herring.—In her 66th year, Mrs. A. Fuller, wife of Mr. J. Fuller, governor of the infirmary.—In her 75th year, Mrs. M<sup>rs</sup> Stringer, many years housekeeper in the family of the late M<sup>rs</sup> Branthwayte, esq.—The Rev. S. Burrough, rector of Heveringham, &c. in Suffolk, and nearly thirty years a resident of Heveringham.

At Yarmouth, aged 60, Mrs. S. Gimingham, a maiden lady.—In her 27th year, Miss H. Steward.—Aged 66, Mr. J. Norton, brewer.—Aged 41, Mrs. M. Libbis, wife of Capt. J. Libbis.

At Wells, in his 89th year, Mr. J. Haycock, one of the society of Quakers; a man of strict integrity in business, and a constant benefactor to the poor.

#### SUFFOLK.

At a meeting of the merchants, owners, traders, and other inhabitants of the port of Ipswich, held in the town-hall, February 15, Mr. Dykes Alexander in the chair, it was resolved unanimously "That it is become absolutely requisite, and would be highly beneficial, to the town of Ipswich, and the county of Suffolk in general, to assist the navigation of the river Orwell, by deepening and otherwise improving it; and that application be forthwith made to parliament for an act to accomplish the same." A committee was then appointed to consider the best plan of attaining such improvements, to receive sub-

scriptions.

scriptions, and transact any other business which may be deemed requisite for the execution of the plan. This measure, when carried into effect, from the advantage of ships unloading at the wharfs, will, undoubtedly, be of very considerable benefit to the trading interests of the town as well as the county at large.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Beamish, in his 49th year, to Miss Alger, aged 19, both of Barnby.

At Semer, H. Shorting, M.D. to Miss Hill, of Thorpe, in Effex.—Mr. R. Eastaugh, farmer, of Carlton, near Lowestoft, to Miss Doughty, of Harleston.

At Bury, Mr. Greene, to Miss M. Maling, third daughter of Mr. Maling, yarn-maker.—Mr. P. Rout, merchant, of Stowmarket, to Miss S. Brydges, of Elmfwil.

*Died*] At Bury, Mrs. Bloomfield, wife of Mr. G. Bloomfield, shoe-maker.

At Ipswich, aged 37, Mrs. M. Penning, wife of Mr. S. Penning, merchant.—Aged 40, Mrs. Gooling, of the coffee-house.

At Sudbury, Mr. Fulcher, draper, and common council-man.

At Lowestoft, aged 83, Mr. B. Baldry, riding-officer.—Mr. N. Mayhew, son of Cotton.—Suddenly, Mr. Jackson, farmer, of Rattlesden.—Mr. J. Sewell, of Redisham.—Mr. Z. Cockledge, school-master, of Ampton-hospital.—Mrs. Ellis, of Hurston.—In her 66th year, Mrs. S. Dickerfun, of Euston.—Mr. J. Pearson, shoe-maker, of Melford.—Aged 70, Mrs. Debenham, of Walberwick, formerly of Rickinghall Superior.

At Palgrave, aged 23, Mrs. Garrard, wife of Mr. J. Garrard, officer of excise.

At Yoxford, in his 80th year, L. Davey, esq. justice of peace for this county.—Aged 94, Mr. J. Baldry, many years a planter at Wilton hall, in Norfolk.

At Mildenhall, Mr. W. Isaacson, attorney.—Mr. J. Hart, of Newton.—Mr. W. Grimwood, butcher, of Hopton.—Mrs. Flowerdew, of New Waters Farm, near Bogesdale. Miss M. Amyss, third daughter of J. Amyss, esq. of Rickinghall.—Mr. F. Hubbard, miniature painter, of Cavendish-square, London, brother to Mrs. Drew, baker, of Bury.

XXXX.

*Married.*] At Keldvedon, T. King, esq. of Cutler's-hall, Cloak-lane, to Miss S. Strange.—W. Turner, esq. to Miss M. Carrington, both of Loughton.

*Died*] At Colchester, aged 77, T. Neville, esq. collector of excise for the county.—Suddenly, after eating a hearty supper, Mr. Ebborn, stone-mason.

At Brentwood, Mr. S. Martin. He has bequeathed to the minister and church-wardens of St. Giles's parish, in Norwich, the sum of 1000*l.* stock, in the 3 per cents, for the use of the poor of that parish for ever.

At Braintree, Mr. J. Giblin, formerly a miller at Haverhill, but for several years past he travelled the country as an itinerary quack.—Mr. J. Spurgen, of the Crown, public-house, in Hatfield Peverell.

At Borley, Mr. Frost, miller.—At a very advanced age, Mrs. Eton, widow, of Goldingham-hall.—The Rev. S. Grame Marham, vicar of Maunden.—Aged 81, S. Evans, esq. of Bowes, near Ongar.—Mrs. Green, of the New-inn, Ingatestone.

At Gosfield, Mr. Jocelyn, farmer.

KENT.

*Married.*] At White Hill, Mr. J. Richardson, carpenter, to Miss S. Hills, of Ash Forefall.

At Eltham, Mrs. J. Thornton, surgeon, of Canterbury, to Miss Downe.

At Canterbury, Mr. A. Allen, to Mrs. Elliot.

At Cheriton, Mr. W. Lewes, to Miss M. Gaffell.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mrs. Cox, of the Sun inn.—J. Turner, esq. of Charlton-house.

—Aged 77, Mr. T. Marsh.—Mr. Hawkes, gardener.

At her apartments, in Cogan's-hospital, Mrs. Rogers.—Mr. S. Spencer, plumber and glazier.

The Rev. W. Lardner, a minor canon of this cathedral. He had been lately presented to the vicarage of Seafalter, &c.

J. Verner, esq. barrister.

At Rochester, in his 73d year, Mr. J. Whitehead.

At Maidstone, Mrs. C. Bowra, a maiden lady.

At Chatham, Mrs. Couchman.—Mr. Rockfby, linen draper.

At Faversham, aged 73, Mr. Chapman.—Aged upwards of 80, Mr. Jacob.

At Margate, Mrs. King, relict of the late T. King, esq.

At Dover, Mrs. Rogers.—Aged 50, Mr. J. Levi, senior, watchmaker, &c.—Mrs. Goodwyn, relict of the late Mr. W. Goodwyn, tide-surveyor.—Mrs. Griggs, wife of Mr. J. Griggs, baker.

Suddenly, Mrs. Vernon, widow of the late Mr. W. Vernon, plumber, &c.—In an advanced age, J. Boytun, esq.—Mrs. R. Dubois, widow.

At Teutenden, suddenly, Mrs. Durry, wife of Mr. J. Durry, sellmonger.

At Sheerneck, Mrs. Vincent, wife of Mr. Vincent, surgeon.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. J. Scott, supervisor.—Aged 85, Mr. J. Alexander.—In his 59th year, Mr. H. Baker.—Mrs. Boxer.—Aged 81, Mrs. Stridwick.

At Minster, in Thanet, in her 88th year, Mrs. M. Young.

At Wilmington, Duncan Campbell, esq.

At Ler, Mrs. Blackburn, many years housekeeper to the late T. Barrett, esq.

At Ashford, aged 23, Mrs. Houghton.

At Breadhurst, Mr. W. Munn, butcher.

At Lenham, Mr. T. Weekes.

HAMPSHIRE.

*Married*] At Freshwater Church, in the Isle of Wight, J. P. Murray, esq. Member of Parliament for Yarmouth, to Miss Rudworth, of Freshwater house.

T. Wood,

T. Wood, esq. of Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway, Ireland, to Miss M. L. Grierison, of Southampton.—Mr. J. Diaper, grocer, of Portsmouth, to Miss Binstead, of Weston, near Petersfield.

At Portsmouth, Mr. W. Sharp, wine merchant, to Miss Street, daughter of Mr. Street, surgeon, of Colchester.—M. Buckle, esq. of Sheat, in this county, to Miss Buckle, daughter of the late Admiral Buckle.

*Died.*] At Portsmouth, Mr. T. Spearing, sen. painter and glazier.—Miss E. Crocker.

At Gosport, Mrs. Hawkins, victualler.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Reading, suddenly, Mr. Chase.—Suddenly, J. Meech, esq.—Mrs. Webster, widow of the Rev. Mr. Webster.

At Speen, in her 78th year, Mrs. Wylde, widow.

At Egham, Mr. Starling, late gardener to the King, at the lodge, in Windsor Great Park.—Aged 64, Mr. E. Pocock, of Ashmstead.—In his 64th year, Mr. Shephard, of Wood's Farm, Streteley.—In his 78th year, Mr. Law, of Bucklebury.

At Wokingham, Mr. Sutton, many years minister to a congregation of Presbyterian Dissenters; greatly regretted, and respected, as a worthy, good man.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

The scheme for improving the harbour of Bristol, is, at length, matured, and embraces every advantage proposed by any former plan, without being exposed to any of the serious objections made to them. The advantages held out to the mercantile interest, and indeed, to every one at all connected with the trade or interest of the port are immense, and it does not admit of a question, in case this grand and beneficial plan is carried into effect, but the importance and prosperity of the city will be extended in a degree scarcely to be calculated.

*Married.*] At Bristol, Mr. J. B. Riddle, to Miss Brimble, daughter of the late Mr. J. Brimble, surgeon.

At Bath, L. Johnstone, esq. barrister, to Miss Green, late of Dorsetshire.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. R. Smith, malster.—Mr. Weaver.—Of a rapid decline, Mrs. C. Hall.—In his 84th year, Mr. Croker.

In his 64th year, Mr. Pine, printer; a man of humble but fervent piety, and extensive charity, and, in all respects, of a worthy and exemplary character.

Suddenly, at the White Hart inn.—Mr. Craddock, of the Bear inn, Cowbridge.—Mr. J. Owen, jun. taylor.

At Wincanton, Mr. Lintorn, of the Grey Hound inn.

On the 13th of November last, at Montego Bay, in the Island of Jamaica, Mr. J. Highatt, son of R. Highatt, esq. of Bristol.—In the South of France, in his 28th year, Mr. E. Edridge, son of J. Edridge, esq. some years since of Wick, in the parish of Brighthampton, near Bristol.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stoke Abbott, Mr. Hunt, of Whitchurch, to Miss Hopkins, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. C. Wright, of Motcombe, near Shaftsbury, to Miss S. Bracher, of Semley, in Wiltshire.

*Died.*] At Sir William Pulteney's, Weymouth, Mrs. Wood, wife of John M. Wood, esq. of Liverpool; daughter of the Rev. Edm. Dane, of Shrewsbury; and niece to Lord Kinnaird and Sir Wm. Pulteney, bart.

At Dorchester, aged 77, Mr. J. Oldes, silversmith.

At Wimborne, Mr. H. Hart, surgeon, of Christ Church.

At Stockland, suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, Capt. Broughton.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mrs. A. Wood, wife of Mr. T. Wood, cornfactor.—Mr D. Campion, typographer.

Mr. J. Poling, malster, much lamented, as a man of a truly liberal disposition. Being one of the posse of constables, his corpse was respectfully followed to the grave by the whole of that body in procession, who carried with them their insignia of office, covered with black crepe.

At Biddeford, in his 79th year, the Rev. W. Walter, A.M. rector of Buckland-Filleigh, and justice of the peace for this county.

#### SCOTLAND.

In Edinburgh, in his 58th year, Major William Johnstone, of Methantae, Annandale, a branch of the ancient family of the Johnstones Marginares, of Annandale. Major Johnstone entered into the army as ensign in the 12th regiment of foot, in the year 1762, and afterwards was in the thirty-first, which he joined in the Floridas, and for some time commanded at Fort Mobile. In the Carib war, in 1772, he went with his regiment to St. Vincent's, and was in all the actions which took place in that island. The thirty-first suffered considerably, and lost its lieutenant-colonel (Walth,) who commanded the expedition. Soon after, the regiment returned to Britain. On the commencement of the American war, it was ordered to Quebec, where it landed in May, 1776. The following year Mr. Johnstone purchased the captain-lieutenancy of the regiment. Lord Dorchester, then commander in chief, in the province of Quebec, appointed him fort-major of St. John's, but on the peace of 1783 being signed, the appointment was laid aside. However captain Johnstone remained with his corps till it was ordered to England in 1787. On the breaking out of the late war, he was appointed to a company in the eightieth, and a major by brevet in 1794. With that regiment he went to the coast of France, under the command of Major general Doyle. His only surviving son is now a major in the 29th regiment; and his daughter is married to Colonel Gray of the 75th regiment, serving in India.

## IRELAND.

*Died.*] Lately at his house at Molefworth, Dublin, Charles Dubois Angier, esq. a gentleman much esteemed by the higher circles for his unrivalled skill in removing every species of defective utterance, and who only survived his amiable consort five months. His private life was the most exemplary; he constantly practised every domestic and ennobling virtue, and his unwearied perseverance in the attainment of professional eminence was happily experienced by many, and admired by all who knew him. His eldest son, Dr. Charles Angier, who practised under him many years, is in possession of all his valuable manuscripts, and continues to exercise the useful art in which his ingenious father so greatly succeeded.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 18th of February last at Halberstadt, in the 54th year of his age, Mr. Canon

Gleim, father of the German poets. During the seven years war he sung the exploits and victories of the great Frederic; and published his animating martial odes, under the assumed name of a Prussian Grenadier. This name he cherished with singular predilection, till the last moment of his life; and he expressly desired in his last will, to be buried in the same manner as a veteran grenadier.

Lately at Nice, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ellis, only daughter of the late Lord Herve, whose premature death, on board the *Zealous*, which he commanded in the last war, was deeply deplored by his family and friends. She died of a consumption at the early age of 22 years and a half. She has left two sons and a daughter, the eldest son will inherit through her the barony of Howard of Walden, upon the death of her grandfather, the earl of Bristol.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE state of trade has been, during last month, deeply affected by the alarm of a renewal of war between Great Britain and France. When his Majesty's messages to the two houses of parliament first moved that alarm, our stocks suddenly fell 10 per cent. Both the gamblers and the *bona fide* buyers and sellers were entirely unprepared to meet a change so great and sudden. The general expectation had been, that stocks would, for some months, continue to rise. The most opulent and active dealers in this funded property had contracted vast engagements on that belief; and the disappointments and failures on the Stock Exchange have, consequently, been great in proportion to the greatness of the speculations in the view of a rise in the prices of stocks. Since that period a constant fluctuation of the prices, and a prodigious activity of gambling speculation, have prevailed on the Stock Exchange. One morning the news has been all for war, with an eagerness fierce as that of the speech of Sempronius in Cato. Perhaps by noon, but certainly before the next morning, the notes of peace have been with no less eagerness and confidence founded. Within these last two or three days the news of peace have prevailed: and our 3 per cents have risen in consequence up to 66. But the glorious uncertainty begins to be renewed; and a fall in the prices of stock, on rumours merely, nay, perhaps, within a day or two, again take place. It is pleasant to reflect, that amid this activity of stock-jobbing, and these disappointments of the hopes of some of the stock-jobbers, there is however no actual diminution of the real effective property of the whole nation. One man makes himself suddenly poorer; another gets suddenly richer: but the quantity of those things belonging to the nation, which are actually convertible to the direct support of the life and powers of man, is not at all affected by the losses and gains of the gamblers in the funds.

The effect of the alarm of war is more to be regretted, as it is felt by the manufacturer and the merchant. The prices of West India produce have begun to rise both in Britain and France. Speculations of different sorts, in trade, begin to be hazarded in the prospect of a war. The wonted course of orders to manufacturers, and of the engagements natural in trade, during a peace, begin to be interrupted. Various undertakings for canals and other works of public improvement are left suddenly at a pause, because money is not now easily to be raised for carrying them on. The applications of different classes of manufacturers, and merchants, to Parliament, for relief from taxes, which they thought injurious to their respective businesses, are now either suspended for a time, or are at least more hopeless of success, than before the rumour of war was renewed.

A bill for renewing the restriction to prevent the Bank of Ireland for a limited time, from making payments in coin, is now before the House of Peers. A desire has been expressed, that, for the sake of equalizing the Exchange, that Bank should, however, be permitted, by a clause in the Bill, to make its payments in notes of the Bank of England. A new schedule of the duties on commodities of trade and manufacture in Ireland had been prepared by the Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer. But, as the variations in it were very numerous, and as it involved the imposition of some additional duties on certain articles, it has been, by the earnest opposition of some of the gentlemen of Ireland in Parliament, laid aside till the wishes of the merchants and manufacturers of that country can be more fully consulted upon it; and the rates of the customs and duties of Ireland, remain, for this year, precisely such as they were during the last.

The West India Dock Company, having on its capital of 500,000*l.* had for the six months, ending the 28th of February last, a profit of 17,963*l.* and 4*d.* has fixed the dividend at this profit at 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. for that six months. An additional stock of 100,000*l.* is wanted to complete the works.



The produce of the East India Company's trade with China in the year 1801-1802, was equal to 3,000,000*l.* sterling; that of the India trade during the same space of time, amounted to 2,700,000*l.* The receipts for sales of the Company's goods in England, amounted, during the same time, to 6,630,000*l.* The total assets of the company at home and in India, amounted on March 1, 1802, to nearly 29,000,000*l.* The total debts upon these assets, including the value of the shares, as a debt to the proprietors of the capital, amounted to 29,997,213*l.* Thus, unless we take the territorial property of the Company into the account, it will be found to be, in its affairs, in fact, about 1,000,000*l.* *fleeing, worse than nothing!* Or if we should even avoid to charge the shares of the capital as a debt upon the assets, we shall still find these assets to be harrassed with a debt, much too heavy.

The whole tonnage of the shipping employed in the year 1802 in both the Greenland and the Southern Whale-fishery, was 34,701 tons in 118 vessels, navigated by 4,015 men. The tonnage employed in the same fisheries in 1790, exceeded 46,000 tons, and gave employment to between 5000 and 6000 seamen. A considerable number of ships have already failed to the Whale-fishery in Davis's Straights from Hull, Whitby, Sunderland and Newcastle.

The total sum of the precious metals imported from the mines of America into Europe, has been lately estimated in France at a million of millions of livres.

The value of the exports from the United States of America was in 1800-1, 93,020,513 dollars; the value of the similar exports in 1801-2, did not exceed 71,937,144 dollars: such have been the effects of the peace on the trade of America.

The French government has lately reduced its duty on the importation of Norway stockfish to eight livres per cwt.

On the 27th of March, the French 5 per cent funds were at 54½. The shares of 1000 livres each, of the stock of the Bank of France, were then at 1180 francs. The dividend upon the shares of the bank of France, is about 10 per cent.

P. S. The funds have again fallen. Omnium was on the 30th of March at a discount of 16 per cent. The 3 per cents consols at 61. Anxious uncertainty and Stock-jobbing artifices are the causes of the fluctuation. There is no real reason, why in consequence of the message, our funds should have fallen lower than 67½ for the 3 per cents.

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE the disappearance of the frosts in the early part of the month, the season has been as favourable as possible for the operations of husbandry; and much land has been prepared for the seed, as well as sown in most of the arable districts of the kingdom. In the vale of Bedford, on all the light lands, and in most of the strong soils, sowing has already begun, and in general the land works well; but there has been rather too much wet for the heavy bean lands at present. In the midland districts the very severe weather at the beginning of this month, has been succeeded by one of the finest seed times ever remembered. All the beans, hardy pease, black oats, and some barley, are sowed; the land works remarkably well, and the farmer has but little difficulty in arranging his business. The ewes have in general lambed, and the falls very good. On some warm, well-sheltered grounds, the rye-grass and clovers are forward enough to bear being stocked with ewes and lambs.

The wheats in most parts of the island have the most promising and healthy appearance. The frost appears indeed to have materially improved the early sown crops, by checking their remarkable luxuriance.

The turnips seem to have suffered very little from the frost, and will last long enough, especially with the help of the Swedish, which are now got into pretty general cultivation.

Corn, in consequence of the threatened war, has had some advance, but is now getting down to its former low price. The prices of grain have not fluctuated much since our last. The average prices are—wheat 56*s.* 6*d.* barley 23*s.* 10*d.* oats 18*s.* 6*d.* and beans 32*s.* 9*d.*

Notwithstanding the promising state of the grass lands, and the depreciation in the price of cattle-food of most kinds, fat stock is still high; and even store stock of all sorts keep up, except hogs, which from the great quantity bred are getting lower. Pork too has fallen as much as 2*d.* per pound in some of the midland districts.

Ewes are beginning to lamb, the falls are in general good, and but few casualties. Beef is rather lower. Store cattle and milking cows keep their price. In Smithfield market beef yields 5*s.* 6*d.* mutton 5*s.* to 6*s.* veal 5*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* and pork 4*s.* to 5*s.* In Newgate and Leadenhall markets beef yields from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* mutton 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.* and veal 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* and pork 4*s.* to 5*s.*

Hogst—a brisk trade, and therefore higher; especially such as are suitable for Government service.

Straw. In St. James's market averages 2*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* and at Whitechapel 2*l.* 9*s.*

In the hay districts the fineness of the season has been highly favourable for getting the grass lands into order, and in many places they have already had the manure well harrowed in and the surface rolled. Hay averages from 4*l.* 4*s.* to 7*l.* in St. James's market, and from 5*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* at Whitechapel.

Wheat. Kent, Sussex, and Essex hops, in pockets, yield from 8*l.* 8*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*; Farnham 11*l.* 11*s.* to 11*l.*

METEOROLOGICAL

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February, to the 24th of March, 1803, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

*Barometer.*

Highest 30.15 March 13, Wind W.

Lowest 29.15 March 3, Wind N.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 53 hundredths of an inch { In the evening of the first of March the mercury stood at 29.70, and on the succeeding evening, it had fallen to 29.17.

*Thermometer.*

Highest 62° March 23 and 24, Wind S. E.

Lowest 26° March 5, Wind W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 16° { The thermometer stood at 48° on the morning of the 2d. of March, and on the next day, at the same hour, it was at the freezing point.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report is equal to 712 inches of depth.

The principal changes in the state of the atmosphere during the last month are noticed above. From the 25th to the 2d the temperature was remarkably mild, and the wind blew steadily from the west. On the 2d a heavy rain was succeeded by a sharp northerly wind and a very severe frost, though the thermometer was not at any time quite so low as the freezing point. This frost, with some intervals, continued to the 13th; since which the weather has been mild, and the last five days very warm.

A series of cloudy and very gloomy weather lasted from the 15th to the 19th; on the night of the 19th the barometer fell a very little, it rose again on the 20th and kept rising; but in the evening of that day there was (though the barometer was at nearly 30°, and in a rising state) a considerable fall of rain. This has, as might be expected, been followed by a series of very bright days.

The mean height of the barometer for the whole month is 43.2; and that of the thermometer is equal to 29°.786. On five days there has been rain, and on three others there have been falls of snow. Ten days were very brilliant, and seven remarkable for thick clouds, the rest may be reckoned as fair.

It has been asserted that the late unhealthy season is in consequence of the very arid state of the atmosphere; and that the quantity of rain fallen during the last three months is much less than has been known for many years at this season. This statement is wholly inaccurate; the average quantity of rain from Christmas-day to Lady-day is even greater this year than the last.

*(The following Communication reached us too late to appear in its proper Place.)*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

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**Y**OUR Magazine may yet reach many places before the influenza; and there are two or three remarks, which may be of use to persons disposed to neglect the complaint, or to treat themselves.

Supposing the influenza contagious at all, of which there seems to be no room to doubt, it would, at first sight, appear the most contagious of all diseases. It certainly seizes more individuals than any other. But one principal reason I take to be this: no pains are taken to guard against infection. Those who are not confined by the severity of the attack, mix in society; and the different individuals of a family associate without precautions. In other instances, the nature of the disorder keeps them apart, or precautions are taken in favour of the uninfected.

The influenza may be despised by the robust; but it is formidable enough to the puny and the infirm. When it does not immediately destroy, it may leave behind it fatal consequences.

There will, I believe, be no difficulty in securing many of those who are in most danger from its attacks. In the first place, all communication should be cut off between these and the infected; every thing used or worn by the latter immediately put into water, and all the rules for preventing febrile infection regularly practised.

Fumigation with mineral acids will probably afford farther security. I have been much surprized, at finding the accounts from Paris and London so silent upon this article; especially as our parliamentary debates, the writings of M. Morveau and Dr. Odier, and other eminent men, and the returns of the physicians deputed to the places visited by the Spanish epidemic, have of late so forcibly drawn the attention of all Europe towards this mode of prevention. From the evidence it results that various species of contagion have been destroyed, in different countries and situations, by acid fumes. They have, in truth, succeeded wherever they have been employed. Some particular facts most, I think, convince the most sceptical of their efficacy. Thus in the report concerning the terrible malady that ravaged Andalusia, Dr. Cabanellas states, that in one quarter of Seville, he ordered the fumigation in seventy-seven houses at once; that immediately the number of infected diminished, and in a few days the contagion was totally extinguished. To have complete personal proof of the

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the power of the acid fumes, he took the great coat, in which another physician, (Dr. Sarraus) had wrapped himself on his attack by the fever, and in which he had died. He fumigated it twice with burning sulphur, and then with nitrous acid fumes. He spread it on his bed, and lay all night upon it. It remained in contact with his skin till 8 o'clock, A.M. He wore it all the morning, and then gave it to a beggar. No infection followed in either case.

Nothing can be more obvious, than to infer that the same acid fumes may destroy the contagion of the influenza. At present, we have only analogy in their behalf. For although I have fumigated every house where I have found the reigning complaint and have not seen any infection afterwards, I have not experience enough to decide the question.

The trial is perfectly free from inconvenience and difficulty. It is only necessary to put an ounce or two of oil of vitriol in a tea-cup or a saucer, and add a tea-spoonful of salt-petre from time to time. White fumes will a rise, and these should be just sensible to the sight and smell, in which state almost every body finds them agreeable. No heat or apparatus is required. A tea-cup, so charged, may stand in each passage, and in the apartment of the uninfected. I suspected at first that the fumes might increase the cough proper to the complaint. But I have not yet observed this. However, should there be any suspicion in individual cases, the fumes need not be extricated where the sick are. I have been particularly interested in preserving some consumptive patients from the influenza; and they have not found the fumes offensive, when only just perceptible.

The danger of the hot regimen should be pointed out to those who may be inclined to treat themselves. Heated apartments, warm, and especially spirituous liquors, a load of bed-clothes, and close apartments, will often convert a slight into a dangerous, a dangerous into a fatal, attack. Children and weakly young people will be debilitated into king's-evil or consumption. Cold air, cool liquors, and the cool regimen, in general, should be perseveringly adhered to when the cough is tight, the skin hot, and generally during the first days. I add these remarks only for the sake of preserving those who act for themselves from error.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

March 17, 1803.

THOMAS BEDDOES.

SIR,

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

I MUST request the correction of the underwritten *Errata*; owing, I am sorry to add, to the indistinctness of my hand.

*In the Essay on Idealism,*

Page 121, line 28, read "on matter;"—p. 122, l. 11, col. 2, read "impelling force;"—p. 123, l. 16, for "*dergessen*, read *thinks*;"—p. 123, col. 2, l. 1, for "*competent*, read *transfent*;"—p. 123, col. 2, l. 33, for "*casually*, read *certainly*;"—p. 124, l. 16, for "*spring*, read *Being*;"—p. 123, l. 46, read "And if it had been teen;"—p. 123, col. 2, and in col. 1, for "*substances*, read *substance*;"—p. 126, l. 3 from the bottom, read "CONSUMMATION."

In Punctuation. Page 122, after "EXISTENCE," a ; col 2, l. 5, after "each other," a ;—p. 124, after "energy," a ,—after "cause," ditto.

I am, yours sincerely,

*Tofton, March 13, 1803.*

CAPL LOFFT.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications with the following signatures do not suit our Miscellany. H. B. C.—Q. Q. Q.—H. Y.—S. W. of Bath.—Cnubrizario.—C. of Frouse.—M. S.—Aurelius.—The White Knight.—D. X. and E. T. X.—A Constant Reader.—I. N. H.—B. T.—Horatio.—A Husband to his Wife.—J. B.—H.—A Constant Reader, of Birmingham.—Taotiri.—Alban.—A Traveller.—Mercator.—Baren.—G. Loten.—B. W.—L. W.—Cleon (whose real name is expected).—W. H. of Dublin.—S. on Forefalling.—C. Towne.—M. S. S.—S. on Mr. Prowitt.—A Lover of Peace and Propriety.—T's Elegy.—A Constant Reader of Norwich.—Philogæus.—N. D. S. Taunton.—H. K. W. on Cowper.—B. T. on Mr. Tweddell.—H. Fletcher's Elegy.—W. H. Southark.—B. of Paris.—Theologomastix.—E. D's Sonnet.—P. on Pneumatic Chemistry.—Abnorus.—S. D's Ode to Learning.—S. E. D. Birmingham.—L. on a Plant.—James Boaz.—S. S. on Milliners.—Z. D.—Terpe.—S. Porter.—Juvénis to Spring.—A. R. on a Passage in Beddoes's Hygeia.—E. C. on Spring.—W. on Dr. Geddes.—A Constant Reader's Epitaph.—A. E. on Darwin.—T. Ford.—Palinurus.—On Puns.—R. Watton on Reasoning.—T. Oldham.—A Briton on the Egyptian Army.—J. Foxell.—T. S. Evans.—J. T. Lowestoffe.—An Eclogue, Come my, &c.—H. D. S.—J. N. H.—Parody of the Beggar's Petition.—Sketch of Domestic Quiet.—C. P.—Moreo.—A. R.—K. Hismwrt.—i C's Tale.—Hyde.—Juvénis on Punctuation.—Plato on Poetry.—On Eliza.—F. G. H.—H. on Moore's Anacreon.—Tachor.—Lubernatus.—B. F. to Mrs. Siddons.—J. M's Address to Mofic.—I yro's Sonnet.—D. on "Shall" and "Will."—H. G. on Goldsmith.—D. D. on Franklin.—T. on Stewart's Philosophy.—X. Z.—G. on Lynn Regis.—H. G's Ballad.—Mioimus.—J. J. Lancaster.—J. H. on Riches.—Onyx Hoile.—R. Wood, Coventry.—J. of Sheffield.—A Friend to Decency and Order.—Philogælicus.—L. L. Muffalburgh.—J. D. on capital Punishment.—The Sparrow's Wedding.—Bion.—A young Artist to Mr. West.—W. M. Reading.—Timothy Wildgoose.—O. of Pontefract.—Fitzarcher.—Tancred.—E's Fragrant Rusticus.—R. W. Sunderland.—J. G.—k.

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 100.]

MAY 1, 1803.

[No. 4, of VOL. 15.]

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Mr. Zouch's edition of Isaac Walton's Lives (4to. 1796) among the notes with which the editor has enriched the work, I have met with two or three which appear to me in their turn to afford matter for annotation. These, with your leave, I shall make the subject of a letter.

To a highly laudatory character by the biographer, of Hooker's writings, the editor has subjoined this note. "This character of Mr. Hooker's works is confirmed by the approbation of our best writers. Is it not then painful to read in a modern author, whose learning and critical knowledge deserve every encomium, of 'a malicious observation of Hooker, and as remote from truth as it is from charity.' (See Memoirs of the Life of Gilbert Wakefield)."

That Hooker's name is highly respectable, few, it is presumed, will deny; but to bring a general character as the refutation of a specific charge—or to suppose that a person ought to be protected by such character from every kind of censure, is surely unworthy of any one who pretends to the exercise of private judgment. The question in this case ought to be, whether Mr. Wakefield's imputation is just; not whether it is painful. But the editor has not even hinted at the nature of the observation which called it forth. It is as follows, according to the reference made to it by Mr. Wakefield in a letter to Mr. Milner:—"that it is a plausible and tempting office to let one's self against established opinions, as a proof of superior discernment." I will not justify Mr. Wakefield's epithet of *malicious*, which I think Hooker was too good a man to deserve; but I will venture to assert that his observation is justly stigmatised as unfair and uncharitable. It is, in fact, one of those which *authority* can at all times oppose to attempts for promoting truth and reform; and comes with a peculiarly ill grace from the champion of a church lately emancipated from the fetters of popery. It is possible that some individuals may contend against prevailing opinions from the mere pride of affected superiority of understanding; but opposition to a lordly and powerful establishment

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ment is too serious a thing in its worldly consequences to be engaged in, for the most part, without the support of real conviction and a sense of duty. The times in which Hooker lived afforded sufficient proof of this truth.

Mr. Zouch has followed a similar mode of exculpation, that is, setting the opinion of a friend in opposition to that of an enemy, with respect to Archbishop Laud. To a passage of the life of Bishop Sanderson, in which Laud is mentioned, he introduces this note, "whom the author of the Confessional hath distinguished with the harsh epithet of *malicious*. The noble historian has delineated the character of this great prelate with his usual ability and candour." He then goes on to transcribe Clarendon's portrait of Laud. But if truth were the object, would it be thought sufficient to copy the representation of a partial friend, instead of appealing to the general tenor of a man's conduct, as displayed in authentic records. One must have read the history of those times with much prejudice or little discernment, who has not discovered that Laud was a fiery intolerant bigot; though learned, yet weak and narrow; and as much a fanatic in his zeal for trifles, as any of those on the other side, to whom the epithet is usually, tho' very unjustly, appropriated. Nor can it be doubted that the severe persecutions which he excited against all who in the least deviated from his model of doctrine and discipline, were a principal cause of the troubles which followed. That such a man, notwithstanding his general good intentions, was capable of *malice* towards those who thwarted his views and offended his pride, will not be doubted by an observer of human nature.

The last remark I shall make upon this editor, relates to a note appended to the following passage of the text in the life of Hooker. "He did not beg a long life of God for any other reason, but to finish his three remaining books of Polity; and then, Lord! let thy servant depart in peace." "How different th's (says Mr. Zouch) from the application of the same words by Hugh Peters, and by an advocate for political reform in later times!" The association of Doctor Price (the advocate for reform alluded to) with

Q q

Huga

Hugh Peters in this sentence, was evidently suggested by Mr. Burke's invective; and the heat excited by that performance may be an excuse for the editor's stepping out of his way for a stroke of party rancour. With Peters, whom I take to have been a sanctified knave, I have nothing to do. But Dr. Price, who did not yield to Hooker, or to any man, in true piety and philanthropy, calls for a vindication, which, however, is an easy task. His application of the recited words is, indeed, sufficiently different from Hooker's, but surely not less proper or dignified. Hooker applied them under a strong impression of the public importance of his own work—a work of controversial divinity! Dr. Price applied them under the warm emotions of gratitude and triumph, for having lived to see the communication of light and liberty, the best of human blessings, to thirty millions of people. That his judgment on the effects of the French Revolution was premature and over-sanguine, and that his expectations have been cruelly falsified by the event, makes no moral difference in the case; his feelings were right, though his reason was deceived. Had the Revolution really been what he, with many others, at that time supposed it to be, cold and contracted must have been that heart which could forbear to rejoice in it, because it was necessarily attended with the overthrow of some ancient establishments;—and still more contracted, if the cause of refusing to sympathise in so extensive a benefit, was the lurking fearful personal interests should be endangered by the example. How far the latter was the case with many, who manifested their dislike of the principles of the French Revolution from its very commencement, impartial observers may determine for themselves.

Your's, &c.

ORTHOPHILUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is sufficiently apparent that some Greek verbs, the index of which is in the present tense, admit before the termination *λαι* in the 3 per. sing. per. pass. but it may seem extremely questionable whether any other verbs form this person in the same manner. Dr. Blackwall, however, in his "Sacred Classics," conceives that *λαλῶναι* is singular in Hom. II. Lib. 2, v. 135:

Και δὲ δὲρὰ σισσηνῶν, καὶ σπαρὰ  
λαλῶναι.

This he maintains in opposition to Harry

Stephens, because, if plural, it would not accord with the general practice of the Greek Classics, by which neuter substantives plural govern verbs of the singular number. It would be presumption in me to pretend to decide between these two learned critics; but I may be permitted to remark that the rule is not so absolute, *ipse Blackwallio testimonium producente*, as to preclude *λαλῶναι* in the passage above-cited from being of the plural number, to which *prima facie* it appears to belong, and to which therefore I cannot but think it does appertain.

Hanslope,

March 29, 1803.

Your's, &c.

W. SINGLETON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE gentleman who wishes to know where he may meet with Dr. Rush's Observations on Classical Learning, is informed, that the essay alluded to, is contained in an octavo volume, published by the Doctor at Philadelphia, in the year 1798, intitled, "Essays Literary, Moral, and Philosophical." Should the gentleman be unable to find the book in London, I will, with much pleasure send it, for his perusal, to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, to whom I have communicated my address.

Your's, &c.

A. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING not disposed to acquiesce in the derivation of the word Babel, from *bab* a door, or court, as proposed in your Magazine for January 1803, I beg, Mr. Editor, to offer another, which from its simplicity and internal evidence seems stamped with the mark of truth. The Hebrew word *beth*, signifying a temple, is in other dialects of the Chaldee language softened into *be* or *ba*, especially when, being compounded, a consonant follows it, as in *Babstaces*. Thus, also, the names of cities, and places, more connected with Judea, are sometimes differently written, as *Basban*, and *Beth-sban*; *Bastemasb*, and *Beth-sbemasb*, &c. If I am not mistaken, the Persian word *bai* has, in composition, the same import as *ba* among the ancient Chaldeans. I would, therefore, conclude that what the Hebrews would have expressed by the compound word, *beth-bael*, the Chaldees would have written *babel*, signifying the mansion, tower, or Temple of Beus.

Feb. 23, 1802.

M. W.  
To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charibdim."

IT having very frequently happened to me to hear the author of the above line inquired after in vain, I determined on some little investigation. Possibly the result of my information, collected from Bayle, Vossius, the Menagiana, &c. &c. may not be unacceptable to you, nor unworthy a page in your valuable Miscellany.

The author of the line in question was unknown to Erasmus, and was first ascertained by Galeottus Martins, in 1476.—Philip Gualtier de Chatillon, in an heroic poem, called the Alexandreis, written by him about the end of the twelfth century, thus apostrophizes Darius, who escaping from Alexander falls into the hands of Bessus,

"Nactus equum Darius rorantia cæde  
suorum.

Retrogrado fugit arva gradu. Quo tendis  
inertem

Rex periture, fugam? Nescis, heu perditæ,  
nescis

Quem fugias, hostes incurris dum fugis  
hostem,

*Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charibdim.*

Bessus, Narzabanes, rerum pars magna tua-  
rum,

Quos inter proceres humili de plebe locasti,  
Non veriti temerare fidem, capitique ve-  
rendi

Perdere canitiem, spreto moderamine Juris,  
Proh dolor! in domini conjurant fata clien-  
tes."

We learn from Henricus Gandavensis, (Henry of Ghent) that the Alexandreis had been a common school-book." In his chapter de Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis, he says, in speaking of this poem, "In scholis Grammaticorum tantæ fuisse dignitatis, ut præ ipso veterum poetarum lectio negligere-  
retur."

Barthius also in his notes on Claudian, has words to the same effect. "Et mediæ barbarie non plane ineptus versificator Galterus ab Insula (qui tempore Johannis Sarisburiensis, ut ex hujus ad eum epistolis discimus, vixit). Tam autem postea clarus fuit, ut, expulsis quibusvis bonis auctoribus, scholas tenuerit."

Herman in his Conspectus Republicæ Literariæ speaks of the Alexandreis; so also does Vossius in his Treatise de Poetis Latinis.

Nicholas Grimoald, an English poet, who flourished about the year 1555, translated a considerable part of this poem into

English blank verse; see Warton's History of English Poetry, p. 63, vol. iii.

The Bodleian library at Oxford, and the University Library of Cambridge, are each in possession of a M.S. copy of the Alexandreis.

The line in question is quoted by Ainsworth, Lempriere, and Adams in his Ancient Geography, but anonymously and with three different readings.

is qui } vult vitare Cha-  
Incidis in Scyllam } rybdim

In the Gradus ad Parnassum, article Charybdis, it is quoted, as it stands in the Alexandreis, and is attributed to Ovid, but the strictest search has not enabled me to discover it in the works of that poet.

Virgil, Horace, Juvenal, Perseus, and other classical authors I have examined with an equal want of success. It appears, therefore, that the line is only to be found in the Alexandreis, from which poem it has passed into a proverbial expression, familiarized by repetition to the ear of every classical student.

Bath,

Your's, &c.

March 9, 1803.

DRYSDANTER.

P.S. It may not be deemed foreign to the subject to request from some of your correspondents the names of the authors of the following quotations:

"Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis."

"Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. RUSH's essay, which I think he calls "an Enquiry into the Utility of a Knowledge of the Latin and Greek, as a Branch of liberal Education, with Hints of a Plan of Education without them," may be found by your Correspondent S. Thomas in the 5th vol. of the American Museum. I believe it never has been published separately.

Walthamstow,

Your's, &c.

March 16, 1803.

G. COLLISON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform your Correspondents, that I once saw a translation of Euripides (and which I think is very likely to be the first) by one Joseph Bentley; printed in London in the year 1521, by a memorandum in my common-place book, as far back as the year 1768 at the house of a friend of mine, who died in or about the year 1775, of the name of Ker, who lived at Brickstock, Northamptonshire:

he had two daughters; and whether they are in that part of the country now I can't tell: but I think one of them was married about fourteen years ago, to a Mr. Keeme or Keene, who, I think, is very likely to know something about the book. Should any farther question arise, when you have made the inquiries as above, I shall be happy to give every assistance in my power.

*Beaumont, Anglesea, Your's, &c.*  
April 4, 1803. JOSIAH MAUD.

ACCOUNT of the ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE lately established at HIGH WYCOMBE.

THE Royal Military College is an institution founded for the purpose of affording a military education to persons intended for his Majesty's land-service, as well as instruction to officers already in the army who are desirous of qualifying themselves to serve in the general staff. This institution was first founded by his Majesty's authority in the year 1799.—It consists of two departments.

*First Department.*—The first department is exclusively for the instruction of officers in the duties of the general staff, and in particular those which relate to the quarter-master general's department in the field.

No officer is eligible to the first department under the age of nineteen, and it must be certified by the commanding officer of his regiment that he has served two years with his corps, and is well acquainted with the duties of an officer in the interior care of a company as well as his duty in the field. This certificate is addressed to the governor at the college, who, through the commander in chief, receives his Majesty's pleasure, without whose concurrence no officer can be admitted to the establishment. Every officer joining the department is examined in the knowledge of the military movements prescribed by his Majesty's regulations—likewise, in respect to mathematics and the French language, of which it is required that he should at least possess the elements. In the event that an officer is found deficient in the knowledge of any one of these preliminary qualifications, his nomination will be suspended until his Majesty's pleasure is further known.

The officers at the college are upon the same footing, in point of subordination, as when in garrison, and subject to the same rules and discipline observed in his Majesty's service. They wear the uniform of their respective corps, and receive the allowance made to officers in barracks, ac-

cording to their military rank, independent of forage for one horse, which they are required to keep for the purposes of attending their instruction in the field. They dine together, paying at the same rate as officers are mess'd with their regiments: the only difference is, that it is not so expensive, being subject to the regulations of the establishment, which ensure, at all times, a system of economy. Breakfast and supper are left for individuals to provide at their private apartments as they think proper.

Masters in French, German, mathematics, fortification, and military drawing, are provided for the instruction of such officers, as, on first joining the establishment, are not sufficiently conversant in those branches of knowledge, which are indispensably necessary to their entering on the studies appropriated to the duties of the general staff. These are arranged under the heads—*Reconnoitring*—*Position*—*Marches* and *Movements*; and consist of examining ground for a given number of columns; reconnoitring ground for the position of an army acting on the offensive or defensive; for the routes of one or more columns in advancing or retreating. Also, in estimating the labour and time necessary for opening the communications, and clearing the routes of march; in estimating the resources of a country in forage, population, &c.; placing troops correspondent with the circumstances of ground; determining the chain of posts; constructing batteries; selling abbatis; placing troops on a position offensive, with an attention to a plan of future operations; placing troops in camp when in route of march; regulating the cantonments of an army; forming and calculating the march of one or more columns, under various circumstances; regulating retreats, &c. &c. These several objects of instruction are combined with sufficient practice in the field, by which movement and military arrangement are made to correspond with plans in drawing, taken by the officers, descriptive of the actual circumstances of ground in the neighbourhood of the establishment. This instruction is given in French, as more immediately the language in which the greatest number of military works are written, and to which reference must frequently be had, whilst it insures to the service of the staff, officers conversant in a continental tongue.

The studies of this first or senior department are estimated to employ two years, admitting that an officer has application, without which, under any circumstances

stances of time, he cannot be expected to attain the senior class of instruction. Quarterly reports are transmitted to the commander in chief of the progress made by officers in their studies, and at the expiration of two years residence at the college, an individual is required to return to his regiment. Such officers as are found qualified to serve in the general staff of the army are reported to the commander in chief, and have their names registered at the college, in order that they may be employed whenever their services are required.

Every officer on his admission to the college is required to pay thirty guineas to the funds of the establishment; and he contributes in the same proportion annually, so long as he shall continue to be a member. This is the only disbursement that officers have to make on account of the institution. The number of officers, at any one time, must not exceed thirty, in this department: which is under the immediate orders of a commandant, and a superintendant, who are not below the rank of field-officers. And it is pretty evident, from the nature of the studies, that an officer cannot expect to derive much benefit from the course of instruction, except he has a previous knowledge of the movement of troops, has seen service, and attained an age for reflection.

*Second Department.*—The second department of the college is appropriated to the instruction of those, who, from early life, are intended for the military profession, and who, by these means, may be grounded in science previous to their attaining the age that enables them, consistently with his Majesty's regulations, to hold commissions in the army.

This department of the college affords a provision for the orphan sons of those meritorious officers (as well of the sea as the land service) who have fallen or been disabled in the defence of their country, and are left in pecuniary distress: likewise for the sons of those officers serving in the army at the time being, who, from pecuniary difficulties, may not otherwise be able to give them a suitable education. It is also made the foundation at which the cadets intended for the engineer and artillery service receive their elementary instruction, whereby those only are preferred, who shew talent and capacity for the scientific branches of the military profession. Any cadet, educated at the expense of the ordinance, who proves not to be of promising talents, is given a commission in a regiment of the line, provided

he passes an examination sufficient to entitle him to such a provision; and a nomination to the academy at Woolwich is made from among these cadets, who are educated for general service, and evince the greatest capacity in the attainment of science.

Whilst the junior department thus provides means of instruction to the military service of this country in general, its benefits extend equally to the education of the cadets in the service of the East India Company.

The cadets are received into this department upon three different establishments. The orphan sons of those who have died or been disabled in the service, are admitted upon the first establishment.—These receive their education, board and cloathing free of expence. The sons of those officers actually in the service, are admitted upon the second establishment.—These pay forty pounds per annum, for which they receive their education, board and cloathing. The sons of noblemen and gentlemen, the cadets intended for the engineer and artillery service, as well as those of the East India Company, are admitted upon the third establishment.—These pay ninety-guineas per annum, for which they receive their education, board and cloathing.

Books, instruments, and whatever may be necessary for the cadets in the pursuits of their studies, are furnished at the expence of the college. No perquisites are admitted of, nor any contingent charge made under any denomination whatever.

No cadet is admitted at an earlier age than thirteen: those who enter upon the first and second establishments must not exceed the age of fifteen: whilst upon the third establishment, they are received at as late a period as sixteen years of age. No cadet is permitted to remain at the college after having attained the age of nineteen. No person can be admitted as a cadet into the junior department who at the time being holds a commission; nor is a cadet permitted to remain at the college who shall attain to a commission in the army during the time he is in the under school of the department. A cadet who shall be in the upper school will be entitled to hold a commission at fifteen, which is at an earlier age, by one year, than is sanctioned by his Majesty's regulations. Cadets holding commissions and being in the upper school will be permitted to pursue their studies at the college—subject at all times, as cadets, to the rules and regulations of the establishment.

The



The sums directed to be paid by each cadet for education, board, and cloathing, are issued half-yearly, in advance; and should any cadet leave the college before the expiration of the last half year, he will be regularly accounted with for the six months in advance. Every candidate for admission must produce a certificate of his age taken from the parish-register, and attested by a magistrate. He must be well grounded in the knowledge of grammar, and of common arithmetic; he is likewise required to write a good hand; if he should be found deficient in any of these elementary parts of learning, his application will be rejected, or it must be postponed.

There is only one vacation in the year, viz. December and January; at which time the cadets are required to absent themselves from the college; and such as are too distant from their parents to return home, arrangements must be made by their friends to board and lodge them with private families during the vacation.

The cadets are to be formed into companies of one hundred each, with the complement of officers and non commissioned officers according to the establishment of a company in his Majesty's service. The officers and non-commissioned officers are appointed from cadets of the most distinguished merit; and they are given the same authority, and the same duties are required of them, as are attached to their respective ranks in the army.

An officer holding a commission in his Majesty's service is placed at the head of each company of cadets with the rank of captain, but under the denomination of an inspector.—He unites in his person the military duties of a captain of a company with the responsibility of inspector of studies. A non-commissioned officer from the line is likewise attached to each company to do the duties of serjeant-major. The cadet officers and non-commissioned officers are required to drill and discipline their respective companies under the inspection of their captains and serjeant-majors.

The table of the cadet is regulated by a board of officers, and they take their seats at their respective tables, according to the rank they hold in their studies, as represented in the weekly report of progress.

Each cadet sleeps in a separate bed. And the chaplain, who instructs them in the principles of the Christian religion, constantly reads prayers when they rise in the morning and retire to rest at night,

Under whatever circumstances the cadets are assembled together, they fall into ranks, under the superintendence of authority, and are marched, as a military body, to, and from, the place they are required to attend; thereby making military habits and customs familiar to them from early life, which hereafter they will have to shew the example of to others, and enforce in those under their command.

There is an infirmary belonging to the institution, separate from the college, to which the sick are removed as soon as there is the least appearance of indisposition. The surgeon resides at the infirmary.

The studies of this department of the college are divided into two parts, consisting of an upper and an under school. The branches of instruction in the under school are arithmetic, French, Oriental languages, the Classics, writing, drawing (landscape), geography, history, fencing, swimming, military exercises and duties.

In the upper school the branches of instruction consist of mathematics, German, fortification, taking military surveys of ground, the theory of military tactics, the exercise of the sabre, military movements, lectures on natural and experimental philosophy.

The studies of the under school will employ eighteen months or two years, and the same time will be found necessary to acquire a knowledge of the instruction given in the upper school. The studies are conducted in classes and divisions of progress in each branch of instruction. There are, in the whole, six classes, making three in the under, and three in the upper school of the department. It is a relative progress in the several branches of instruction that constitute classes. Languages and arithmetic are made the basis upon which the removal from junior to senior classes are principally regulated in the under school; in like manner they are governed in the upper school, by languages and mathematics; these in all cases being the most difficult to acquire.

Half-yearly examinations are held with a view to ascertain the progress of the cadets in their studies, to remove from the under to the upper school of the department such as shall be qualified, and from the upper school to the army, those who are educated upon the foundation, and have completed their course of instruction. At the former of these examinations, which are held before the collegiate board, badges of distinction are distributed to cadets, according to the progress they are found to have made. These honorary distinctions

carry

carry with them privileges and indulgencies not in common to other cadets. A cadet, educated on the foundation, who shall not complete his studies in four years will be removed from the establishment.

The punishments are military, consisting generally of open and close arrest, and expulsion if requisite: corporal punishment is wholly precluded.

The cadets are under the superintendence of the masters only during the hours of study; nor have they any communication with them excepting when under instruction. At all other times they are subject to the direction of military officers.

This department is under the orders of a commandant, who is responsible to the governor and lieutenant governor, for the discipline and instruction of the department: this officer is required to bear the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army.

Both departments are subject to the commands of a governor and lieutenant-governor, the former of whom requires to hold the rank of general officer, the latter not under that of lieutenant-colonel.

The collegiate board consists of the governor, lieutenant governor, commandant, and superintendent of each department.

The supreme board of commissioners is constituted by warrant from his Majesty, and, with the exception of such general officers as his Majesty may be pleased to nominate commissioners, its members succeed in virtue of the appointments they hold in the general staff of the army. The commander in chief, the secretary at war, master general of the ordnance, barrack-master general, quartermaster and adjutant-generals, the governor, and lieutenant-governor of the establishment are all constituent members of the board, and hold their appointments only during the time they are on the staff, by which means the college unites in its administration the joint assistance of the great military departments of the country, without being subject to the individual controul of any.

The military command is made distinct from the administration, and is confined to the direction of the commander in chief, according to the rules of military discipline; consequently, whatever is military in the conduct of the institution proceeds from the commander in chief: but all matters relating to the interior government can originate alone with the supreme board, at which the commander in chief presides, combining thereby both the military and civil superintendence of the college. In like manner the governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor,

unite the civil and military superintendence at the college, correspondent with the influence of the commander in chief over the institution in general; alike possessing direct authority in all cases of military command; whilst in matters of administration they are directed by a majority of opinion at the boards where they respectively preside.

All appointments to the college of officers and professors and persons connected with the studies, being previously examined and recommended by the collegiate board, are approved by the members of the supreme board before their nomination can be effected.

The military officers hold their appointments by commission from his Majesty, at the recommendation of the supreme board.

The members of the supreme board derive no advantage or emolument from their appointments as commissioners.

#### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to one of your Correspondents to inform me, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, whether any person is engaged in constructing a Dictionary of Words in the symbolic character, on the plan recommended by Dr. Anderson, in the 6th vol. of his *Recreations in Agriculture, &c.*? As the symbolic character would not only enable people of different languages to understand the books, letters, &c. of each other; but would form a most excellent short-hand, far superior to any now in use; I should hope that a subscription for such an important and useful work would be liberally supported.

A CONSTANT READER.

#### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

RESERVING a letter in your Magazine of March last, from the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, respecting the patent bricks invented by him, and as my name is mentioned, alluding to some bricks of my own invention, which Mr. Cartwright says, "must be those of his own invention," I beg leave, in order to explain this business to the public, to observe, that the bricks you have mentioned in your Magazine of December last, were of my own invention, and have no similitude to those of Mr. Cartwright's, being totally of a different construction.

I agree with Mr. Cartwright, that I made use of his bricks in a cunning cir-

ling in a house I built for myself at Doncaster, but which did not entirely answer the purpose they were intended, therefore I have, at a great deal of expence and trouble, invented some of a more simple construction, which, I have no doubt, will be found of general public utility.

Falford near York, Your's, &c.  
April 12, 1803. JOHN RAWSTONE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN so extensive an undertaking as the late attempt to ascertain the population of Great Britain, it is not surprizing that it should have been found impracticable to obtain accounts equally accurate from all places. In the abstract of the enumeration, in some instances the returns are acknowledged to be defective, and a little attention will discover this to be the case in many other parts.

I beg leave to notice one instance of irregularity, in the account of Edinburgh, in hopes some of your friends residing in that city may be able to explain the singular difference, if real, between the several parishes of which it consists. In the following parishes the number of persons to a house appears to be very much below the usual proportion in large towns, particularly in Scotland:

St. Andrews . . .	5½
College Church . . .	4½
High Church . . .	4½
Tron Church . . .	3½
Lady Yesters . . .	3½
North Leith . . .	4
New North Church . .	4

It seems, from the number of inhabited houses, and of the families by which they are occupied, being the same in most of these parishes, that this distinction was not made in the returns, and that the one has been supplied from the other: if so, the number of *houses* probably exceeds the truth. It does not appear very probable that in St. Andrew's parish containing 1532 houses, there should not be one *uninhabited house*.\*—The other parishes are

Cannongate . . .	12½
St. Cuthbert's . . .	16½
New Grey Friars . .	13
Old ditto . . .	18
South Leith . . .	16½
Old Church . . .	19½
Tolbooth . . .	40½

Here the proportion of inhabitants ap-

\* It is still more improbable that in the whole town of Dundee, containing according to the return 6922 houses, there should not be one *uninhabited house*.

pears as much above the usual rate, as in the former parishes it is below it.

Mr. Maitland in his History of Edinburgh, says "The buildings, elsewhere called houses, are denominated lands, and the *apartments*, in other places named *stories*, here called *houses*, are so many freeholds inhabited by different families, whereby the houses are so excessively crowded with people, that the inhabitants of this city may be justly pronounced to be more numerous than those of some towns of triple its dimensions." This account seems to render it probable that in some parishes the apartments or stories were returned as separate houses, while others intended to return the actual number of houses.

April 9, 1803. J. J. G.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,*

SIR,

IT has long been an unexplained question among naturalists why nightingales are not found in Devonshire? That they are found is certain, but not numerously—the reason has not been assignable to any other cause, than the dampness of the county, arising from its being bounded on the north and on the south by the sea, which occasioning more rain, fogs, and mists among the mountainous and woody parts with which it abounds, does not agree perhaps with the delicacy of this bird. In the adjoining county of Somerset, to the east, they are frequent; but in the next to the west, Cornwall, they are strangers. I remember that a few years ago, an old bird-catcher residing in Exeter, found a nightingale's nest in the neighbourhood with the old bird and its young; and as it was such a singular prize, I had the curiosity to call and see it, and I believe the whole together was at last sold to a gentleman for two or three guineas. About two years ago, in the autumn, the nightingale was in the garden of a friend of mine at Hill's Court, about half a mile from this place—he heard it two or three nights only, and as he had been accustomed to be delighted with this bird, when residing in the eastern counties, was charmed with its short residence in his territories.

The pheasant is another bird not inhabiting, in any plenty, this county; they sometimes afford pleasure to the sportsman, because they are so rarely met: but the same question as to nightingales might be applied to pheasants.\* Your's, &c. B.

Exeter, April 13, 1803.

\* The robin is a bird revered here—while in other places it is not regarded so much as the sparrow.

## For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTERS of an AMERICAN TRAVELLER, to his FRIEND in LONDON, containing a CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT of a late TOUR from BOURDEAUX to PARIS. Continued from p. 224.  
LETTER VII.—From Tours to Paris.

THE city of Tours, the capital of the *ci-devant* province of Touraine, lies on the south side of the River Loire, which is the largest river in France, and navigable for several hundred miles.

There is here a magnificent stone-bridge over the Loire, of which one of the arches was purposely destroyed during the Vendée war, to prevent the rebels from crossing the river, and marching towards Paris. Tours is entirely built of hewn stone, and its main street is one of the finest in Europe. It is called, in compliment to the army, *Rue de l'Armée d'Italie*. In this street, there are but few shops; the houses are mostly private ones, belonging to the proprietors of estates in the neighbouring districts, and to merchants, who trade extensively between Nantes and the districts of the Upper Loire. At Tours, travellers from the south must have their passports *visé*, or examined and counter-signed, before they cross the Loire for Paris. In the neighbourhood of this city is a fine palace, that formerly belonged to the Archbishop of Tours, the gardens of which are made one of the many fine public walks belonging to this town. At the other side of the river, close to the bridge, there is a village, at least half a mile in length, constructed in the same manner as that which I described on the Garonne. At the foot of the hills, on the north-side of the Loire, is a regular range of soft rock, of about two miles in length.

It is from this quarry *above ground*, that the city of Tours itself is built. In these rocks, which they have excavated, the villagers have very comfortable habitations, and a neat town.

The shell and roof of these houses, hollowed from the rock, may last as long as the world itself, and bid defiance to the storms, or the winter's rains. Some of these houses are so covered with vines, that one would not easily know what materials they were made of. The country in the neighbourhood of Tours, for riches and beauty, exceeds all power of description. Touraine has been always deemed the Garden of France; and I believe it may be called with truth the Garden of Europe. Here every varied beauty that cultivation can draw from the richest soil,

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and happiest climate, is to be found in the utmost luxuriance, while an immense population animates the scene, and gives it an interest, which a mere landscape cannot convey; neither can one or two great demesnes, however dressed in solitary grandeur. The verdure of the English pastures, nor the cattle and the flocks that are to be seen feeding upon them, by no means present a scene so interesting to the heart as these delightful valleys, through which the Loire winds its majestic course; they are covered with the richest productions of nature in European climates; the air breathes fragrance, the climate and the rural beauties of the prospect dispose the mind to tranquillity and harmony, while the never-ceasing sounds of mirth and gaiety proclaim the happiness of their numerous inhabitants. The high road from Tours to Blois keeps close to the river-side the whole of the way, and cannot be surpassed, or I believe equalled, in Europe for richness of prospect and scenery. I think that every traveller, who wishes to have a complete idea of France, and happens to be in Paris in the summer season, should visit this country, which has been long called the Garden of France. A week's excursion from Paris would be sufficient for the purpose; and it would surely be a week well employed. Blois is a large but irregular town, and is neither well-built, nor handsome. As it has long enjoyed the reputation of being the town where the French language is spoken with the greatest purity, I must therefore suppose that many persons of fashion and high education live at Blois, although it cannot be compared with Tours for beauty or attractions. In the center of the town of Blois there is a very fine palace, which formerly belonged to the Bishop; but was, in the time of *assignats*, sold for a mere trifle to a private *negotiant*. The town of Blois gained very little by this transfer of property: for, in the Bishop's time, the gardens were thrown open to the public for a walk; but the *negotiant's* first act of ownership was to shut them up, and exclude the public from the liberty of walking there.

From Blois to Orleans, which is also upon the Loire, the road follows the direction of the river, but in a straighter course. The country is, the whole of the way, rich and beautiful.

Orleans is a large city, possessing a considerable share both of manufactures and commerce.

There are a great number of passage and trading vessels belonging to Orleans,

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which go regularly to Nantes, which lies at the mouth of the Loire, nearly two hundred miles from Orleans.

There is also a canal near Orleans, by which the Loire is connected with the Seine, and Orleans communicates with Paris. This town is large, and rich enough to support its Theatre, and a tolerable good set of actors, for the greatest part of the year. I mentioned to you in my last, that of all my fellow-travellers from Bourdeaux to Paris, I should only describe one.—Common characters, such as are to be seen every day, in every country, are hardly worth describing; but, when a character is met with, whose interest and whose history is derived from the prejudices of the country through which one travels, from the barbarous pride of an order which no longer exists in France; the description of such a character will give something of historical information respecting the manners of the times that are past. About twelve leagues on the south side of Tours, a lady of about twenty-five years of age entered the carriage, with her attendant. She was tall, and well-formed, her features were regular, her eyes large, but vacant. Reason had long quitted its seat; and her soul, *having lost its object*, had forgotten to animate her countenance, or sparkle in her eyes. Its pulses had almost ceased to beat. Scarcely had she taken her seat, when her talkative attendant informed us—*Elle est folle*. She is out of her reason. On enquiring into her story, she told me, that *Mademoiselle étoit de la plus haute noblesse*; that is, belonged to the highest rank of nobility; that she dared not tell her name; but that her story was, that in her youth she had fallen in love with a neighbouring *bourgeois*, who was young, rich, and handsome, and equally in love with her; but that, as it was *impossible* for parents of *la plus haute noblesse* to consent that their daughter should marry a *bourgeois*, whatever qualifications he might have, the consequence was, that the young lady grew deranged, had been seven years in the condition I then saw her, and no hopes were entertained of her recovery. Such are the melancholy effects I have witnessed with my own eyes, of the distinctions that once subsisted between *la plus haute noblesse*, and *la bourgeoisie*.—Who is it that would wish to revive such distinctions?

From Orleans to Paris, the road is paved, and, I am told, that to the north of Paris all the high roads are *pavés*. On this road, particularly as one approaches Paris,

one meets with many magnificent houses, demesnes, and parks (the country-seats of the great nobles, who usually resided at Versailles or Paris). The villa that once belonged to the celebrated Madame de Pompadour, mistress to Louis XV. is very grand; but the most magnificent country-seat on the road belongs to Monsieur, formerly Marquis, D'Argenson, son to a farmer-general, who built this place during his administration. This place may compare with the Duke of Bedford's seat at Woburn for grandeur and magnificence. The park, which is in the highest state of cultivation, contains between three and four thousand acres, surrounded with a stone-wall, eight feet high, and of the neatest masonry. The money expended on this wall alone would purchase a considerable estate. The mansion-house, and the village, which may be considered as an appurtenance to it, are, in every respect, suitable to the grandeur of this park. I was much surprised that a Marquis, a son of a Farmer-general and Minister of Finance, should be permitted to retain this fine property, acquired probably out of the revenues of the nation. On enquiring the cause of it, I was informed, that at least nine-tenths of the old nobility of France would have preserved their property as well as Monsieur D'Argenson, if they had not chosen to emigrate, and abandon their estates, in hopes of recovering them again, with the titles and privileges that the Revolution had abolished. Most of them chose to stake their fortunes on this chance, and they lost them; as to those who quitted the country in the reign of terror, they are not considered as emigrants, and very little of their property has been sold. As to this Monsieur D'Argenson, he constantly resided at his country-seat, and all the harm he suffered during the revolution was, that, in the times of the *Sans Culottini*, some of his neighbours broke down part of his park-wall, and turned their cattle into it; but, when the levelling spirit had spent its rage, and government was a little better established, he repaired his wall, and has enjoyed his fine demesne very peaceably ever since.

It therefore appears to me, that all the compassion due to the French emigrants, as a body, is what misfortune may claim, even when the effect of imprudence. If, without any necessity, they chose to stake their fortunes on a most hazardous speculation, they must, in some degree, blame themselves for the consequences. Those who have purchased the estates of emigrants usually allow an annuity out of them

them for the support of the original possessor. This custom the general opinion of the neighbourhood, and the advice of the priests, makes almost universal. The country in the neighbourhood of Paris exhibits considerable variety; it is somewhat hilly, where, as France is in general a very flat country—its villages also are, as might be expected, much neater than they are at a distance from Paris, and the country-seats more frequent.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is commonly acknowledged, that foreigners find a difficulty in the use of the English words "*shall*" and "*will*," and that many amongst our own countrymen (particularly the Scotch and Irish) often substitute improperly the one for the other. Yet I meet with no rule any where laid down on the subject; and I have frequently heard it asserted, that there is none; that the knowledge of the right use of the words cannot be attained by foreigners but by a familiar acquaintance with the language in its purest style; and that provincials can only by observation free themselves from the habit of speech naturally acquired where the ear is accustomed to the misuse of the words. Thus we pretend ourselves to decide arbitrarily, this is right, and that is wrong, without any rule, as if we could discriminate by intuition; and we expect those, with whose phraseology we are offended, to adopt by observation that for which there is no standard.

On referring to Dr. Johnson, I find he gives no rule: he confesses the difficulty, and does, in my opinion, very little towards removing it.

In his Dictionary, under the word "*Shall*," he says:

"*SHALL*, v. defective [precausal, Sax. is originally *I owe*, or *I ought*."

In Chaucer, "*the faith I shall to God*," means the faith I owe to God; thence it became a sign of the future tense. The French use *davoir*, *dois*, *doit*, in the same manner, with a kind of future signification; and the Swedes have *shall*, and the Icelanders *skal*, in the same sense. It has no tenses but *shall*, future; and *should*, imperfect.]

The explanation of *shall*, which foreigners and provincials confound with *will*, is not easy; and the difficulty is increased by the poets, who sometimes give to *shall* an emphatical sense of *will*; but I shall endeavour (*crassa Minerva*) to

show the meaning of *shall* in the future tense.

1. *I shall love*. It will so happen that I must love; I am resolved to love.
2. *Shall I love?* Will it be permitted me to love? Will you permit me to love? Will it happen that I must love?
3. *Thou shalt love?* I command thee to love. It is permitted thee to love; (in poetry or solemn diction) it will happen that thou must love.
4. *Shalt thou love?* Will it happen that thou must love? Will it be permitted to thee to love?
5. *He shall love*. It will happen that he must love; it is commanded him that he love.

It is a mind, that *shall* remain a prison where it is.

— Shall remain!

Hear you this Triton of the misnows? Mark you

His absolute *shall*? *Shakespeare.*

See Romulus the Great:

This prince a priestess of your blood *shall* bear,

And, like his sire, in arms he *shall* appear.

*Dryden's Rhesus.*

That he *shall* receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation whereon all his despair is founded; and the one way of removing this diabolical apprehension, is to convince him that Christ's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or if he perform the condition required of him, *shall* certainly belong to him.—*Hammond's Fundamentals.*

6. *Shall he love?* It is permitted him to love? In solemn language, will it happen that he must love?

Thus far Dr. Johnson.

Now I contend that, if there is a right and a wrong, there must be a rule. Perhaps it may be said that I am fighting against the air, that the matter is obvious, and known to every one. I can only answer, if the rule is any where given, I shall be glad to have it pointed out to me; if not, I think it is wanting; and, till some one shall lay down a better, I shall venture to retain that which is here proposed to your readers.

In the first place then, I observe, that in English we have no simple future, but express it by an auxiliary with the principal verb.

Now the auxiliaries have also an appropriate signification themselves as simple verbs—"Will" implying intention or volition, or rather further a determination or resolution of the actor; "*shall*" implying a determination on the part of the

R r 2 *speaker.*

*speaker.* Ex. "He says he *will* not, but he *shall*." Here the actor is compelled.

It may be softened into a *permission*, as "he shall if he will;"—"he shall have my *permission*;" still this implies intention of the speaker relative to something in his power, and it is not a mere future.

Now, as our language is so constructed, that, while we want only to express a mere future, we are obliged to use one of these words, so that we cannot get rid of an implied determination either of the speaker or of the actor, the contrivance seems to be to throw it off from the *speaker*; and, with respect to the *actor*, a degree of ambiguity is left, which an interpretation, arising out of the general connection, and probable intention, of the sentence, removes in a degree sufficient for general use.

In speaking in the first person, the *speaker* is the nominative to the verb; the actor and speaker are one and the same. In this case, "*will*" implies the determination of the speaker, because he is also the actor. In the second and third person, the person or thing *spoken of* is the nominative case to the verb; the actor and speaker are not the same; therefore the word "*will*" does not involve the intention of the speaker.

This therefore I propose as the rule, viz. that, when we intend a mere future, the word "*shall*" is used in the first person, and "*will*" in the second and third; and the cause of the rule I take to be, the speaker's desire to avoid expressing his own intention.

For these reasons, when speaking in the first person, we say "I *shall* forget," in which no actual will or determination of the speaker is implied; for the actor and speaker being the same person (since the meaning cannot be "I will compel myself") the compulsory signification of the word "*shall*" cannot be intended, and it is a mere future.

In the third person, we cannot say "he *shall* forget," on account of the compulsory signification of the word "*shall*;" and we say "he *will* forget."

In neither of these cases do we find any ambiguity; for *to forget* is not a subject either of will or compulsion.

In verbs denoting any act the subject of will or compulsion, the ambiguity relative to the will of the *actor* is left, when the speaker either cannot express, or chooses to avoid expressing, his own will; as "the sun *will* not shine to day;"—"my servant *will* not be in town to-morrow." These are mere futures; but by possibility might be construed to express a deter-

mination of the sun or the servant, to which ambiguity we submit, as to a defect in the language.

In the like cases, but in the first person, we should say, "I *shall* be distressed with this burning sun;" in which it is out of the speaker's power to express his will; or, "I *shall* not be in town to day," when he chooses to avoid expressing his will; and these also are mere futures.

We cannot exchange these words, and say, in the first case, "the sun *shall* not shine," or "I *will* not be distressed;" for then, instead of a future, the words express the will and determination of the speaker in matters out of his controul: nor, in the second case, can we say, "my servant *shall* not be in town," or "I *will* not be in town;" for then the words express the will of the speaker, where he means merely to speak in the future tense, without declaring his own determination on the subject.

Should you think these remarks worth publishing, I shall take an opportunity of continuing the subject, with observations on cases which, at first view, appear to be exceptions to the rule; particularly in questions in poetry, and in solemn and prophetic diction; but I refrain at present, both because my letter is, I fear, already longer than I have a right to intrude on you, and also from the hope that the matter may have some light thrown on it by some of your philological correspondents,

Your's, &c. D.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

#### OBSERVATIONS on the TRADE of the GUM of SENEGAL.

**A**MONG the various performances that have appeared of late years, relating to Africa, there are few so instructive and so interesting as that intitled *Fragments on Africa*.

Under this modest title the author, who had an employment in this part of the world in 1787, has collected a great number of documents concerning the people, the productions, and the trade, of an extensive part of the western coast.

In the instructions he has given upon the gum-trade, one of the most important branches of commerce, he appeared so interesting, and so proper to be consulted, as a guide and director to those who are engaged in this business, that we have thought it our duty to insert in this collection, such an extract from that useful work, as should be sufficiently comprehensive.

The gum of Senegal is a vegetable juice concentered, that oozes through the clefts in the bark of certain trees, either naturally, or by means of incision, and that afterwards grows hard.

This substance is of use in a number of manufactures; it is indispensable in almost every branch of dying, and of cloth-painting; it is necessary for the fabrication of silk, ribbons, lawns, gauzes, cambrics, and hats; it is wanted in medicinal preparations, and in confectionary; it is employed by painters and gilders, and many other artificers; and beside these beneficial uses, has the valuable advantage of being a wholesome and very nutritious food. This precious article of trade was in former times exported only from Arabia, and brought through Egypt to Marseilles.

When the Europeans first began to frequent the coast of Arguin, Portendick, and Senegal, the Moors undoubtedly offered them gum for sale; but the Arabic was then exclusively in vogue; and it was only towards the commencement of the seventeenth century, that Gum Senegal was made known to Europe by the Dutch.

The French, at last becoming masters of the navigation of this river, and of the anchorage-grounds off Arguin and Portendick, were soon apprised, that in the southern parts of the great desert of Zaarha, that lay near Senegal, there were in those sandy and uncultivated tracts, three considerable forests of gum-trees. They caused the places where these forests were situated, to be well viewed and examined; the forests themselves were duly inspected. It was found that their distance was sufficiently in the proximity of the northern sides of the river, and of the anchorage grounds off Arguin and Portendick, for the convenient transportation thither of the article that was wanted. Gum of course was procured, and experiments were made, that shewed it was able to rival the very best of the Arabic Speculations followed, and the French brought this new object of trade into great request.

During the latter half of the last century, the merchants at Bourdeaux and Nantes made comparative trials of the gum Senegal with others; by which it appeared, that it was superior to all the gums of the East, even to those of Arabia; that it was more mucilaginous and gluing; that in some arts and trades, and in particular operations, no other gum could equal it; that it possessed, in short,

so many essential qualities, that no other could enter into competition.

These experiments were made known to the public, and procured a superior credit to the gum cultivated by the Moors of Zaarha, and sold by them to the French factories of the Senegal. Thus this gum grew into favour; and for these thirty years has obtained a general preference.

It was nearly about this time, that a refinement in taste and luxury diffused itself throughout all classes; manufactures of silk, gauzes, lawns, and painted linens, were multiplied every where. Gum entering into the fabrication of all these, the demand for it became very considerable, and it is now a commercial article of much importance.

Senegal is able to supply Europe, annually, with two millions of pounds weight of that commodity; the trade of which will employ a number of capitals, vessels and seamen, for its purchase and transportation to France; and at the average price of 35 sous the pound, it will produce a sale of 3,500,000 livres, and a profit of nearly 3,000,000.

The tree that produces the gum, is a species of the *Acacia*, and bears among the Moors, and the Negroes in the neighbourhood of the Senegal, the name of *Uerack* when its gum is white, and of *Nebuch* when it is red.

These two sorts of *Acacia* gum-trees are the most widely spread, and have surprisingly thriven in the white and quicksands that form the soil of the countries lying upon the coast, which extend from Cape Blanco, in Barbary, to Cape Verd, and in those that lie on the north of the Senegal, between Galam and the factory, called the Desert.

Several other species of gum-trees also grow there; but the *Uerack* and the *Nebuch* are at once the most valuable, and in the greatest plenty; of them chiefly consist three large forests of gum-trees, that go under the names of *Sahal*, *Alfarack*, and *Elhiebar*, and are situated towards the southern extremity of the Zaarha, or great Desert of Barbary, at an almost equal distance from the Senegal and the sea.

The gum-tree *Uerack* is also widely spread in the neighbourhood of Fort St. Louis on the Senegal, and on the southern banks of that river, as far as *Podhor*; it is found in the isles of *Sorr* and *Thiong*, and in the *Wood Island*. These trees do not grow together, but are scattered here and there.

The gum tree of Senegal is generally  
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not above eighteen or twenty feet in height, and hardly more than three feet round; such are, according to the report of the Moors that sell us the gum, the trees of the three forests of Sahel, Abfatack, and Elhiebar. Gum-trees of twenty five, and twenty-eight, feet high, are found in the isles of Thiong and Sorr; but the soil here is covered with a layer of vegetable earth—such trees however are very scarce.

The gum-tree is usually crooked, of a disagreeable appearance, and of an irregular and unevenly make; almost all the trees are, in the language of foresters, stunted and grubby; and the young plants in their first growth, look more like bushes than infant trees.

This doubtless is occasioned by the aridity and other bad qualities of the sandy soil that produces them; but chiefly by the baleful sharpness of the eastern winds that blow constantly during the whole winter, and prevent their thriving, and coming to their full perfection.

The leaves of this tree grow alternately, and are doubled-winged; they are very small, and of a dry and dirty green; the branches are thorny at the root of the leaves; the blossoms white and short; the wood is solid hard and dry, and the bark smooth, and of a darkish grey.

Those who are desirous of further details and particulars concerning the gum-trees of Senegal, will find them in the writings of Mr. Adanson, member of the academy of sciences, who travelled and dwelt in the Senegal, more than fifty years ago, as a naturalist and a man of learning.

He gives a description of all the species of gum-trees that grow in the countries comprized between the tenth and fourteenth degree of north latitude, and from the shores of the Atlantic, to the eighth degree of longitude from the isle of Ferro.

The Moorish tribes we have formed connexions with, in the Senegal, and who frequent the western sides of that river, and sell us their gum, are three in number, known by the names of Trarshaz, Brachnaz, and Ouled-Elhaghi, or Darmanko.

These three tribes seem to have enjoyed, for several ages, the dominion and commerce of the countries south of the Zaarha, and lying north of the course of the Senegal, from the mouth of that river, to the longitude of Galam.

These three tribes have fixed settlements in some of the habitable parts of the vast desert of Zaarha. These settlements are nearly 100 leagues distant from the Se-

negal, in the most interior part of the desert.

The desert of Zaarha may be compared to that of Thebais, with this difference however, that the settlements in the great desert of Barbary are less considerable, as well as less agreeable, than those of Thebais; they lie at very great distances from each other; vegetation is forwarded in the lands around them, by several springs of fresh water. Palm and date and other trees of the like sort grow there, and produce fruits and nutritious substances; but above all afford shade, no less desirable in some respects, than the fruits themselves.

The forest of Sahel is in the sole possession of the Trarshaz. It consists entirely of white gum-trees, or that produce the white gum; which is the most precious of any, on account of its whiteness and purity. Sahel is situated twenty leagues to the east of Portendick, and twenty-five to the north-east of that bank of the river, which is frequented by the Trarshaz. In 1787, this forest was of principal importance, as it gave occasion to the most active connections between them and the French on the Senegal, and also with the English, who since the peace of 1783 had continued to carry on their trade in the offings of the neighbouring shore.

According to traditions in credit among the Moors inhabiting the countries south of the Zaarha, and preserved for generations by the Marabouts, who are their priests, the tribe of the Brachnaz and that of Ouled-el-Haghi composed formerly but a single one. It is now upwards of four centuries since a colony of the Ouleds, that possess a very considerable settlement under the tropic of Cancer, between the 10th and 15th degree of longitude east of the isle of Ferro, left its native habitations, under a chief named Amar Abdallah, and settled in a country that was habitable, 100 leagues to the north of the Forests of Abfatack and El-hiebar. These Ouleds bore also the name of Brachnaz. They appropriated to themselves from that time, the possession of the territory comprized between that of the Trarshaz, and the Ladamar, together with the management of the forests of Abfatack and El-hiebar, and the working of the several salt-mines in those sandy deserts.

The forest of El-hiebar, belonging to these Moors, lies more to the north than the two other forests of gum-trees. It is thirty-two leagues from the Escale, or trading place, called the Cok,

and the Fort of Podhor, forty leagues from the Escale of the Desert, thirty leagues from Portendick, sixty leagues from Arguin, and twenty-five leagues from the river St. Jean, which runs into the sea near Cape Mirick, and of which the English retained the property by the treaty of peace of 1783.

We shall now proceed to relate in what manner, and at what time, the Moors gather the gum of those three forests, and set out to pitch their camps on the right banks of the Senegal, for the convenience of sale.

In the western parts of Africa, between the 10th degree of north latitude, and the tropic of Cancer, and between the first and twenty-fifth degree of east longitude from the isle of Ferro, the rainy season (it is known) does not begin till towards the commencement of July. This is almost an invariable rule; and it seldom happens that in those countries which are watered by the Senegal, that season sets in before the first of July, or lasts any longer than the beginning of November.

When the lands have been plentifully watered by the continual rains of this season, when the waters begin to flow off, and the sands to get dry, which is towards the middle of November; then it is that from the body and the principal branches of the gum-tree, a gummy juice begins to ooze, which is at first of small consistence and trickles along the tree; but in about a fortnight this juice thickens, and sticks to the clefts through which it flows, sometimes twisted into a vermicular form, but more usually concreted into drops, globular or oblong, white when flowing from the white gum-tree, and of an orange-yellow, somewhat reddish, when they proceed from the red gum-tree.

These drops, when gathered, are shining and transparent; and when they have been kept a few moments in the mouth, are as clear, bright, and limpid, as the finest of rock crystal.

These gummy juices issue naturally from the gum-tree; no incision is made, nor art used to give them vent.

This, indeed, would be superfluous, as the variations of the atmosphere, during the season immediately following that of the rains, multiply exceedingly the clefts in the gum-trees; which operating like incisions, procure a natural and easy passage for the gum to flow.

About the 10th of November, the eastern, or rather the north-eastern winds begin to set in; they are of an arid and destructive

nature, parching during two-thirds of the day, and cold in the night and morning.

The effect of their blasts upon the thin and smooth bark of the gum-tree, may be readily conceived; the vast increase of the fissures, and the profuse transpiration from every part of the tree.

The drops are commonly of the size of the small egg of a partridge; some are smaller, but some also are larger; several are five or six inches and a half in length, and about four inches in breadth; but this happens rarely.

In the beginning of December, the Moors belonging to the three tribes quit their settlements in the vast solitudes of the Zaaria, the dwelling places of their families, where their flocks and cattle, their camels, and all their stores and riches are collected, and where they reside during the dreary seasons. Leaving these which may be considered as their national seats, each of those tribes sets forward on its march, towards that forest of gum-trees, which belongs to it.

There remain in the settlements only the old and decrepid of both sexes, infant children, and young girls, beside those that are left to take care of the flocks and cattle, horses and camels, and for other indispensable purposes, together with the black slaves.

The whole of the remainder is formed into an army, most strangely, as well as savagely, composed. It is a confused assemblage of men, women, youths, and girls, there are even children at the breast, with a great number of camels, oxen and goats.

Their chiefs, and their principal and rich individuals, are mounted on horses and camels; others ride upon oxen, and others walk a-foot.

After twelve or fifteen days march, each tribe arrives at the forest belonging to it, on the borders of which it fixes on a place for encampment.

Six weeks are spent in gathering the gum; after collecting it into heaps, and all has been duly got together, they prepare to break up their camps, and to proceed to the banks of the Senegal.

The gum being packed up, is loaded upon camels or oxen; the usual load for a camel, is four or five hundred weight; for an ox, commonly one hundred and fifty. The gum is inclosed in large and strong sacks of leather, made of the tanned skins of oxen.

The whole of the gum that has been gathered and packed up, is not however directly

directly sent off to the places of sale. Only the heads of the tribes repair thither, attended by a certain number of the principal people among the Moors, who almost always either are, or pretend to be, related to their kings, or to their favourite wives. This company is attended by a body of armed men.

The king and principal people of the *Trarhaz* treat for their whole nation; the king and principals of the *Braehnaz* and *Darmarkos*, treat in like manner for those two united tribes.

While the chiefs of these tribes are thus in parley, to settle the price of the gum to be sold; the Moors break up their encampments, and proceed on their journey with their loads of gum. They halt at two days march from the river; where they wait for the conclusion of the arrangements making between their chiefs, and the agents of the Senegal factory, and the French traders.

These preliminaries are accompanied with much wrangling, trouble, and loss of time. There are no wiles, no falsehoods, no deceptions, left unpractised by the Moors, in order to obtain a larger price than that of the foregoing year. The king and chiefs invent thousands of lies, and employ every artifice to procure presents; and to increase the rate of customs, cunning and threats are used in turns. The most ridiculous pretences and exaggerations are annually repeated by these subtle and artful savages, who are completely expert in starting difficulties, and throwing obstacles in the way of these transactions.

The French agents and merchants concerned in the gum trade, and who repair to Podhor, and other places to purchase it, well know what inconveniences, embarrassments, and perplexities, must be encountered in the barbarian fairs.

The Moors, in the exercise of their over reaching schemes, are phlegmatic to a degree that is insupportable to Europeans, whose vivacity is totally disconcerted by their unembarrassed coolness. While these are warm and impatient to conclude a bargain, those designedly elude it, with the view of adding to their profits, and gaining further presents.

Patience and precaution are of course necessarily exerted on our side; we also become difficult and stubborn. At length, after much bickering, both parties come to an agreement.

When the business has been settled on both sides, the Moorish chiefs return to

their encampment, and inform their countrymen that the sale is about to commence.

These, in consequence, proceed on their march, and in a few days pitch their camps on the banks of the river.

It is on that ground which the French have denominated the Desert, and which is in reality one of the most barren and desolate spots of the earth, where the gum fair is principally held. It is situated on the borders of the river, at an equal distance from the isle of St. Louis, and the Fort of Podhor. Thither the *Trarhaz* carry all the gum of the forest of Sahal.

There the eye discovers, as far as it can reach, an interminable plain of white and quick-sands. Not a single plant, not a single shrub, offers itself to view; no object diversifies—nothing breaks the sad uniformity, the chilling aspect of this immense solitude. It has not a drop of drinkable water. Sloops filled with casks must be sent to fetch some at several leagues distance, higher up in the land; that of the river near this place of wretchedness is mixed with sea-water, the tide flowing up the Senegal as far as the Isle of Gick, situated two leagues above this place; and the sand of the desert being so fine, that no well can be dug, the water of which is not sandy.

The arrival of the Moors is announced by the confused noise that accompanies their march. In a few hours, this vast plain, where nothing was to be seen of life or vegetation, is covered with an immense multitude of men, women, horses, camels, oxen, and goats.

All these animals are covered with branches of gum-trees, with their leaves on, in order to protect them from the burning rays of the sun, together with the gum they carry.

A number of them are loaded with the tents and baggage, others with women and children. The chiefs are mounted upon fine horses, and their wives are carried in a sort of baskets, covered with awnings, on the backs of the best camels, well caparisoned. A body of Moors, armed with muskets and sagays, lances from eight to ten feet in length, attend these flying camps, as a guard, and for the preservation of order amid these multitudes of Barbarians, which, however, they cannot effect.

It is not easy to form an adequate idea of the disorderly and tumultuous behaviour of these hordes of unruly savages.

As soon as they have fixed their encampment,

ment, and have made the necessary arrangements, a gun is fired, as a signal that the gum-fir may begin.

All that is disgusting, tedious, and mortifying, is experienced in the course of this business. The factors and traders are continually surrounded by crowds of these rough and perfidious Moors. Their abusive and insulting behaviour, their menaces, and lifted daggers, must be patiently suffered, as well as the incessant importunities of their chiefs, the insatiable avarice of their wives, and the endless demands from every quarter.

The owners of the trading-vessels in the river, which seldom exceed one hundred tons, are no longer masters of them: they are filled with Moors, crowds of whom occupy the fore-decks of all the craft employed in the trade. The quarter-decks are fortified with bullock-heads and swivel-guns, and part of the crew is always under arms.

During the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, the quantity of gum annually brought to the factories of the Desert and of Cok, amounted to more than eight hundred thousand pounds weight. The Trarhar Moors carried also every year to Portendick about four hundred thousand for sale to the English.

The three forests of Sahal, Alfataek, and Elhiebar, furnish, therefore, a stated quantity of twelve hundred thousand weight of gum yearly; and, if no part of it were disposed of elsewhere, this branch of commerce alone would render our settlements on the Senegal of great importance.

In the beginning of 1784, Mr. Dérépigny caused a forest of white gum-trees, situated some leagues to the north of the Senegal and the Lake of Goumel, to be examined. This forest lies nearly between the fifth and seventh degree of east longitude from the Isle of Ferro. It stands, like the other three, in the midst of the white and quick sands of the Zaarha.

This forest consists chiefly of that species of white gum, which the Moors call *dad*, and which belongs to one of the five sorts of *Acacia* gum-trees mentioned by Mr. Adanson.

This forest was known to the old India Company, which, with the view of gathering its gum, had formed a settlement in the Isle of Bilbas, opposite a Negro village, called Guerouf; but it could not succeed.

The country where this forest lies is the property of the two tribes of Brachet and Dormanko. The Company was

obliged to make a treaty with them, in order to have the gum of this forest; and another with the Negroes, called Foulhas, and by us the Pouis, for the procuring of a free trade for provisions.

Their treaties being concluded, a settlement was begun, and a kind of fort was constructed for the factory, to which the Moors brought their gum. But on their departure from the banks of the river, to return to their habitations, the Foulhas rose upon the Company's agents, thinking them too partial to the Moors, and that the factory of Guarout would be prejudicial to them. Without any regard to the treaty entered into by their Siratick, or King, with the Company, the Foulhas attacked the factory, and took it, massacring several of the people there, and the master of a vessel just arrived with materials for building.

The measure used in the sale and the purchase of gum, is a large wooden vessel, fixed on the deck of the trading-craft, and holding two thousand pounds weight. The Moors call it a *kantar*, and we have adopted that name, which was given to it by the Saracen Moors, while they were masters of Spain, and which the Spaniards and the Portuguese have naturalised in the countries south of the Zaarha.

Every trading vessel has its *kantar* fixed on the deck. At the bottom of the *kantar* is a square opening, eighteen inches long, and a foot in breadth: to this opening is fastened a conduit, made of thick sail-cloth, and communicating with the hold. While the gum is measuring, the opening at the bottom of the *kantar* is shut by a sliding-board; as soon as the *kantar* is filled, the board is drawn away, and the gum falls through the conduit into the hold, where people are waiting to flow it.

It will be readily perceived, that additions may have been gradually made to the size of the *kantar*, without being discovered or guessed by the Moors, who, though cunning and artful, are too ignorant to suspect the consequence of some few inches more in the depth or diameter of this measure. They have been of course over-reached by our traders, who know perfectly well how to make the most of the less or larger dimensions of the vessels used for sale or purchase.

Those who bought their gum from the Moors of the Zaarha have successively made use of these frauds, in order to procure, at the same price, a greater quantity of merchandize. Thus the *kantar* is become, by degrees, so advantageous a measure to the European traders, that it holds

at present almost four times its former quantity: from little more than five hundred pounds, which were its contents in the India Company's time, sixty years ago, they have now risen to no less than two thousand.

The gum is paid for to the Moors with pieces of cotton blue cloth, dyed in indigo, and manufactured in India. In the trade carried on in the western parts of Africa, they are known by the name of Guinea-pieces. They are seven or eight ella long, and half an ell broad. They are the chief article in all bargains, and the Moors admit of no other in the gum-trade.

They have tried in France to counterfeit them, but in vain. The Moors were not to be deceived: they discovered merely by the touch, whether they had been manufactured in France or India. Nor was it even to their feel or colour to which they wholly trusted: they ascertained them chiefly by the smell. Those Indian fabrications, and the indigo with which they are dyed, have certainly a peculiar scent, which the French manufacturers have not yet been able to imitate.

The real Guinea-pieces from India continue invariably in the highest request. Nothing can rival, much less put an end to, the preference given to them.

From 1780 to 1787, the Moors have constantly sold a kantar of gum, of two thousand pounds weight, for fifteen pieces of this Guinea-cloth. No more was ever paid by the Gum Company, established in Senegal in 1784, which purchased at this price yearly four hundred kantars, valued at eight hundred thousand weight.

In 1784, when Messrs. Dercapigny and Durand projected an augmentation of the gum-trade, the Moors, Brachnaz and Dormankos Moors made an offer to deliver two hundred kantars at Guarouf, in the isle of Bilbas, and as many at Galam, making altogether eight hundred thousand weight, for only ten Guinea-pieces the kantar.

Let us now review what may be the total produce of the gum-trade, and the benefit resulting from it to our commerce.

It appears, that the three forests of Sahal, Alfatack, and Elhiebar, yielded twelve hundred thousand weight of gum, which sold at the rate of fifteen pieces of Guinea cloth for the kantar; and that the Moors have offered to sell eight hundred thousand weight additional from the forests of Guerouf and Galam, for only ten pieces the kantar; but supposing, that, on account of the transporting of the gum

from these two forests, and of the presents to the Brachnaz and Dormankos, to induce them to bring it to the Fort of Podhor, this gum should also cost fifteen Guinea-pieces the kantar, the two millions weight of gum, produced by the five forests, would then be sold for fifteen thousand Guinea-pieces.

The value of these pieces has greatly varied. During the war for the independence of North America, they cost fifty livres the piece; they had varied antecedently from nineteen to twenty livres French money: in 1787, their mean value was twenty five livres; and we have reason to believe, that such at present is their mean price. We may consequently fix the mean price of the kantar now purchased in the River Senegal, at 375 livres. This brings the pound of gum to three sous, ten deniers nearly; but we may reckon that it never will exceed four sous.

During the latter twenty years of the last century, the gum of Senegal sold in Europe at from thirty and forty sous to three livres the pound: this warrants us to believe, that its mean price might be two livres, four sous. It were to be wished, that merchants could be prevailed upon to sell it for thirty-five sous the pound. This being a moderate price would encourage all the manufactures requiring gum: several tradesmen, hatters for instance, who have endeavoured to substitute other gums in the stead of Senegal, cheaper indeed, but less gummy, would naturally return to that of Senegal, were it to become more common, and sold at a reasonable price. At thirty-five sous the pound, the two millions that might be furnished from the Senegal, would form a branch of commerce, which would produce three millions five hundred thousand livres, and the profits of which would be very considerable, seeing the small price required in Africa for its materials. Were it even to rise some deniers still, after deducting the expences attending the trade up the river, and the procuring of the commodity, the charges of vessels lying at Fort St. Louis, and the costs of their fitting out and freight, with all other expences; even then an immense benefit would arise from the prosecution of this commerce.

While our agents at the Senegal are on good terms with the Moors of the Zaarha, and with the heads of the Black tribes dwelling on the south of that river, while they act with a well-concerted policy, our factories will be supplied with plenty of gum, and that trade will be carried on with the greatest

greatest facility. It is certainly so advantageous, that it fully claims the attention of government.

Immense is the quantity of gum produced in the countries in the proximity of the life of St. Louis, on the Senegal, and of the banks of that river. The five large forests of Sahal, Alfatack, Elhiebar, Guaroul, and Galam, have already been mentioned; but, beside those forests, prodigious numbers of gum-trees are found on the banks of this river, and in its islands, scattered every where, and of which it were easy to induce the Negroes to gather the gum: one or two hundred thousand wright might be collected in this manner.

In order to forward the gum trade, and to preserve a good intelligence with the Moors who sell it, and induce them to bring the whole of it to our factories on the Senegal, government used to make annual presents, not only to the Moorish kings, but also to the chiefs and principal persons, and to the king's interpreters and wives. As these presents were yearly repeated, they obtained the name of customs. They were first brought into use by the old India Company, for the purposes above specified.

When the English came to the possession of the Senegal, in consequence of the events of the Seven Years' War, they followed the precedents established in the making of alliances with the princes of the country, as well as with the Moorish chiefs. As in the government of their various settlements, every thing is judiciously concerted, and conducted with order and method; in each of their factories on the Senegal, and on the Gambia, a manuscript register was kept, containing a circumstantial detail of the motives for paying, as well as a list of the customs annually paid to the chiefs of these African tribes, of the times appointed for their delivery, of observations relating to the respective importance of these chiefs and nations, of instructions to be followed in the distribution of these customs, and of political considerations on the trade of this part of Africa.

This register was sent by the English ministry to the Governor of Senegal, with orders to act conformably to it. Another register of the same kind was also sent to the Governor of Fort James, in the river Gambia. The latter, though having a separate government, was, however to concert measures in conformity with those adopted at Senegal, both places being under one governing direction, called the general government of Senegambia.

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

*THE HOSEYERY MANUFACTURE of LYONS; the STATE of it in 1789; its LOSSES in consequence of the SACKING of that CITY in the second YEAR of the REPUBLIC; its actual STATE.—(From the same.)*

WHEN M. Deverninac was appointed Prefect of the Department of the Rhone, his first care was to draw up a statement of the commerce, fabrications, and handicraft business of Lyons, compared with what they were before the disasters that befell that city, formerly so flourishing.

In the enumeration of the articles that formed this statement, the Hosiery Manufacture was forgotten. But, before taking charge of the employment which he now fills, M. Verninac transmitted to the Minister of the Interior, an account of that manufacture, which has been published in the Statistical Collection of M. De Callois.

The hosiery-manufacture of Lyons may be reputed to hold the second rank in the list of its fabrications, whether we consider the number of hands it employs, or the sums of money which it brings into France. This manufacture boasts the exclusive employment of materials entirely of national growth. The silks it uses, the frames and utensils it works with, and which are perfectly adapted to their purposes, the individuals to whom it gives occupation, all belong to France, and to French industry.

There were at Lyons, in 1789, 2500 looms actually at work: they employed 800 masters, and 4200 journeymen of all denominations, such as smiths, needle-makers, dyers, binders, embroiderers, and others. Every loom yielded, upon an average, yearly 300 pairs of stockings, at seven livres mean price the pair, amounting altogether to about 6,000,000 of livres. The half of this fabrication was exported.

The conflagrations during the siege destroyed four hundred of these looms. They have since been replaced: and it is computed, that there are now as many as in 1789; but there are only 1800 in actual employment: workmen are wanting; and besides, the foreign consumption is diminished by one-half; and the use of boots, now generally worn, has lessened the home-trade. Industry, however, has opened a new channel: open work ribbons are now wrought in imitation of lace, and which, either plain or embroidered,

are made into veils, shawls, and dresses, of which a considerable quantity is exported.

The hosiery manufacture requires, like all others, regulations of police to establish the respective duties of the various individuals it employs, and to procure to the master-trademen sufficient security for the safety and proper employment of the materials used in the business.

Confident of its superiority to foreign fabrications in this line, that of Lyons solicits no other protection from government than to stipulate, in its treaties with foreign powers, for its admission abroad upon a fair equality of the duties of entry.

This manufacture, as well as every other of the silken branch, claims from government, the protection, care, and encouragement of mulberry-trees, and that it would attend to the necessity of replacing the great number of those precious trees that were torn up during the storms of the revolution.

The French hosiery-manufacture did not begin to flourish till the ministry of Colbert, to whom our national industry is so highly indebted. Under his auspices, the mechanism of arts arrived to great perfection. Time and labour were economized, and French productions acquired a noted superiority over others.

An edict took place in the reign of Louis XV. which, by permitting the exportation of looms, was greatly prejudicial to this manufactory. It was repealed, indeed, on the consequences being heavily felt; but Spain, Portugal, Russia, Germany, and Prussia, had already made considerable importations: they had procured seven or 800 looms from Lyons alone. Not satisfied with these, they enticed away our smiths, our dyers, and other workmen, which proved a still heavier loss. It was only by means of the great improvements in the mechanical process of this manufactory, that it was able at last to repair the damage done to it by the edict of Louis XV.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

MAY I be permitted to ask, through the channel of your Miscellany, if there be any method of purifying casks which are grown muddy, except charring; especially as that frequently does not answer the purpose. I am, Sir,

A CONSTANT READER.

Oct. 27, 1802.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*On the DIFFERENCES which exist between the CROCODILES of the OLD and of the NEW CONTINENT.*

A very accurate determination of the large species of animals is of more importance than is generally imagined, even for different branches of particular natural history. It is for the want of this sort of determinations that travellers have placed in America many animals of the ancient continent which never existed there, such as the lion, the tiger, the panther, and some others. They mistook for them different, although nearly allied, animals. The same error has taken place with respect to crocodiles, even on the part of some naturalists. This error Citizen Cuvier impugns. He has shewn that the generality of authors have not understood the difference which exists between the crocodiles of the Old and the New World, or have ill discerned and worse explained it. He has proved, by a methodical description, that these animals form two species, whereof the following are the distinctive characters:

1. The crocodile has an oblong snout, the upper mandible of which is fluted on each side, to leave room for the fourth lower tooth; its hind feet are entirely palmated.
2. The caiman has an obtuse snout, its upper mandible receives the fourth lower tooth, in a particular cavity which conceals it, its hind feet are half-palmated.

The first of these species is of the Old World, the second of the New. The name of the last is, nevertheless, an aboriginal of the Indies, where it designates the common crocodile; and from whence it must have been transported to America, by the Spaniards, or by the Hollanders. The author has not comprehended in his researches the long-beaked crocodile, or gavial, which forms, with the consent of all, a particular species.

*On two new species of oviparous quadrupeds.*—

These two species, described by Citizen Lacépède, are not only interesting by their novelty; they likewise present a number of digits or claws, which had not been hitherto observed in the class of reptiles. The first, that which Citizen Lacépède names monodactyle, has, in reality, but one digit to each of its feet. These feet are so short, and the body and the tail are so long, that the animal very much resembles an adder. Its total length is 0.488. It is covered with scales, disposed in transversal bands. The other species, named tetradactyle, has feet as short, and the body as long, as the foregoing

going one; but each foot is marked on each side with four digits, and the body is furnished with a longitudinal furrow. The length of the individual is 0.291. These two species will form, in future, two new sub-genera, in the genus of lizards of Citizen Lacepede.—The fifth decade of the continuation of the description of plants in the garden of Cels, by Citizen Ventenat, has lately appeared. It yields in nothing to the preceding numbers, in the beauty of the species described in it, and in the finishing of the cuts which represent them.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*SOME ACCOUNT of all the MANUSCRIPTS in the LIBRARY of the late KING of FRANCE, now called the NATIONAL LIBRARY (BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE), which relate to ENGLISH AFFAIRS or HISTORY. Continued from p. 205.*

THE assiduity of the gentlemen, to whom, we have already noticed, this important work was entrusted in the year 1789, enabled the Academy to publish a second volume, which contains similar extracts and accounts of twenty-three valuable manuscripts.

The first subject that presents itself, in which England is concerned, is a relation of the famous conferences at Calais, in the year 1521, between the ambassadors of the Pope, the Emperor Charles the Fifth, Francis the First, King of France, and Henry the Eighth, King of England.—Mr. Gailliard, the editor, examines, at the same time, four manuscripts, all relating to this subject; and which, as they were written by the partisans of the different monarchs, throw light upon each other, and, by contrast, tend materially to elucidate the truth. The authors give us to understand, that their relations were taken from the mouths of the ambassadors themselves, and the whole details are expressed in the first person.

The plenipotentiaries engaged in this important conference were; on the part of the Emperor, his Prime Minister and Chancellor Gattinara, a native of Arragon; on the part of Francis, his Chancellor Duprat, the Marshal de Chabannes, and Gedoy, Secretary of Finance; and Cardinal Wolsey on the part of Henry. The Pope, as a mere matter of form, sent his nephew, the Bishop of Ascoli; but he was under the entire controul of Wolsey, who was then Pope's legate.

This conference happened the same year that the war broke out between

Charles and Francis; from which sprung that fatal rivalry which was afterwards attended with so many evil consequences. The circumstances attending which gave rise to it are nearly stated by M. Gailliard, but are too well known to require repetition.

Wolsey, it is known, pretended to assume the situation of umpire and mediator; a character which flattered the vanity of Henry, and suited the immediate interest of the intriguing plenipotentiary, who was studying to raise himself to the papal chair. The jealous anxiety of the ministers of the rival monarchs broke out frequently during the discussions, and sometimes in terms of badinage and ridicule, which would not perfectly comport with the grave and dignified solemnity of a modern congress. Gattinara positively charged Francis with having assisted Robert de la Marck, Duke de Bouillon, in his attack upon the Emperor, contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of Noyon. This the French plenipotentiary, Duprat, as positively denied; adding, that he would forfeit his head if any such charge could be proved: upon which Gattinara exclaimed, "Then I demand the head of the Chancellor of France, for I hold in my hand the letters which completely establish the fact." "You shall never have my head (replied Duprat); for I also have the letters here, and they prove nothing like what you assert." The laconic reply of Gattinara will not well endure translation. He said, "Já qu'il advin, que *voire teste* me lutt adjudée, je ne la voudrois, mais plutôt *la teste d'un porc* qui seroit meilleure pour manger."

So determined did the plenipotentiaries seem to leave no stone unturned to excite mutual recrimination, that they even descended to accuse their masters of *slander and defamation* of each other, in breach of the treaty of Noyon, which stipulated that neither of the contracting parties should wound the honour, or injure the reputation, of the other.

Wolsey seems to have supported the character of mediator with most jealous caution; he continually interfered to soften the asperities of the rival envoys, proposed new terms of accommodation, and at last resolved to visit the Emperor himself, who was then at Bruges, to enforce personally his recommendation for pacific measures, and prevail on him to give further powers to his ministers to facilitate so desirable an end. This visit was justly suspected by the French plenipotentiaries



to be a mere cover for designs, which Wolsey's subsequent conduct too strongly confirmed. Charles dazzled the ambitious prelate with the hopes of the Papal chair, the demise of its possessor being daily expected; and Wolsey estimated the Emperor's interference too highly to despise the intimations he had given.

On Wolsey's return, the French found that he had become the ready apologist of Charles, whose repeated aggressions and attacks Wolsey attempted to explain with inconsistent levity.

Wolsey, at last, finding all prospect of amicable compromise at an end, proposed a truce for seven, eight, or ten years, which the French could not but refuse, as Charles would thus have been left in undisturbed possession of the kingdoms of Navarre and Naples, and time would have fortified his claim into a right.

Wolsey, however, before he left Calais, made another attempt, by proposing terms of peace to the royal competitors themselves, without the intervention of their ministers. These terms Francis also rejected, and the immediate commencement of a war was the consequence, in which the English joined the Imperialists, owing to Francis's refusal to accede to what Wolsey had proposed; and here the manuscript closes its very curious detail.

The next tract which engages our attention is, *An Account of the Negotiation of M. de Lomenie, Secretary of State to Henry the Fourth, King of France*, who was sent by that King into England, to solicit *Secours both of Men and Money from Elizabeth for carrying on the War*.—The negotiation proved ineffectual, Elizabeth refusing to embroil herself further in the war, which she alleged was not conducted with sufficient attention to her interests. The correspondence, however, given at length in this manuscript, develops the secret designs of that politic queen, who was anxious to get Calais into her hands as a counterpoise to the alarming extent of coast which the Spaniards then possessed, but which Henry valued too justly to part with. M. Gailliard, who is also editor of this paper, introduces it by an *Account of the State of the War in France*, and does ample justice to the English troops, whom Elizabeth at different periods sent to the assistance of Henry. The Queen (he says) was always fond of scolding her allies; and accordingly when Henry demanded further reinforcements, charged him with having made bad use of those she had already sent, and exposing them to the brunt of

every battle; but the fact was, that she did them great injustice on this occasion; for the English troops, animated by the gallant spirit of their leader, the Earl of Essex, voluntarily exposed themselves, and would omit no opportunity of gaining honour both for their mistress and themselves. The correspondence between Elizabeth and Henry is extremely curious, and strongly displays the characters of the respective monarchs.

Elizabeth, in the dispatches she sent by her ambassador, Sir Roger Williams, reproaches Henry with much bitterness that the enemies in the provinces adjoining to the sea-coast, in which she was of necessity more immediately concerned, were more powerful than ever; she calls upon him to give her back the blood of her soldiers, which had been spilt, before he asks for new aids; she fears, she says, to weary the patience of her subjects, who murmur at seeing that blood shed which should be kept to defend them against the dangers with which they were threatened at home, instead of being wasted in the service of a foreign prince, while the best interests of the nation were neglected; for says she "We speak as a prince, who is constrained to render an account of his actions to his subjects; as it is the duty of all princes, and your majesty yourself, to adapt your conduct to the content of your people, and we, who yield to no prince whatever in the possession of the hearts and affections of our subjects, cannot be regardless of these thoughts."—Elizabeth here unmasks the whole policy of her reign; for it is very true, that a desire to please the nation, was predominant in her heart, and regulated her whole conduct; for by that alone she was enabled to rule them with such uncontrolled sway.

Henry replied to the Virgin Queen, not with the stiff formality of a secretary of state, but as a man of gallantry to the object of his adoration. He declares, that the coldness of the style in which she addresses him affects him more than her refusal of aid, and that the least apprehension of losing her friendship is a greater grief to him than the extreme peril and derangement of his affairs.

To obtain the cession of Calais as an equivalent for further supplies was the immediate object of Sir Roger Williams's mission to Henry, who, upon his arrival, sent M. de Lomenie to Elizabeth with a positive refusal on that head, but instructions to do all that was possible to prevail on the Queen, on hearing an account of his real situation, to send the desired reinforcements.

forcements. Lomenie, besides his instructions, carried with him to England, letters to M. de la Fontaine and the Earl of Essex, which are here given, with the replies.—Essex appears to have been in the interest of France, but, to avoid suspicion, as Elizabeth was irritated at Henry's refusal to surrender Calais, corresponded with Lomenie through the hands of a third person. The letters are curious by displaying the real situation of parties at the English court. It appears to have been much divided and very irresolute. One day Essex seems to have prevailed for acceding to Henry's propositions; the next, the opposite party triumphed. M. de la Fontaine in one letter says "The reports of what this court intends to do are not all gospel, for it is very frequently *yes* and *no*, all in the same day."

At last, however, the negotiation entirely failed, and M. de Lomenie left the kingdom without being able to accomplish one object of his mission.

The manuscript concludes with a Journal of M. de Lomenie's Embassy.

The negotiation of M. de Lomenie, which we have just noticed, though its failure suspended, yet appears not to have deprived Henry of all hopes of rousing the Queen of England to exertions in a cause which concerned her equally with himself.—In the year 1596 he again endeavoured, by an alliance offensive and defensive with England, to excite that power against the encroaching influence of Spain: and although the negotiation of M. de Lomenie failed, yet it certainly prepared the way for the *Embassy of Messrs. de Bouillon and De Sancy*, which was more successful. A common interest actuated both those powers. Elizabeth's object undoubtedly was to dispossess the Spaniards of the maritime provinces opposite to England, and the danger having there become the most pressing, as well as the urgency of affairs in other provinces, Henry was induced to promise that he would submit himself entirely to Elizabeth's disposal. The year preceding this negotiation, England had been a quiet spectator of the Spaniards possessing themselves of Châpelle, of Cambrai, and even of Doullens, that part of Picardy being too distant from England to interest it much; but in 1596 the Spaniards, under the command of the Duke Albert of Austria, having laid siege to Calais, Elizabeth felt both her interest and her honour did not permit her to see the Spaniards thus quietly possess themselves of a place

which, independent of its importance, from its vicinity to England, afforded them too easy opportunities of insult and aggression upon England; and the consequent annoyance to its commerce, made her feel warmly concerned in its fate. The misfortunes and distress of Henry, as well as the augmented interest of England, led him to form hopes that those succours would now be granted which in the preceding year had been refused; and he accordingly dispatched M. de Sancy and the Marshal de Bouillon, to solicit and expedite a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive. The envoys, on their arrival, found the public mind wavering and agitated. The troops were all ready at Dover, and waited only for the orders to embark. On one day new levies were raised in London, lest Calais should be already taken; the next day those orders were recalled.—It was reported, that both the town and citadel were taken. The public indignation was consequently roused, and the French were accused of not doing their utmost for the defence of a place so highly important; but the greater the complaints, the less readiness did there appear to grant the desired aid.

Such was the situation of affairs on the arrival of De Sancy, who, though he had no certain intelligence respecting Calais, took upon himself to assert that the citadel yet held out, under the promise that the English succours would arrive. This had the desired effect of producing an order for the immediate embarkation of the English troops; and, luckily for the French envoy, a messenger that day arrived with the intelligence that the citadel of Calais had obtained a truce for six days.

This bold and adventurous falsehood of De Sancy's, is one of those deceptions which is allowed to be perfectly admissible among negociators; and we are only surprised that in his claim for recompence for his services under the administration of Mary de Medicis, he did not advance it as one of the leading services performed to his country.

The details of this embassy and the whole negotiation, are very curious. The succours did not arrive in time: the temporizing policy of the English exhausted the lively spirit of the French by a long course of delay, reproaches, refusals, menaces, and promises. The expressions of the Queen conveyed nothing but friendship and regard, while her ministers created difficulties, which she appeared anxious to remove, yet secretly encouraged.

The whole progress of the negotiation is

is extremely well described from day to day. The author, the celebrated William de Vair, afterwards Bishop of Lileux in the reign of Louis the Thirteenth, appears to have assisted at all the deliberations. He was then counsellor of state, and appears to have been considered by the two ambassadors as a confidential servant of the King.

The result of this negotiation is too well known to render it necessary to enter into any detail; but a letter which was written by Henry to Elizabeth, while the treaty was going on, is too important and curious to be omitted.

We have already remarked how ardently Elizabeth desired the possession of Calais, which had been lost by her predecessor Mary. Henry had positively refused to give it up, but the siege by the Spaniards created new hopes in the Queen's mind. She imagined that she could certainly get it into her hands by an offer to defend it, or to retake it if it should surrender; and for accomplishing this design, without taking any notice to Sancy, to whom she promised the immediate departure of the reinforcements, she sent Sir Robert Sidney to Henry with a proposal, that he should give up Calais and the conduct of its defence to the English, with an intimation, that the assistance of the English forces would depend upon his compliance or refusal.

Henry could not conceal his anger on receiving Elizabeth's proposition. He turned his back on Sidney, saying at the same time "that he had rather be bitten by a lion than a *lionsess*, and would sooner be torn to pieces by his enemies than by his allies." He dismissed him, with a letter which is couched in language at the same time firm and friendly: it contains a bold peremptory refusal, yet tender supplications, reproaches with thanks, and politics with gallantry, which appear to be the general characteristic of Henry's correspondence with Elizabeth. The letter is in these terms:

"Madam, I have received your letter by the Lord Sidney, who has communicated to me the proposition he had your commands to make. I find it so little consistent with that sincerity and true affection I have always found in your goodness, that I could not but believe it was the project of some one who is little acquainted with the real feelings of your heart; for its author must have supposed that that soul which has always been so kind to me, was very differently formed from what it is, to think at once so en-

tirely to deprive it of a virtue which you have always practised in such great perfection; I mean the fidelity of your friendship, which, in my particular instance, has neither parallel nor example.

"Permit me then, Madam, notwithstanding what the Lord Sidney has told me, to be yet incredulous that you are capable of governing your friendship by the degree of advantage you may derive from it, even upon this occasion, which is so important and pressing as not even to allow the time necessary for deliberation on a point of such great consequence. The time of need, Madam, affords the best proofs whether our affections are feigned or sincere; and I am perfectly convinced that your's, on the present occasion, will be found as warm as they have always been to me, and as I hope I have merited by the zealous anxiety I have ever shewn for your service and satisfaction, for which no one would more readily hazard his life than myself; and I trust you will bear as constantly in mind as I do, that I am what I am principally through you, to whom and whose service I am and always shall be entirely devoted. Let me intreat you, therefore, most humbly, that you will not permit this occasion in which I have ventured to hope for your protection to escape. M. de Sancy, who is with you, will enter into further explanations; to whom referring myself, I shall conclude, kissing most humbly those fair and happy hands which hold the keys of my good or bad fortune, and I shall never desire better than to be thus taken care of,

Madam, &c."

Sancy found the Queen extremely dissatisfied with Henry's answer; but he was not to be shaken, and plainly told the Queen "that he thought it more expedient that the Spaniards should take Calais by force, than the King to surrender it to another power; "for (added he) if the Spaniards take it, we may hope to retake it from them, but if we give up the possession to a friend, how shall we get it back again? for when we want it returned, we shall affront that friend, and thus have two enemies instead of one." The Queen made no reply, but observed, that she did not think the King had ordered him to make such an answer, which De Sancy owned, adding "that the King never thought any one would ever have added to his troubles by making such a request."

During these delays, the Spaniards carried the citadel of Calais by storm, the governor

Governor, Vidossan, being killed in the breach, Ardres was also taken. But these disasters greatly contributed to the conclusion of a treaty, offensive and defensive, between England and France against Spain. The English armament, commanded by the Earl of Essex, though not in time to prevent the loss of Calais and Ardres, at least served to take Cadiz from the Spaniards; and thus, while that power acquired in France a fortress which had been so long in possession of the English, the latter obtained in Spain one, to them still more important.

The next article we have to notice in this volume is, *A Letter from Pope Innocent the Third to King John*, in which the Pope complains most bitterly of the obduracy with which John refused to acknowledge Stephen Langton, Cardinal-priest of St. Chrysogone, as Archbishop of Canterbury, and whom the Pontiff had, of his own authority, raised to the primacy of England, in opposition to two elections which had been made by the monks of St. Augustine, who were divided amongst themselves, one party having chosen Reginald, their sub-prior; the other, the Bishop of Norwich, for that situation. Innocent concludes his complaints and remonstrances by a formal menace, which he afterwards too well executed, to excommunicate the King, and put the whole kingdom under his interdiction, in case he did not within three months receive Langton, and put him in possession of the archbishopric.

The only remaining paper in this second volume is, a copy of *A Letter from Edward the Third, King of England, to Pope Benedict the Twelfth*, in which the King excuses himself for having taken the title of King and the arms of France. This letter is dated in the year 1345, and is mentioned both in Walsingham and Rymer.

[Further notices on these highly interesting subjects will be given in the future numbers.]

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

#### IS CAPEL LOFFT'S DEFENCE OF BERKELEY SATISFACTORY?

MR. LOFFT hecks on to the joust, as if it were the round-table; he waves the spear of defiance, like the wand of a gentleman-usher; and enters the lists with as many bows as *Giron le Courtois*. Is his feat ashurn? Or, is he, like the Black Knight in Schiller's *Juan of Arc*,  
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a phantom, an unreal mockery, an immaterial antagonist, an errant idea? By his own account he is nothing more.

To the doctrine, that (1) either all is spirit, (2) or all is matter, (3) or something is spirit and something matter—no objection is offered.

Mr. Lofft's first position is, that, in theorizing, all unnecessary complexity is to be avoided. Why so? Is a theory of the universe less probable, because it presupposes two substances, than because it pre-supposes only one? This may be a Newtonian, but it is surely not a Baconian, rule of philosophizing. There is perhaps no one instance in all nature of an effect resulting from a single cause. The analogy of experience, therefore, favours the superior probability of those solutions which call in the aid of more than one principle. The simplicity of a theory, so far from being a test of its truth, is rather a ground for hesitation and scepticism.

Taking for granted, on this questionable principle, the absurdity of the mixt hypothesis of matter and spirit, Mr. Lofft proceeds to question the evidence of the existence of matter. If the mixt hypothesis is and then the material hypothesis be set aside, nothing would remain tenable, he thinks, but the system of the idealists. What are his arguments against the existence of matter?—The Enquirer may have been inattentive; but after reading more than once the second column of page 121, where these arguments ought to occur, not even the semblance of a sophism seems attempted, though the annihilation of the universe is at stake.—He finds only these words: *If there is no evidence of the existence of matter, both the simply material and mixt hypothesis must be rejected: and these, if the supposed existence of matter is contradictory to its being possessed of the properties of mind, the simple material system cannot be true.* It—

Next comes the positive evidence for the exclusive existence of spirit, or mind. Here it is. (1.) *Mind and matter have no common principle of action.* This assertion is contradicted by hourly experience; yet Mr. Lofft's inference is, *that the hypothesis which assumes the reciprocal action of mind or matter cannot be admitted.* (2.) *Mind, of the existence of which we cannot doubt, (if mind be synonymous with spirit, why not?) will account for all ideas and sensations; therefore, very boldly indeed infers Mr. Lofft, no other solution can philosophically be adopted.* To say that mind  
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will account for all sensations, is itself a claim of grant—is begging a very disputable question.

Mr. Lofft then attacks the word *sub-stratum*, which may conveniently be dismissed from the controversy: and the word *substance*, which is not so easily avoided, but to which the harsher and novel term *extancy*, from the adjective *extant*, can be substituted. Although Mr. Lofft does not object to the doctrine that *either all is spirit, or all is matter, or something is spirit and something matter*; yet it is proper to observe, that this distribution is only exhaustive, that is, only comprizes all the possible theories of the universe, in case spirit be so defined, that whatever is not spirit may be called matter; or, in case matter be so defined, that whatever is not matter may be called spirit. Thus if matter be defined *that which can excite sensation*, and spirit be defined *that which cannot excite sensation*, the distribution is exhaustive; because all extancies (tor of privatives, such as space, there is no question) either can or cannot excite sensation. But if matter be defined *an inert senseless extended figured substance*, (this is the definition Mr. Lofft adopts) and spirit be defined *an active sensitive unextended formless substance*: then the distribution is not exhaustive, and there may be other things instead of these, or beside these, comprizing properties of both. Thus under the name *body* (suppose) one set of reasoners might defend the exclusive existence of an extended and occasionally sensitive material of all things—terminating in the pantheism of Spinoza: and another set of reasoners might under the name *mind* (suppose) defend the exclusive existence of a sensitive and occasionally extended material of all things—terminating in the pantheism of Berkeley. And this is in fact the trick of those schools of philosophy, which teach either unmixt hypothesis.

If the material of the universe be separated, by definition, into two substances, spirit and matter: these words, through however many syllogisms they may pass, will always appear to demonstrate the doctrine of two substances. If the material of the universe be wholly comprized, by definition, in the term *mind*, or *spirit*; this word, if correctly used in syllogizing, will still remain the name of that material, and appear to demonstrate the doctrine of one immaterial or spiritual substance. In like manner if the material of the universe be wholly comprized, by definition, in the term *body* or *matter*; this word, after

being added and subtracted through ever so many equations of syllogisms, will remain the name of that material, and appear to conduct to the doctrine of one material or corporeal substance.

Let us now pass on to the Berkeleyan propositions, which are the proper objects of Mr. Lofft's defence: it will be convenient to number the different bundles of annotations in the same manner as the original paragraphs.

I. Our knowledge, says Mr. Lofft, is limited to our *sensations*, *perceptions*, and *reflections*.

Our knowledge, says the Enquirer, is limited to the affections of the two extremities of the organs of sense, that is, to our sensations and our ideas.

Here there is no real difference. The affections of the external extremity of the organ of sense, whether phenomena of body or mind, are by both parties called *sensations*. The affections within are called *reflections* by Mr. Lofft, and *ideas* by the Enquirer. This is, in the latter, mere deference to usage; for the properest name would be that employed by certain scholastic philosophers now too little studied, *correspondencies*: these internal affections *corresponding* with previous external affections of the organs of sense. *Perception* may be conveniently employed for designating both the sensations and the correspondent ideas.

In all this what does the Enquirer assume? Merely that the body has an outside and an inside. But Mr. Lofft is such a niggard of his concessions, that he actually complains one should *suppose* we mistake in dreams what is going on within us, for what is going on without us.

Mr. Lofft attacks the position that ideas do not differ in kind. This is a mere digression in the Enquirer occasioned by the digression in Berkeley, and affects in nothing the question in dispute. The Enquirer says, that ideas differ in vividness and in complexity; and that terms or words only can differ in kind, the categorical distributions not relating to any properties of ideas. The word *sensation* may describe a process, which takes place at the outside of the body; and the word *idealization* may describe a process, which takes place at the inside of the body: but sensation and idealization are both abstract terms, like imagination and reflection, which belong to the same metaphysical class of words. Mr. Lofft may exclaim, *it is surprising* this should be advanced; *it is evident* there is a great difference between the kinds or classes of ideas; but

he ought to have accounted for his surprise and to have produced his evidence.

II. The Enquirer has ventured to doubt the truth of this assertion that *the existence of an idea depends on its being perceived*. He considers an idea to be the evidence of perception, the trace made on the interior organ. Like any other human record it may continue to exist in a latent, but producible form, after the sensation with which it corresponds, or the transaction of which it is the record, has gone by. Every one knows that a sensation may take place without its being perceived. At the end of a train of thought one recollects that the clock struck, that a coal fell from the fire, that a twinge of the tooth-ache occurred, although unheeded at the time. The clothes at the bed's foot slip off during sleep, a coldness of the legs comes on; this suggests by association the idea of walking into the water, and one dreams of bathing. In all these cases the sensation took place unperceived; the corresponding idea was produced within; and by means of the idea the sensation was recollected. All the very habitual sensations, such as the winking of the eye-lids and the pulsation of the arteries, notoriously take place unperceived. Why may not the like be true of ideas? Who ever perceived the ideas which stimulate the motion of breathing? Yet this is a voluntary motion. Who usually perceives the ideas, which stimulate the legs to walk? Yet if a channel crosses the foot-path, a stride is substituted to a step; this proves that a whole syllogism of ideas had taken place. And how daily such reasonings take place mechanically, as it is called; that is, without our perceiving the ideas of which they consist? This has long been known to every body but metaphysicians, for perceived ideas are called *thoughts* for distinction's sake. The man, who is attending to his ideas, is said to think; as the man, who is attending to his sensations, is said to feel. Memory consists in comparing new with old ideas; these, therefore, continue to exist from the date of their origin; if those ideas which represent the past were called into being when we compare them with the present, we mistake time for space.

III. Mr. Lofft says, that to talk of latent and unperceived ideas is to confound ideas with the *signs* of ideas. Words are the signs of ideas. The things here in question are internal phenomena of the human system: not the notes and marks and symbols of written sophistry. An

idea, (says Mr. Lofft) which through life is never recollected, is as non-existent to the individual. No. The process of breathing being voluntary implies the excitement of ideas, which throughout life are never recollected. These spontaneous or automatic motions, says Mr. Lofft, are referable not to latent unperceived ideas, but to habit. And what is habit? The passage of perceived into unperceived trains of idea. The continuance of those voluntary actions without the attention of the mind, which were originally brought to bear by means of its attention.

IV. Is the universe a train of ideas?

That Berkeley precipitates his conclusion in maintaining the affirmative, Mr. Lofft admits: but he says: We may by analogy infer that objects have an existence analogous to that of the mind which perceives them. A curious instance this of analogical reasoning! Because this mind can move this arm to snuff this candle; therefore these snuffers, which must have an existence analogous to the mind which perceives them, can voluntarily turn the scissor on its screw-hinge, and devour with appetite the surplus length of wick. One may pass on to the next argument.

V. But this is a mere note of commentary, which affects none of the theoretical reasoning.

VI. The Enquirer has not objected to the truism that there is mind in the universe. He objects, however, to Berkeley's proof of the perpetuity of the universe; although he believes it perpetual. He objects also to the strangely disconnected inference, that, because it is eternal, it must have one eternal perceiver; imagining this method of proving the existence of Deity to be so unsatisfactory as to excite doubt. In replying to these objections, Mr. Lofft chiefly attacks the illustrations of the Enquirer: and only corroborates the positions of Berkeley, by declaring the objections unfounded; and by asserting that his own mind furnishes him with complete evidence of the existence of other and of the supreme mind. Is not this hinging idealism on personal revelation?

VII. The seventh proposition of Berkeley is thus amended by Mr. Lofft.

1. "The sensible qualities, color, taste, smell, cannot inhere in matter; they are perceptions of mind."

This assertion is a claim of proof, a hinging of the question in substance on the fact to oppose the counter-assertion.

All the perceptions, as it is called, of mind, inhere in matter.

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phenomenon, color, taste, smell, is an affection of matter.

2. "Matter cannot excite the sensible qualities; for it has no volition or active power."

Counter-assertion. Color, taste, smell, are never excited by volition; they cannot therefore originate with the willing principle, or active power.

3. "If matter by its presence occasion perception, it can be only by an arbitrary coincidence derived from the will of the Deity: mind, therefore, alone must be the cause of perception, for mind can cause perception on mind by its own immediate agency."

Counter-assertion. As matter by its presence occasions perception, this must be an essential property of it, derived from the will of Deity; mind, which never causes perception on mind, probably therefore uses matter as its vehicle, instrument, or mean, even when it seems to cause perception in our own bodies.

"Perception thus produced has a natural necessary perfect analogy with its cause; the supposition of" mind "as a medium of perception is unnecessary and unnatural."

But it is not in this way that the slightest progress can be made in the argument. Mr. Lofft's digression concerning space is remarkably well executed; it displays all the anti-ordinariness of sophistry; all the legerdemain of an accomplished juggler in logic; it is worthy of the most ingenious author of the Enigma upon Nothing, who might repeat such play on meanings with any word which is a positive expression for a negative quantity.

VIII. In his commentary on this paragraph Mr. Lofft adopts the very form of mis-reasoning detected in the Enquirer's note to the seventh proposition. Figure, color, taste, smell, are general terms, and represent ideas formed by abstraction, formed by leaving out that part of the original or concrete idea of sensation, in which roundness, blueness, bitterness, aromaticness consists. This omission of individuality in the idea once accomplished, it is no longer the representative of any sensation, which ever was or can be excited; sensation being conversant only with individuals. But as this omission of individuality in the idea is what we call a process of mind, a phenomenon, which takes place at the internal seat of perception, (it may be compared to outline-engraving, for the sensation omits the solid of nature, and the

idea the colouring of sensation); so all these abstract ideas may be said to exist in the mind only, to be incapable of existing in any unperceiving thing, and the like. In short, whatever is not the name of an individual sensible object may be said to exist only in the mind. This is a property which figure, color, taste, have in common with space, and time, and death; and with all the adjectival substantives, such as happiness, whiteness, immortality, reality, with all the *nesses* and *ities* in the language. On this truth Berkeley builds the argument which he repeats over and over again in so many different disguises; that because figure, color, &c. exist in mind only; therefore things having figure, color, &c. (or, as he phrases it, that wherein color, figure, and the like qualities exist) subsist in mind only: as if an abstract was not an omittive but a collective term, and included all the accidental instead of merely the essential particulars of each of the class for which it stands. This sophism is noticed again by the Enquirer in the commentary on the ninth proposition: It may thus be parodied. Charity exists only in the mind. Therefore the deed of the good Samaritan is a non-entity. But Mr. Lofft is so much more occupied with his own ideas, than with the words and phrases and books before him, that he actually tells us *we perceive only sensible qualities*. No qualities, strictly speaking, can be sensible, no abstract ideas can be submitted to sensation, no general property can become an object of feeling:—but such bulls in language cannot always be avoided in common dialect, although, when philosophizing, they are inadmissible in radical propositions.

IX. The Enquirer is happy to find Mr. Lofft at length approaching him, and objecting to such definitions of matter, or spirit, as tend to comprehend both under a common name. Definitions, however, ought not to be made *a priori*, as by the Aristotelians, but *a posteriori*, as by the Baconians. Matter has figure, says Aristotle; very true: on its being figured depends its action on the senses. This, therefore, is the first step toward definition which experience affords. If Plato chooses besides to say, Matter is senseless; he has to prove that the living brain, which is figured and not senseless, is not itself the organ of perception. If Newton chooses to add, Matter is inert; he has to prove that the rays of heat or light, or gravitation, owe their movement to a projectile, and not to an inherent

rent force, and so on. The more epithets are added, the more difficult it becomes to prove any specific definition. To place the essence of matter in its having figure is to take for granted its existence; and this the Enquirer was bound not to do; he, therefore, placed its essence in *resistance*, in its opposing certain obstacles to the organs of sensation, because the phenomena of sensation are agreed truths, but it is not agreed that these phenomena originate in the configuration of the external world.

Mr. Lofft goes still further in his approximations, and allows that the Supreme Mind accompanies some perceptions with such circumstances as prove them not to be perceptions which we originally excite in ourselves: and adds, it is remarkable that we have no perceptions which are not at first thus excited in us by external agency: he even ascribes permanence to this external character—when ideas become permanent and extended, they approach very near indeed to matter.

A strange passage follows. Time, says Mr. Lofft, is no real substance; and why should space, motion, or matter, have any more reality? Why should they not be all alike modifications of mind and its perceptions?

Time, space, and motion are none of them substances; they are the length, breadth, and thickness of the universe; but matter is the solid itself. Because length, and breadth, and thickness, are abstract ideas, it does not follow that all things, of which length, breadth, and thickness can be predicated, are abstract ideas, or, as they are here incorrectly termed, modifications of mind. But this form of sophism has been sufficiently exposed before in the seventh and ninth subdivisions: it is, however, the favourite and characteristic sophism of the school, and is continually recurred to as the solvent of universal entity; it is employed first, it last, it midst, it without end: indeed without it no defence of Berkeley's idealism is likely to appear very satisfactory.

But methinks I hear the hugh-born of the Dwarf, which calls us from the tilt to the snail; let us leave our lances leaning against the oak, to renew at other hours the interrupted conflict.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I shall be very much obliged to any of your Correspondents, who will inform me, what *particular ingredient* is made use

of, or what *peculiar process* is pursued in the fabrication of *mottled soap*, so as to cause that *mottled, cloudy, or marble-like* appearance it assumes.

This application does not originate in the most distant intention of injuring the manufacturer of that article, but entirely for the purposes of experimental chemistry.

I have applied to two or three manufacturers of this article, but their answers have been so *unsatisfactory* and *mysterious*, not to say *illiberal*, that I was determined to embrace the opportunity the perusal of your valuable Magazine gave me, of making a general inquiry on the subject.

Edinburgh, Your's &c. T. M.  
March 9, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Magazine is a letter, under the signature T. C. requesting to be informed, why nightingales are not found in Devonshire and Cornwall?

This question is very satisfactorily answered in White's Natural History of Selborne. As the book (now become scarce\*) may not be at hand to refer to, I will give the querist, partly from myself, but chiefly from that author, the solution of the difficulty.

The nightingale is a bird of passage, and comes to us from the Continent. In the spring, nightingales cross the sea, where it is narrowest, between Calais and Dover; and, upon their arrival, proceed forwards, spreading themselves to the right and left, until they have advanced as far as they can recover again, when instinct warns them to return to the countries from which they came. They are seldom found more than one hundred and seventy miles from Dover. The two western counties exceeding that distance are, of course, beyond their bounds.

The small black insects at Exmouth, as your Correspondent calls them, are neither so small, nor so black as he apprehends. It being "some years since he saw them," should they again engage his attention, he will find them half as large as a shrimp, and rather dusky than black. They are called, from their hopping, flea-fleas, and are by no means rare or curious.

Exmouth,  
April 5, 1803.

\* An edition of "White's Works in Natural History," comprising the above, has lately been published, in two volumes, small octavo, EDIT.

For



For the Monthly Magazine.

# CANTABRIGIANA.

NO. XLV.—SUBSCRIPTION to ARTICLES,  
and MR. ROBERT TYKWHITT, of JE-  
SUS COLLEGE.

LITERARY honours pre-suppose some literary attainments; but, besides a literary qualification, there is another requisite for taking a degree at Cambridge, to subscribe certain articles of faith.

It is worthy of observation, that the colleges, considered in their origin as distinct societies, or as incorporated afterwards into one body, were tied to no subscription of articles. The founders imposed no such specific points of faith on their members, either at the time of admission, or of taking degrees: and indeed, whatever the statutes of some particular colleges might enjoin on their own fellows, about the time of the Reformation, it amounted only to a declaration of Protestantism, and the free use of the Scriptures, in opposition to human authority. It was but in the beginning of the seventeenth century, that subscription was first required on obtaining literary honours: an order for that purpose was then sent by James I. in 1613; and this order was followed by what was called a grace on the part of the university, perhaps, improperly called, for it passed in mere conformity to the wishes of that monarch.

The ease of subscription at Cambridge stands at present as follows:—A subscription is required of a bachelor of arts in the following terms:—I, A. B. do declare, that I am *bonâ fide* of the church of England.—This *bonâ fide* subscription is considered by many as a milder form, than that more specific one required a few years ago, viz. of a belief in the Thirty-nine Articles; by others it has been considered as the same.

It may be noticed in passing, that there is actually no grace or statute enjoining subscription for a master of arts' degree. Custom, however, has, in this case, obtained the force of law: for a master of arts' degree, all the thirty-nine articles are subscribed in their literal and grammatical sense; and no degree, either in law, physic, divinity, or music, can be obtained, without a previous subscription.

A person, who takes a bachelor of divinity's degree, or a doctor's in any faculty, must subscribe the three articles mentioned in the thirtieth canon, common-

ly known as King James's *three darling articles*. These articles relate to the King's supremacy, to the purity and lawful use of the Common Prayer, and to the truth of all the thirty-nine articles, including the ratification. Thus stands this matter at the University of Cambridge.

Much has been written, and various opinions have been formed, on these subscriptions. Some consider them as a mere form, and the articles, not as articles of truth, or even opinion, but as articles of peace. They subscribe them in no fixed sense, but in any sense the words will bear, so far as they are agreeable to Scripture, or in that sense in which they are agreeable to Scripture. Others view them as articles of truth, and subscription as the best way of securing them. But then again, what is the true sense of these articles? This point is not yet settled, some contending, that they are to be taken in the literal and grammatical sense; others, that the *literal* and *grammatical* sense is not the true sense. One party maintains, that what are called the doctrinal articles are Arminian; another, that they are Calvinistic; others, that such articles have two senses, both true; so that an Arminian, no less than a Calvinist, may conscientiously subscribe them. Indeed, it has been asserted, that certain articles have three senses, all true. Till, at length, men of some account, both in the university and the church, have given a still more liberal turn to this matter. Aware, that the articles, in their literal and grammatical sense, i. e. the sense in which they are required to be subscribed, have but few advocates, and that an almost general disbelief of them prevails even among the clergy, they avow, that a TACIT REFORMATION has taken place both in the church and university, since the first framing of the Thirty-nine Articles; that the persons subscribing, and the persons who officially demand subscription, keep pace with such improvements, and indulge each other in the most liberal interpretations; the articles now being, according to this representation, a mere nothing, and men being at liberty to subscribe them, as well as to teach them, mechanically, in a kind of philosophical sense. This liberality they plead in behalf of the candidates for orders, and, *a fortiori*, concede it to candidates for degrees.

Whichever way men determine as to the doctrinal articles, the articles of discipline admit of less dispute. To require subscription to these necessarily excludes from

from the privilege of a degree Protestant-dissenters, and all others who approve not the established church. Of course, such persons complain against subscriptions as an oppression; and even many members of the university speak of them as a yoke on their own shoulders. I speak of those who are of the learned professions, and friends to an established church, though they have never taken orders.

Indeed, there are those in the university who contemplate this affair in the most serious point of view, as immediately affecting the morals of the university, and the liberties of the country. With the question concerning subscription, as it regards the church, they do not intermeddle; but, in urging its discontinuance at the time of taking degrees at the university, they think themselves but pleading the just, the original principles of the university, and the liberties of mankind at large.

The person who first made this attempt was Mr. Robert Tyrwhitt, of Jesus College, a gentleman of approved talents and learning, nor less distinguished for his integrity and benevolence. The respectability of Mr. Tyrwhitt's character gave great weight to his proposal, and it was supported by men of the greatest worth and abilities; but it failed of success. Mr. Tyrwhitt proposed his grace in 1771: Dr. Edwards proposed another in 1787: this met with a similar fate.

The question has been now asleep for some years. When it is recollected, that the original founders of colleges imposed no such terms on their members; that the man who first directed them was a prince by no means favourable to the liberties of this country; and that those who at his direction first exacted subscription exceeded, probably, even the powers of the university; it is natural to expect that the question will be stirred again on some future day; and when the concessions of a writer, whose *PRINCIPLES OF MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY* is now a standard book in the university, are taken into consideration, it is not improbable, that these subscriptions will, at length, be set wholly aside; but when, I shall not conjecture; nor are these remarks introduced here in a spirit of dispute, but as matter of mere statement, or, at furthest, of enquiry.

Archdeacon Paley, the writer here alluded to, has the following reflections on the subject:—"Though some purposes of order and tranquillity may be answered by the establishment of creeds and confessions, yet they are, at all times, attend-

ed with very serious consequences. They check enquiry, they violate liberty, and ensnare by holding out temptations to prevarication. However they may express the persuasion, or be accommodated to the controversies and fears of the age in which they were composed, in process of time, and by reason of the changes which are wont to take place in the judgment of mankind upon religious subjects, they come at length to contradict the actual judgment of the church, whose doctrines they profess to contain, and they perpetuate the proscription of sects and tenets, from which any danger has long ceased to be apprehended.\*"

#### XLVI.—LIBERTY.

A man of Cambridge, distinguished as much for his wit as for his learning, being once asked the difference between orthodoxy and heterodoxy, replied, "Orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is your doxy!" and it would be difficult to give a more accurate definition. The man who well examines his own doxy, before he believes, and who treats other people's doxies with candour, if not with respect, afterwards, understands the theory and practice of liberty. Credulity makes hogs, and bigotry is the mother of intolerance.

#### XLVII.—KING JAMES'S WORKS.

Among the curious books in the public library, is a copy of the Latin edition of King James's Works. It is bound in velvet and gold, and was presented by the monarch himself to the university. On the binding, the King has written, *Jacobus R. D. D.* This Latin edition, published in 1619, is a translation of the English edition, first published in 1616, by Henry Montacute, Bishop of Winchester, and Dean of the King's Chapel. Both editions have portraits of the monarch from the same painting, but the inscriptions are different. The Latin edition is accompanied with these lines:

In Carolo, Rex magne, tuam Naturæ figuram,  
Ingenium scriptis exprimis ipse tuis.  
Vivit imago prior, non est nocitura secunda,  
Regi Naturæ cedere non puduit.

Under the portrait prefixed to the English edition, are the following lines:  
Crowns have their compass, length of days  
their dates;  
Triumphs their tombs, felicity its fate;

\* *Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy*, Cap. 10.

Of more than earth can earth make none partaker,  
But knowledge makes the king most like his Maker.

#### XLVIII.—LORD BACON'S WORKS.

In the public library are also some of the works of a much greater man than James, presented too by himself to his *alma mater*: these are two volumes, bound in velvet and silver, of the great restorer of philosophy, Lord Bacon; the first containing his nine books, *De Dignitate et Augmentis Scientiarum*; the second, his *Novum Organum*. Opposite to the title-page are these words, in Lord Bacon's hand, *Franciscus de Verulamio Vicecomes St. Albani, alma matri Incl. Academiae Cantabrigiensi. S.*

*Debita filii, quam possum, persolvo. Quod vero jacio, idem et vos horior, ut augmentis scientiarum silentio incumbatis, et in animi modestia libertatem ingenii retineatis, neque talentum a veteribus conce- ditum in sudario reponatis. Affuerit proculdubio et effulserit divini luminis gratia, si humilitati et submissa religionis philosophia, clavibus sensus legitime et dextre utamini, et amoto omni contradictionis studio quique cum alio, ac si ipse secum, disputetis.*

#### XLIX.—THE EDITIO PRINCEPS OF LIVY.

In a former number was given an account of a few curious books, and some of the oldest printed, in the Public Library; under that head may also be placed a beautiful and valuable copy of Livy, an *Editio Princeps*, or the edition that was first put forth after the invention of printing. It is in two volumes, folio; was edited by the Bishop of Aleria, in Venice, and dedicated to Pope Pius II. At the beginning, Dr. Farmer, late librarian to the Public Library, has written the following notice: "This edition was not in the collection of Dr. Mead or Dr. Askew, nor is it in the King's library, or any known library in England. The two volumes are worth at least 50l.

"Oct. 22, 1784. "R. FARMER."

These two volumes are certainly fellows, but had been separated for many years, at what time, or by what means, is unknown; but the history of their reunion is rather curious, and will be explained in the following extract of a letter to Dr. Farmer, from Mr. G. Nicol.

"I have herewith, agreeably to my promise, sent the volume of Livy; and if it turns out what I hope it is, the first volume of the book in your public library,

I shall be happy, through your means, to have placed it there. I bought it, as I believe I told you, at Hoblyn's sale, and since that have put, as you see, a new coat on its back. Printing types are so very much alike, that it is not easy to carry them in the eye, but you will easily discover by comparison. If I judge right, both the volume in the public library, and this now sent, are printed by Venetian of Spira (who was the first, with his brother John, who printed at Venice) notwithstanding the volumes of nonsense that have been written about the *Decor Puellarum* of Nic. Jenfon, 1461. This will be seen by looking at the end of your volume, where you will find the bare date 1470, with a long copy of verses, the seventh line of which runs thus:—

Et Vindelino tu quoque, &c.

But, whether the volume now sent is by the same printer, can be known, as I have already said, by comparison only. It is a book of such rarity, that I have never seen it, and indeed I know of no copy, but one in the public library at Lyons. It is assuredly the first volume of Livy, without a date; for that of the Bishop of Aleria, printed by Seveynham and Panariz, and that of Campanus, printed by Adeticius Gallus, have neither of them a date, and therefore the printing of them can only be ascertained by circumstances, which at this distance are often fallacious.

"Believe me your obedient servant,

"GEORGE NICOL.—STANDL."

These two volumes, therefore, are now, it is to be hoped, brought to their proper and last home—*Pace quiescant*.

#### L.—KING JAMES'S ORDER.

Having already spoken concerning subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, and the part taken in it by James I. I think a more specific statement will not be out of place. And, should the reader be able to refrain from smiling at the following directions, and more particularly at the ridiculous solemnity of Bishop Montacute's letter that follows them, I assure him, it was more than I could.

"H's Majesty signified his pleasure, that he would have all that take any degree in schools to subscribe to the articles," viz. the three *darling* articles already related to.

After some other directions, the King ordered, that "Mr. Vice Chancellor, and the two Professors of Divinity, or two Heads

heads of houses, do, every Michaelmas, when his Majesty resorts into these parts, wait upon his Majesty, and give his Majesty a just account how these his Majesty's instructions are observed."

*N.B.* These directions were given by the King, *propria personâ*, to the Vice Chancellor, on December 3, 1616, at Newmarket. Some modern wag may therefore suppose, that this was a mere jockeying business.

LL.—BISHOP MONTECUTE'S LETTER  
to the VICE CHANCELLOR.

"To the Right Worshipful Dr. Hill, Master of Catharine Hall, and Vice Chancellor of Cambridge.

"GOOD MR. VICE CHANCELLOR,

"I have sent you his Majesty's hand to his own directions. I think you have no precedent, that ever a king, first with his own mouth, then with his own hand, gave such directions; and therefore you shall do well to keep that writing curiously, and the directions religiously, and to give his Majesty a good account of them carefully, which I pray God you may; and so, with my love to yourself, and the rest of the Heads, I commit you to God. From court this 12th day of Dec. 1616.

"Your very loving friend,  
"JAMES WINTON."

Three years before this the monarch, as already has been shewn, presented the university with the Latin edition of his own works, translated from the English edition of this loving Bishop. Lo! now the generous King, *Ille ego*, presents it with those treasures of wisdom, his three darling articles. In the former case, he seems to have acted in the character of the great schoolmaster of his realms, as he used to call himself; in the latter, he doubtless thought himself the Solomon of the age, as he was denominated by his flatterers.

LLI.—MR. TYRWHITT'S GRACE for the  
REMOVAL of SUBSCRIPTION at the  
TIME of taking DEGREES.

"Placeat vobis, ut illi, qui munia scholastica in regis statutis contenta expleverint, in posterum sibi concessam habeant gratiam pro gradu in aliqua facultate suscipiendo, et tunc tribus articulis in canone tricesimo sexto comprehensis non subscripserint;" that is—May it please you, that those who have discharged the scholastic duties contained in the royal statutes, may in future have a grace granted to them for taking a degree in any faculty,

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although they shall not have subscribed the three articles in the thirty-sixth canon.

LIII.—MR. KENDAL'S LINES on KING  
LEAR, as performed by GARRICK and  
BARRY.

It has been hinted as an omission, not to have mentioned the name of the author of the lines on Garrick. It was Mr. Kendall, of Peter-house. It has also been hinted, that the lines were not accurately given. I therefore give them in another form, and the reader may take which he pleases:

The town has found out different ways

To praise its different Lears:

To Barry it gives loud huzzas,

To Garrick only tears.

LIV.—The ORDERS of the SYNDIC.

A remark was made in a former number on the strictness lately enforced by the syndics, in regard to the use of books in the Public Library, and, it may be thought, in language rather severe. The remark, however, was but a mere matter of statement, and, so far as it went, was certainly accurate. The two orders of the syndics, and the reasons for passing them, shall be now brought forward; so will the whole truth be known; the public too will be able to form its own judgment, and the writer, it is hoped, will be acquitted of judging with illiberality.

ORDERS for the LIBRARY.—Made at a  
Meeting of the Syndics, March 31, 1798.

That all printed books in the classes, that are locked up, which are taken out by the Vice Chancellor or his order, be returned before the expiration of his office, under the usual penalties, to be paid by the person or persons to whom they are lent, or, in case of their failing to pay, by the Vice Chancellor.

That no manuscript whatever be taken out of the library, without a grace for its removal being obtained from the senate.

ORDERS.—Made at a Meeting of the Syndics, March 22, 1800.

That no person be allowed to have in his possession, at one time, more than ten volumes belonging to the Public Library.

That the Vice Chancellor and the Librarians be empowered to dispense with the preceding order in any particular case, if they shall be unanimously of opinion, that sufficient reasons have been assigned for such dispensation.

That such dispensation continue in force no longer than to the end of the quarter in which it shall be granted; but, upon

U u

fresh

fresh application, may be removed by the same authority.

That, for the purpose of allowing the librarians sufficient time to inspect the books at the end of each quarter (according to the order, dated 1748) all books be kept in the library on the day appointed for their return, and the whole of the day following.

That the above orders be printed, and hung up in the library.—Such are the orders.

These orders, it will be naturally hoped by every one, did not originate in a wanton abuse of power, nor in a selfish and interested desire to keep these national treasures from public notice. On enquiry, it will be found that the true and immediate reasons were the unreasonable delays in returning books to the library; and, were an accurate statement given of the books missing on the various surveys which have been made, the number would be found very great. Suffice it to say, that such delays and mal-practices prepared the way for the above orders. It should, at the same time too, be known, that the University of Cambridge has been always distinguished for a liberality not only to its own members, but to others; and of this liberality numerous instances could be produced—that, in cases where persons have been employed in works, which required the use of books in the Public Library, the most ample concessions have been usually made; and that the conduct of Mr. Marshall, who attends at the library, exceeds all praise, as well for his strict integrity in the discharge of his office, as for his respectful courtesy to strangers.

E. R.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for the YEAR X. (1802) read at the ATHENEUM of PARIS, DEC. 30, by JEROME LANDE.

IF it were a matter of surprize last year, to see the History of Astronomy begin with an account of the discovery of a new planet, it is not less so, that another should have been observed in the course of the present year. It was indeed by accident, that this last planet was discovered; but such fortunate accidents can only happen to intelligent and indefatigable astronomers.

At nine o'clock in the evening of the 28th of March, 1802, Dr. Olbers was attending at Bremen to the planet Piazzi, on which astronomers had employed them-

selves for the preceeding year. He was examining, with his telescope, all the small stars in the wing of Virgo, with a view of ascertaining their several positions, in order that he might the more readily determine the situations of the planet. While he was observing the twentieth star of Virgo, near which he had seen the planet in the month of January, he was surprized to see near this star, which is of the sixth magnitude, another small one of the seventh. Knowing that it was not there at the time of his first observations, he hastened to ascertain its position; but, during the two hours in which he was employed in making observations, he perceived that in that space of time it had changed its place. The two succeeding nights afforded him ample means of determining its motions, which he found to be at the rate of 10' per day. As soon as he had made public this interesting observation, astronomers took the earliest opportunity of attending to this new star, and of calculating its orbit. Dr. Gauss, a very able geometrician, of Brunswick, calculated the elements of the orbit, and Citizen Burckhardt employed himself on the same business.

On the 4th of June, C. Burckhardt finished his calculations, and found its revolution would be completed in four years, seven months, and twenty-seven days; its distance 2.785, or 288 millions of miles; its excentricity 0.2463, which produces an inequality of  $28^{\circ} 25'$ ; its inclination to the orbit  $34^{\circ} 51'$ ; its node  $5^{\circ} 22' 28''$ ; its aphelion  $10^{\circ} 20' 3''$ ; and the epoch of its longitude for the year 1802  $4^{\circ} 23' 10''$ .

In November, C. Burckhardt gave to the public the result of observations made up to the 26th day of September, 1802; from this we find the

		Yrs. M. D.
Revolution to be	-	4 7 13
Distance -	-	2.7699
Excentricity -	-	0.2463
		2 8 8
Inclination -	-	0 34 38 0
Node -	-	5 22 27 35
Aphelion -	- 10	1 22 19
Epoch (1802)	4	23 21 38
Equation -	-	0 28 25 0

The same gentleman also calculated the perturbations of the planet Olbers, which amount to many degrees, and will of course require changes in the preceding elements. M. Gauss has published, in Zach's Journal for September, an ephemeris of this planet up to the first of July, 1803. But,

as soon as C. Burckhardt has finished his calculation of its perturbations, he will give us the elements still more accurately.

Early in January, Dr. Olbers found again the planet *Piazzi*, which had disappeared for a considerable time. About the middle of February, M. Gauss calculated the new elements; and M. Burckhardt undertook to ascertain the perturbations, which this planet experiences from the attraction of Jupiter, and has laid down more accurate elements. These perturbations were also calculated by M. Oriani, of Milan, which were taken by M. Gauss, for the sake of obtaining more accurate elements with regard to its orbit. Those given by M. de Zach, in his Journal for November, are,

Distance	-	2.7675
		days. hours.
Tropical revolution		1681 9
Eccentricity	-	0.078835
		0 1 0
Equation	-	9 2 0
Inclination	-	10 57 37
Epoch (1803)		233 37 35
Aphelion	-	326 37 40
Node	-	80 55 1*

The King of Naples has made an addition of 1200 francs to M. *Piazzi's* salary, in consideration of his discovery of the new planet, and of the respect which he testified to his Sicilian Majesty, by calling it, in his writings, the *Ceres Ferdinandæ*.

One comet has been seen this year; and, although it was very small, yet it was discovered in three different places: on the 24th of August, at Marseilles, by Louis Pons, keeper of the observatory; on the 28th, by Citizen Mechain, one of our most celebrated observers, of whom we have already a great number; and, on the 2d of September, at Bremen, by Dr. Olbers. This comet was in *Serpentarius* very faint and ill-defined, having a very sensible nucleus, Mechain and Messier, at Paris; and Vidal, at Mirepoix, observed it with the greatest attention till the 3d of October. Mechain calculated the elements from his own observations, and found the

Node	-	8 6 1
		10 10 17
Inclination	-	0 57 0
Perihelion	-	11 2 8
Distance	-	1.0942

It reaches the perihelion, September 9, 20 43' 15"; direct motion.

The elements calculated by Olbers are

published in Zach's Journal, as well as his observations.

This comet is one of those which, at the nearest distance to the sun, is farther than the earth is from that body; of these there are ninety-three, the orbits of which are known.

C. Lalande, jun. has furnished the exact positions of some stars hitherto unknown, with which astronomers had frequently been obliged to compare this comet; in this business he has been engaged these fifteen years.

The new Tables of the Moon by M. Burg, form a very important epoch in the History of Astronomy for this year. I had learnt from M. Zach, that Burg had been long employed at Vienna, amidst poverty and obscurity, in calculating observations of the moon made at Greenwich, with a view of improving the tables; and in March, 1798, the Commissioners of the Institute assembled at the Board of Longitude to fix on a subject for a prize, I proposed to them to require the establishment of the moon's epochs, by a great number of observations. I knew that M. Burg had calculated a great many, and I thought this would be a fit opportunity for him to publish them, while, at the same time, it would furnish us with the means of remunerating him for his labours. When the prize came to be decided, it was proposed to divide it between M. Burg and Citizen Bouvard, who had also made many interesting researches on the same subject. But Bonaparte, the president of the day, seemed desirous that the prize should be doubled, in order that each candidate might have 3400 francs: this was unanimously agreed to. Citizen Laplace, conceiving that even this sum was too small for a labour so immense as that of M. Burg, and knowing that from these calculations he could readily deduce all the moon's equations with a precision never before obtained, engaged the Board of Longitude to propose a prize of 6000 francs on this subject, which was furnished in equal parts by the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister of the Marine. The question was made public in June, 1800, and in November, 1801, we received the tables so long wanted. In about two months, Laplace announced to the Institute, that he had recognized, in the theory of the moon, an equation, the period of which is 180 years, which amounts to 16'', and which will explain the disagreement noticed between the mean motion of the moon 100 years ago, and that give by the last observations. This equation

\* See Monthly Mag. Vol. 15, P. 163.

is composed of two terms, of which, for the present, we have only the sum, but it has been the mean of establishing, in the motion of the moon, at different periods, a regularity which had never before been obtained.

On the 25th of July, a deputation from the Board of Longitude made its report to the First Consul on the labours of Burg, and on the prize of six thousand francs. I reminded him that he had caused the first prize to be doubled, and that it would be worthy of his character to do the same with the present—He instantly complied. The Minister Chaptal, who was present, urged me to engage Burg to come to live at Paris, where he should have an annual pension of three thousand francs. He would have been an excellent co-operator in improving the science of astronomy in France, where it is so much cultivated: but this excellent man preferred his own country, though with less advantage. His Lunar Tables are about to be put to the press, as well as the new tables of the sun, calculated by Delambre; we have sent them to Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer-royal of England, who will be enabled by them to improve the *Nautical Almanack*, which has long since been of the greatest importance to the art of navigation. Delambre's report will shortly appear in the *Connaissance des Temps* for the year 13.

It has been determined to print, at the expence of the Republic, the Arabic text, and a translation by C. Caussin, of all the observations, which are in the manuscript of Ibn Junis, lent to us by the Batavian Republic, together with an extract from a part, which it was not deemed necessary to translate or print. C. Caussin is the first of all the professors of Arabic, who has rendered his knowledge of real utility. I blamed them fifty years ago, for translating romances only.

Our observations on the transit of Mercury over the sun's disc, on the 9th of November, succeeded to our wishes; which was of consequence, as it will not be seen again at Paris till the 5th of May, 1832. The accuracy of my Tables of Mercury is completely confirmed by these observations. The egress of the center, according to a mean of all the observations, took place at  $7^{\circ} 34''$  after twelve; and the longitude of Mercury, which I then deduced, was  $7^{\circ} 16' 17'' 9''$  at  $21^{\text{h}} 2' 40''$  mean time of the true conjunction; taking into the account the correction to be made in the tables of the sun, which were observed by my nephew to be  $10'' 4$ . The geo-

centric latitude in conjunction was  $56''$ . I have had the most satisfactory confirmation of the theory of Mercury, which I read to the Institute on the 1st of January, 1796, and more details on this subject will be found in the Memoirs of that body.

M. Caffella, Physician to the King of Naples; and M. Bügge, Astronomer-royal at Copenhagen, have sent me accurate observations of this transit.

The solstice has been accurately observed with whole circles by Delambre, Burckhardt, and Lalande, my nephew; the mean of four hundred observations gives  $23^{\circ} 28' 7''$ , or  $7''$  more than in my Tables; last year it was only  $6''$ ; with this agreement we ought to be satisfied.

C. Duc-la-Chapelle, has published, in the fourth volume of the Memoirs of the Institute, solstitial observations, which give  $31''$  for the diminution of the obliquity of the ecliptic in a hundred years. Mechain has again found  $10''$  less for the obliquity at the winter-solstice.

C. Vidal has sent his observations of the new planets, and many others; he has finished some zones of circumpolar stars, which had not been completed in the *Histoire Céleste Française*, published in 1801. The inferior conjunction of Venus, observed in December by Burckhardt and Lalande, has given for the correction of my Tables  $+29''$ , which will not make  $10''$  in the longitude, as seen from the sun. But, as the Tables of Venus had not been calculated with the perturbations, and as Lalande, jun. proposed to undertake this work, Chahrol furnished him with a table of the equation calculated to tenths and seconds, which was an essential preliminary. We have forty years exact observations of Venus, and these being from 1761 to 1801, will give us the motion of Venus as accurately as the Babylonian observation, made 2072 years ago, respecting which there is some doubt, as I have already explained in the *Mémoires de l'Académie*, 1785, p. 250.

The opposition of Mars, which took place on the 24th of December, could not be observed; but the observations of that night afforded means of correcting my nephew's Tables  $5''$ , which make only two in the heliocentric longitude.

The disappearance of Saturn's ring, which will take place in 1803, has been preceded by a singular phenomenon. The *anses* were on the point of becoming invisible, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mechain could observe them in the morning of the 10th of December.

Flauguergue

Flauguergue lost sight of them on the 16th, but they will soon re-appear. On the 18th of June, the sun will pass through the plane of the ring, and on that account they will not be seen till the 3d of August, at which time the earth will pass to the north of the ring, and permit us to see the surface of it illuminated by the sun.

Chabrol and Flauguergues have calculated tables of aberrations and nutations for six hundred stars of the fundamental catalogue, which my nephew inserts every year in the *Connaissance des Temps*, and always with improvements.

Citizen Lalande, jun. continues to observe the right ascensions and declinations of a great number of stars not sufficiently known; and Madam Lalande is going on with the reductions which she promised for the 50,000 stars; 1500 will be found in the *Connaissance des Temps* for the year 13, which will soon appear. M. Bode has published an account of 10,000 in the catalogue of 17,000, which accompany the large and beautiful atlas in twenty sheets, which has already been announced.

I gave an account last year\* of the labours undertaken by the Swedish astronomers, to ascertain the degree of the meridian under the polar circle. M. Melanderhielm, notwithstanding he was 76 years of age, directed this enterprize. In 1801, they had fixed on stations, erected signals, and built two observatories; and, between the 6th of February, and the 8th of April, 1802, they measured the base on the ice of the river Torneo, in spite of the great cold. They finished the measurement of the angles of the triangles by the beginning of September, and then proceeded northwards, to commence their astronomical observations. We may therefore very soon expect to see the result of this new measure.

Mechain is, in consequence of the conular decree, about to undertake the measurement of the meridian as far as the island of Cabrera, which is forty leagues south of Barcelona; by these means, the forty-fifth degree, which it is particularly interesting for us to be acquainted with, will be a mean of the whole interval.

The Portuguese have begun to distinguish themselves in this science. M. Demonfort has sent us calculations of all the eclipses of the sun visible at Lisbon, during this century. M. Monteiro de Ro-

cha, new tables of Mars, with all the perturbations; the equation is  $10^{\circ} 41' 39''$ , which is  $4''$  greater than that in the tables of Lalande, my nephew. Dimoiseau is busy at Lisbon in calculating a Nautical Almanack for the year 1806. I have desired him to wait for the new Tables of the Sun and Moon, which will soon be printed.

We have received a description of the observatory at Coimbra, from which it appears, that they have a sector of ten feet, a five-foot meridian telescope, and a three feet-and-a-half quadrant, divided by Troughton, of London. From M. Cassali, of Parma, we have received the astronomical Ephemeris, to which the author has added a detailed account of the two new planets; and he follows my example, in calling them the Piazzi and Olbers, as a mark of respect due to the persons who discovered them.

Van Swinden has sent a Dutch Memoir on the new Measures, which had taken him much time; and he has obtained a decree for establishing them in the Batavian Republic. Mr. Mackay has published in England, a curious work on the longitude.

Van Swinden proposes to publish a Memoir on Reflecting Circles, which he is desirous of introducing into the Dutch navy, and another on Marine Time-keepers. So long ago as the year 1774, I went to Holland to solicit the introduction of astronomy in navigation; the Stadtholder and Grand Pensionary promised to second my views: my work on this science was translated into the Dutch language, but without producing any effect, notwithstanding the need which navigators had of it; hereafter there is reason to believe that astronomy will be cultivated there in an effectual manner.

Van Swinden explains in this work all the methods by calculation, by graphical operations, and by instruments, the corrections made by Mackay to the methods of Borda and Dunthorn; those of Krait and of Douwes, of Stienra. He has also added a collection of tables necessary to navigation. M. Mendoza has already published two large collections of tables on this subject, to which he has added a new method of finding the latitude, by two heights taken at a distance from the meridian. We have received the Vienna Ephemeris for 1803, which contains new tables of the moon by M. Friesnecker, but it is evident that he has seen those of Burg, which have been noticed before. In the Berlin Ephemeris for 1805, M. Bode has collected

\* Particulars relating to the two new planets will be found in various parts of the Monthly Mag. see vol. xii. p. 88, 317—vol. xiii. p. 150, 224, 273, 366, 514—vol. xiv. p. 117, 119, &c. &c.



collected 170 pages of observations on the new planets, and on other important objects.

M. Schröter has published, with plates, a Continuation of his Observations on the Spots of the Moon, in a large volume, 4to. intitled *Selenotopographische Fragmente*, which will serve to give a correct idea of the surface of that luminary, and the changes which have taken place in it, in its atmosphere, and in its mountains. The first part of this work appeared in 1791, from which I published two extracts, which shew with how much patience and assiduity this able astronomer has examined the surface of the moon. These new observations have been made with great care, during the last eleven years, by means of the best optical instruments; and they entitle him to the gratitude of astronomers, as they will serve as a base and term of comparison in their future researches on the changes of the moon. He has observed mountains 4000 toises in height, and has been able to determine, that the part of the lunar atmosphere, which is capable of producing twilight, is about 300 toises in height. He has also seen objects which were not visible during his former observations, and which, at first sight, he attributed to some changes in the surface of the moon; but, he remarks, with the reserve of an able astronomer, that the particular state of the lunar atmosphere may have concealed these objects at the time of his first observations.

Dr. Henzenburg, of Hamburg, made, last summer, thirty-one experiments on the fall of heavy bodies, from the height of 235 feet Paris measure, and he found that bodies do not fall vertically; there are 4 lines of declination towards the east, and 1.5 line towards the south; the variations have been found to be a little more by M. Guglielmini, at Bologna; but all these experiments prove the rotation of the earth.

I published in June the two last volumes of Montucla's Grand History of Mathematics, the fourth is almost entirely consecrated to the history of astronomy and navigation, which I have continued till the time that we became acquainted. There has appeared also, in two volumes, quarto, with plates, a History of the Measure of Time by Means of Clocks, by Ferdinand Berthoud, in which will be found the principal inventions in this branch of mechanism. The author takes notice of all the celebrated clock makers, excepting his own nephew, to whom we

are indebted for the best marine watches, which have been manufactured since 1784. In connection with this subject, I would observe, that Mr. Emery, of London, is lately dead, and his widow has four time-keepers to dispose of, which will be a precious acquisition to the purchasers.

We have received the seventh and eighth volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy; in the former, Mr. Young has examined Sir I. Newton's solution of the problem respecting the precession of the equinoxes.

In July, my small Tables of Logarithms made their appearance; they are the most exact and convenient tables yet published. The third volume of De Laplace's *Mécanique Céleste* was published in December, which will make a sort of epoch in physical astronomy. In this volume will be found a continuation of the important researches of this great geometrician, and the perturbations of each of the planets caused by the action of all the others; a new theory of the moon, which contains, among other things, a discovery of a new inequality, the period of which, as I have before observed, is 180 years.

M. Hassenfratz has published his course *De Physique Céleste*; or, Lessons on the Exposition of the System of the World. In this work, the author takes no notice of my Astronomy, but he has not failed to borrow from it whatever was suitable to his purpose, which he could not find elsewhere; I have discovered some errors in it.

The Commissioners of the Board of Longitude have sent to the press the observations made during the last two years with the new instruments of the Observatory, by Mechain and Bouvard, to be printed in folio, like those made at Greenwich, and which are worthy of being followed as a model.

Last July, M. de Rossel arrived in Paris, with the Journal of Voyages made with a view of inquiring after La Pérouse, under the command of Captain d'Entrecasteaux. La Grandiere has also a Journal of that Voyage, which has been restored by the English Government, who had it in their possession about a year.

Information has been received from Citizen Bernier, who has been to New Holland, that Captain Baudin put into port only twice in the distance of 1200 miles through which he sailed on the western coast. He prepared to resume the continuation of that expedition north and south, but I fear the zeal of the astronomer will be counteracted by the indifference of

the captain, and that this voyage, on which we placed such hopes, will not be so interesting as it might have been.

The ship, *Lady Nelson*, sent with the Investigator, Captain Flinders, arrived at New Holland about the middle of December, 1801, and met the *Géographe*, commanded by Captain Baudin; at Port Jackson he found the *Naturaliste*, commanded by Hamelin, who set sail about the middle of May, in search of the *Géographe*, from which he had been separated in a gale of wind. He has sent to the minister his observations, and a chart of those parts of New Holland which he visited. Captain Flinders has made some discoveries between Van Diemen's Land, and the southern part of New South Wales. Joseph Joachim and M. de Ferrer have sent me a great many positions observed on the Mississippi and on the Ohio, which are become the more interesting, as the French Government are forming plans to draw from this new colony immense advantages.

Commodore Billings's voyage in the North Seas has vastly extended the boundaries of our knowledge; in this work is a capital map by M. Bauer and Mr. Arrowsmith. The officers complain of their commander, who refused to let them penetrate farther north, notwithstanding the instructions which he had received, to seek for a passage by the Frozen Ocean.

M. Seetzen, physician, accompanied by M. Jacobzen, surgeon, are about to penetrate into the interior of Africa; in their preparations they are assisted by M. Zach, of Gotha; and the Duke of Gotha has furnished them with a very valuable astronomical apparatus. M. Seetzen means to go to Constantinople by the eastern coast of Africa, where he thinks he shall meet with some caravans on the coast of Zanguebar or Monocmugi. He hopes to be four or five years on his travels.

The map of the country situated between the Adige and the Adda, in Mantua and Cremona, will be shortly followed by others of Piedmont, the Italian Republic, the isle of the Elbe, &c. On these works more than a hundred ingenious geographers are employed, among whom are Nouet, Henry, and Tranchet.

M. Henry has quitted Bavaria in disgust; he nevertheless is employed on a map of that country, but we shall lose the measure of a degree which he proposed to execute. We shall, however, have an uninterrupted trigonometrical draft of the country between the Adige and the Scheldt, and from Brest to Munich, which will greatly accelerate the filling up of a

complete topography. A map of Egypt has been engraved on fifty sheets; and others of the Morea, and the neighbouring islands. Materials are also collecting for those of St. Domingo and Louisiana. A project is set on foot for giving a new and corrected edition of the grand Map of France in 183 sheets. Our collection of manuscript maps and charts, which already amount to 7400, is daily increasing, and will, in the hands of Citizen Barbier-Dubocage, furnish, for the science of geography, immense resources.

In the *Memorial Topographique et Militaire*, we have a Notice on the Construction of Maps; a treatise on Geodesical Operations; Tables for reducing the Angles of one Plan to those of another; and for determining of Heights by the Barometer.

M. Mentelle has undertaken, for the First Consul, a terrestrial globe, of such a size, that every thing may be drawn upon it that is known in the science of geography.

The National Institute has offered a prize to him who shall, during the year, have made the most curious observation, or have written the most useful memoir, on the science of astronomy.

C. Chaptal, the Minister of the Interior, has attached several calculators to the Board of Longitude: he has made handsome presents to C. Flaugergues, an assiduous observer; and to C. Pons, the keeper of the observatory at Marseilles, who has discovered a second comet.

When the Board of Consultation was suppressed, which had been established for the purpose of distributing rewards, and which was very useful in the years 1793 and 1794, the Institute was charged to replace it, and to propose to Government the rewards which it would become them to grant. The Institute has neglected to make use of this right, which I now urge it to do.

M. Jseotot, Professor of Astronomy at Dijon, has obtained from Citizen Giraudet what was necessary to repair the observatory at Dijon, which had been injured by fire. I was very desirous of observing there the eclipse of the sun, on the 28th of August, but the state of the atmosphere put an end to all my hopes. I have, however, received the observations of Thulis, of Marseilles, and those of Flaugergues, at Viviers, on that phenomenon.

Prince Henry of Wurtemberg, has purchased the fine instruments that Mignie made at Paris. The mirror of the telescope sent by Dr. Herschel to Petersburg has been returned for him to mount.

Kramp

Kramp solicits the establishment of an observatory at Cologn. The academy at Turin demands the re-establishment of her own, and M. Henry has offered to take the direction of it.

Canovai and Delricco have published *Tables of Logarithms*. The King of Etruria has come to a determination of employing an astronomer in his philosophical museum, where he has already a fine collection of instruments. M. Poczobut, of Vilna, in Lithuania, has, after a long interval, occasioned by the several revolutions in Poland, resumed his very useful observations.

General Chabert, returned from England, after an absence of ten years, has been elected to the Board of Longitude, where his labours in the science of geography give him just claims; and his great age (seventy-eight years) does not prevent him from assisting at our sittings, and of being useful by his advice and experience.

Citizen Berthoud has executed for the observatory a pendulum worth one thousand crowns, the pivots of which turn on rubies; we trust that this will, in every respect, be equal to that presented by the First Consul to the observatory of Milan. Berthoud has increased the number of his marine time-keepers. Citizen Pons, clock-maker, has placed, for experiments, in my observatory, a half-second pendulum, with a very excellent scapevent, which performs its motions with surprising regularity. Leveque has published, in the fourth volume of the *Memoirs of the Institute*, a learned Memoir on the Longitude, and particularly on the charts of Maingon, for reducing the distances of the moon observed at sea.

Citizen Richer has made a new trigonometrical compass for reducing the distances of the moon from the stars. He has invented several ingenious methods for dividing into unequal parts the rules which contain the distance, the sum, and the difference of the heights. In my *Abregé de Navigation*, I gave a description of the instrument which had obtained the prize in 1791; and, in the *Connaissance des Temps*, for the year 4, I gave a demonstration of La Grange's formula from which this instrument was made. M. Richer's compass is evidently an improvement on this: the only disadvantage attending it is, that it cannot be made for less than six hundred francs.

Girard read to the Institute a considerable Memoir on the Egyptian *Nilometre*,

in which he shews, that Eratosthenes's measure of the earth was very exact.

The Abbé Testa has published at Rome a Dissertation on the Zodiac found in Egypt, at Dendera, in which he undertakes to prove, that it cannot be traced farther back, than three hundred years before the Christian era. In the History of Herodotus, translated by Larcher, in 1802, there is an attack upon those who would carry back the epoch of the Egyptian zodiac six thousand years; and his only reason is, that it will make it exist two hundred and seventeen years before the creation, as if the time of creation was susceptible of calculation\*. He inserts an account given by M. Visconti, who says, that the first sign of the grand zodiac is that of Leo; that the scales, a symbol of the equinox, was at his place, and that the resemblance of the greater part of the Greek signs goes to prove, that this zodiac was not executed at a more remote period, than that in which the Greeks excelled in the science of astronomy; he is almost entirely convinced, that it was the work of the first century in the Christian era. The exterior cornice bears a Greek inscription, which might decide the question; but another inscription contains some Roman names, and it announces a Cæsar, which must have been Augustus or Tiberius. In short, M. Visconti says, that the architecture of the Temple of Dendera, though in the Egyptian taste, and although some of their hieroglyphics are inscribed on the walls, nevertheless exhibits unequivocal marks of the Grecian arts. For my part, I observed in Denon's engraving, that Cancer is drawn in the two lines, at the beginning of the descending signs, and at the end of the ascending ones, which proves that the summer solstice was then about the middle of Cancer, and this will carry us back three thousand years. But I have shewn, in my astronomy, that Eudoxus, who wrote three hundred and seventy years before our era; and Aratus, who followed Eudoxus, described the sphere, according to an ancient tradition, which goes back twelve or thirteen hundred years before the common era, and which evidently came from Egypt or India. Petau, Whiston, Freret, Leger, approved of this date, and thus it is very reasonable that it should be found in the zodiac of Dendera;

\* On this subject, see the learned Mr. Henley's paper in the *Monthly Mag.* vol. xiv. p. 295, 300.

it may therefore be esteemed, on this account, as a work of the Greeks.

Citizen Villoison, famous for his Greek learning, has celebrated the science of astronomy in Latin verse; which shews his talent for poetry, and his great taste for astronomy. He addressed the poem to me on my birth-day, and published it in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*. In the notes, he speaks of the labours of both uncle and nephew, and of those of the niece of Citizen Burckhardt, their very learned co-operator, and most intimate friend.

Boulaye, of Troyes, has addressed a very excellent epistle to Piazzi, on the Discovery of his Planet; it may be seen in No. 4. of the Memoirs of the Academi-cal Society of the Department of the Aube.

M. Coulomb read to the Institute an Account of his Experiments on Magnetic Needles—See Monthly Mag. vol. xv. p. 261. The declination of the needle at Paris has been observed by Citizen Bouvard at the Observatory: on the 2d of May, it was  $22^{\circ} 3'$ , and on the 22d of July it was only  $21^{\circ} 45'$ . By Lenoir it was found to be, on the 20th of June,  $22^{\circ} 6'$ ; but the changes which happen at different hours of the day, and in different parts of the year, give a variation of more than  $10'$ ; it may therefore be taken at  $22'$ , and so it was found in the years 1792 and 1800; so that it appears stationary, whilst, for ten years before, it increased at the rate of 6 or  $8'$  per ann. I

observed it, forty years ago, to be  $18\frac{1}{2}$ —*Connaissance des Temps*, 1762.

M. Simonin, Professor at Croisic, sends us the result of a thousand Observations on the Tides, with the necessary tables to keep an account of the variations that the sun and moon produce upon them, with regard to the height and distance of those bodies.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Shall feel much obliged by the insertion of the following in your truly valuable Miscellany:

“What is the safest and least expensive method of heating, and keeping up a regular heat, in an extensive printing-office, sixty-three feet long, twenty-seven feet wide, and divided into three apartments, twelve feet high, by three floors? In the rooms are always suspended large quantities of damp sheets of paper, and the heat is to be diffused as equally as possible in each room. As a great number of workmen will be employed, and several printing presses, it is expedient, that whatever means are employed for heating the apartments should afford the fewest obstacles to the carrying on of the business.”

Your's, &c.

S. HAMILTON.

\* \* \* Gentlemen who may be qualified and disposed to answer this question, are requested to address themselves either to the Editor for the use of the Magazine, or privately to Mr. HAMILTON to the care of the publisher.

### Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

#### VALENTINE GREATRAKS.

Extracts of Letters from Mr. Herbert Alexander Phaire, of St. John's, near Ennisconrthy, in the County of Wexford, in Ireland, relating to Mr. Greatraks\*, the famous Irish Stroker.—From the Originals in the British Museum.

February 29, 1742.

MR. Valentine Greatraks was born at Stoke Gabriel, in Devonshire, where he had an estate, which he sold, and then

lived and died at his estate of Affane, within a mile of Cappoqueen, in the county of Waterford. He was the eldest son, and educated at Oxford. There is some account of him in A. Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* He was a lieutenant of horse (I think) in Ludlow's Troop. He was a man of great parts, and strictly virtuous. He married the sister of Sir William Godolphin, who was King Charles the Second's Ambassador at Madrid. He had but two children, both sons. The eldest, William, married Col. Wheeler's daughter, in the Queen's County, and died soon after. The second, Edmund (after Sir Edmundbury Godfrey) married the daughter of a glassman in Bristol, and died soon after. There is one of the name, a distant relation, that now lives at Affane, where Mr. Greatraks one night dreamed

\* See the following pamphlets published respecting this extraordinary man:—Greatrick (Valent.) Account of his strange Cures, London, 1666, 4to. Wonders no Miracles; or, an Examination of Greatrick's Cures, London, 1666, 4to. Enthusiasmus Triumphatus, written by Philophilus Parresistes, with the Observations and Reply of Alazonomastix, London, 1656, 8vo.

dreamed thrice, that he had virtue in his hands; and next morning seeing a man fall down as dead with the epilepsy, he stroaked, and recovered him instantly. This was his first patient. He grew so famous that his court was filled with diseased every morning, which he always spent in their favour. Wherever he went, a great throng attended him, most of whom he cured; but he would never touch any that looked venereal, saying, he took that to be a just judgment for their sins. All disorders were not obedient to his touch, but he failed in few. My father, who had the least implicit faith of any man, had a violent fever, and Mr. Greatraks turned it away in two minutes. He had, at another time, a terrible ague, which, when the fit struck him, Mr. Greatraks cured in a minute or two, by holding him by the wrists; and he never had a fit after. Mr. Greatraks also cured a sister of mine of the king's evil, by stroaking.

March 3, 1743.

Mr. Greatraks was of large stature, and surprising strength. He has very often taken a handful of hazlenuts, and cracked most of them with one gripe of his hand, and has often divided a single hazlenut by his thumb and fore-finger. He had the largest, heaviest, and softest hand (I believe) of any man in his time, to which I do attribute the natural reason of his great virtue in his hand above other men. Many years ago, I took the following note out of a book, intitled "*Enthusiasm Triumphant*," per Dr. R. Dean of C.—"I refer all his virtue to his particular temper and complexion, and I take his spirits to be a kind of elixir and universal ferment, and that he cures (as Dr. Mead expresses it) by a sanative contagion." I remember, Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, in his Letters, mentions some of those he stroaked and cured in England, and that continued perfectly well. It is a pity these letters, to the number of 104, are not in some body's hands that would oblige the world by publishing them: they contain many remarkable things, and the best and truest Secret History of King Charles the Second's Reign.

March 10, 1743.

When Mr. Greatraks came to my father's, the court was crowded with patients, whom he attended all the forenoon. Many were perfectly cured, without any return of their disorder, and most received benefit; but, in my time, his virtue was much abated; but I have heard my two eldest sisters, who were women grown, and my eldest brother, and my father and

mother, and many other honest people, that would speak nothing but truth, often say, that they have many times seen him stroak a violent pain from the shoulder to the elbow, and so to the wrist, and thence to the top of the thumb, and, by holding it strongly for some time, it has evaporated. There are many wonderful relations of this kind, which, though assuredly true, have so much the air of romance, that I have no pleasure in relating them. Mr. Greatraks married to his second wife the widow Rotheram, near Camolin, in the county of Wexford, and died, I believe, in the year 1685.

*Memorandum of a Presage of the happy State of the Church under a Prince of Orange.*

Mem.—I heard both Dr. Gilbert Peele, (now principal of Edinburgh Colledge) and Mr. Archibald Hamilton (an ancient Presbyter. Min<sup>r</sup> in the north of Ireland) relate the following passage in the time of King Charles the Second's reign, viz.—That in the year 1650 there was a meeting or synod of Presbyter ministers in the North of Ireland; among whom one ancient Minister sat, seemingly drowsily, while the rest were debating some matters before them. Upon which, being asked if he were taking a nap; he replied, no; his soul had been ravished with the prospect of the happy days the Church of God, in these kingdoms, should enjoy under a Prince of Orange.

That this passage was by the 1<sup>st</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup> persons related to mee some time before King Charles the 1<sup>st</sup>'s death, I do freely attell.

7 June, 1699.

J. BOYSE.

My Lord Granard (I have been assured by those who reaped the benefit thereof) did, by King Charles the 1<sup>st</sup>'s order, distribute 600l. per annum to the Presbyter<sup>e</sup> ministers in the north of Ireland towards their subsistence, under the notion of secret service.

In consideration whereof, and of their early espousing King William's interest in the Revolution, he has out of his royal bounty given them a grant of 1200l. per annum.

J. B.

SIR JULIUS CÆSAR.

Extracted from one of the Volumes, intitled "A short Memorial and Chronicle of Things past, concerning my Father, Myself, my Wives, and Children."

"Late supping I forbear;  
Wine and women I forswear;

My

My neck and feet I keep from cold ;  
No marvel then, though I be old ;  
I am a willow, not an oak ;  
I chide, but never hurt with stroke."

This was the answer of my godfather, William Poulett, Knight, Lord St. John, Earl of Wiltshire, Marquis of Winchester, Lord High Treasurer of England, being demanded by an inward friend how he had lived in the times of King Edward the Fourth, King Richard the Third, King Henry the Seventh, King Henry the Eighth, King Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, in all times of his life, increasing in greatness of honour and preferment. He died the 10th of March, 1572, at the age of ninety-seven, and saw 103 persons descended from him.

JOHN BUNYAN.

Mr. BAGFORD, a short time before he died, told the celebrated Thomas Hearne, that he once walked into the country on purpose to see the study of John Bunyan. When he came, John received him very civilly and courteously, but his study consisted only of a bible and a small parcel of books, which had been written by himself, all lying on a single shelf.

MATTHEW PRIOR.

The particular attention which Prior paid to the printing of his works may be gathered from the following note to Mr. Wanley, Lord Oxford's librarian, the original of which is in the British Museum.

"Dear Mr. Wanley, 5 Apr. 1718.

"I torment you before my appointed time, finding this sheet at home: As soon as you have looked it over, it may be carried immediately to the printer. I will trouble you to-morrow morning for the sheet which you have. It is *Compliment* in the most refined French Dictionaries, but I submit to you, as I ought with great reason to do, every thing concerning literature.

Your's ever,

M. PRIOR.

### ORIGINAL LETTERS.

LETTER from DR. HICKES to DR. ARTHUR CHARLET, MASTER of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD;—copied from the Original in the Bodleian Library.

"Jan. 23, 1710-11.

"DEAR SIR,

"I Am so taken up with writing additions to the third edition of my book, that of late I have scarce written

letters to any, but can defer sending my humble thanks no longer for your kind new year's gift, the stately Almanack, and the *Orationes ex Poetis Latinis*, where, after looking upon the title-page, I happened to dip in p. 46, where I cast my eye on the *Sortes Virgilianæ* of Charles I.

"At bello audacis populi vexatus, &c."

This gave me some melancholick reflection for an hour or two, and made me call to mind the story of *Bernini*, and his bust, burnt in Whitehall. It made me also call to mind the omens that happened at the coronation of his son James II. which I saw, viz. the tottering of his crown upon his head, the broken canopy over it, and the rent flag hanging upon the White Tower, over against my door, when I came home from the coronation. It was torn by the wind at the same time the signal was given to the Tower that he was crowned. I put no great stress upon omens, but I cannot despise them; most of them, I believe, come by chance, but some from superior intellectual agents, especially those which regard the fate of kings and nations. I pray give my most humble service to Sir Philip Sydenham, and all my friends, and accept the same from him, who is, with free respect,

"Sir,

"Your most obliged and humble

"Servant,

"GEO. HICKES."

The following LETTER from AARON HILL to the celebrated EARL of OXFORD, is an excellent *Foil* to that which Johnson wrote to Lord Chesterfield.—The Original is now among the Harleian Manuscripts in the Museum, No. 7523.

"MY LORD,

"The character, perhaps, if I were silent, might tell your Lordship, that I have heretofore anonymously troubled you; but the nature of what I have now the honour to address you about obliges me to own a name, which never was subscribed with so much hearty zeal and veneration, as it will be at the bottom of this paper.

"Your Lordship has, herewith, the sample of a product new to Britain; grateful for your bounties, she addresses this as one among a thousand happy consequences of the peace she owes you. The printed account, which will be published some time hence, will make your Lordship fully acquainted with the nature of the thing. The poem is no more than honest Mufe's poor acknowl."

X x 2

duty inexpressible; and I hope your Lordship will distinguish, that she floops not to the modern mercenary motives of poetic application.

"You may perhaps confess the art deferring of your patronage, when it shall be made appear, that a propriety in its exercise must infallibly, some few years hence, entitle to an annual profit of above a million. But you will judge it infinitely overbearing the pretensions of a private person: of this I am so justly sensible, that I only aim to hold it till its extent and benefit, acknowledged publicly, shall render it an offering worthy of that duty I shall owe to your directions.

"But infant arts, how promising soever, are like infant tides, incapable of thriving, but by due protection.

"Stranger to your person, shall I hope this blessing from your power? or, rather, shall I be forgiven if I doubt it? Our age has no Mæcenas, if we miss him in your character; and the merit, which is personally wanting, will be found in my discovery. You are too true a patriot to think a public good unworthy your encouragement. Might I, by your Lordship's introduction, present her Majesty a specimen of this oil, this new increase of her country's value, the honour of the royal notice would greatly influence to my advantage; and I shall be more than happy, if some future moment calls upon my soul to prove I can deserve this favour at your Lordship's hands.

That I presume to throw myself thus freely on your noble nature, may convince your Lordship that I know it rightly; and your discerning soul inspires too generous sentiments to let me fear your listening favourably to a suit, which cannot, tho' I want the honour of your knowledge, be improperly addressed, since the station you adorn has given you the same superiority in power and distinction, which you naturally held in wisdom and humanity.

If your Lordship shall, in some unbending hour, be pleased to summon an attendance, which I presume not to obtrude amidst a crowded levy, and the general importance of your moments, I shall, with a heart full of gratitude, add a personal reverence to the present distant veneration of, my Lord, your Lordship's

"Most obedient and most devoted

"Servant,

"*Gt. Russell-street,* "AARON HILL."

"April 12, 1734."

A LETTER from DR. SECKER, on being made BISHOP of BRISTOL, to MR. FOX\*, of PLYMOUTH.

SIR,

May 8, 1736.

I return you my hearty thanks for the congratulations you have made me in so obliging a manner, and for your friendly expressions of good will and good opinion, which I place a high value upon, as they come from a person, whose frankness and sincerity I remember very well, and esteem very truly. I hope your private manner of life has been free from any great uneasiness; and I assure you the more public one which I lead has no great satisfaction in it. I endeavour to think as justly, and to act as rightly, as I can. I do my best to do no harm in the world, and it is not easy to do much good; every one in his station, however, should try. And, I hope, the experience I have had of the world has tended to strengthen in me one disposition very necessary to this end; a disposition to think reasonably and mildly of all men, and to respect and honour all good and virtuous men; from which principle, I am, with sincere regard, Sir,

Your affectionate humble servant,

THOMAS BRISTOL.

Extracts of a Letter of the Rev. PETER PECKARD, afterwards Dean of Peterborough, to the Rev. PAUL CARDALE, of Evesham, Author of the *True New Testament Doctrine of Jesus Christ*, in Answer to a Letter from Mr. Cardale, 1767, August 17, in which he had given his Sense of some Scripture Passages in Phil. ii. in Colossians, in Hebrews, and relative to the subject of his book.

Accept, dear Sir, of my sincerest thanks for your very obliging letter, dated Aug. 17. You are so kind as to desire to hear from me, and I cannot deny myself the pleasure. I am not able at present to enter particularly into the subject; but, in general, I can give you this satisfaction, that I do not at present see, but that the parts of Scripture in question may reasonably admit of your interpretation. At least, it seems to me so fair, candid, and conclusive, that I shall never any more maintain what has hitherto appeared to me the doctrine of the Scripture, though I have *always* thought it attended with great

\* This gentleman was a fellow-student with Dr. Secker, under Mr. James, who was at the head of a dissenting academy, in London,

difficulties.

difficulties. Should my health permit, I faithfully promise you, that I will give all your arguments their full weight, and shall consider them with a very friendly attention. I am satisfied we have the same object in view, *truth*, the only object worth a serious pursuit. All unwarrantable impediments to a free enquiry and a farther reformation, wheresoever they come from, I do most sincerely detest: it makes no difference with me, whether a Pope lives at *Rome*, at *Geneva*, or at *Lambeth*. I acknowledge no papa, and will, in this respect, call no man *father*; for, whether it be a Calvin, a Cranmer, or a holy inquisitor, that condemns a man to the flames for heresy, I equally abominate the condemnation. Being a Protestant in profession, I would be always consistent, and act only upon Protestant principles.

I heartily thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me, in throwing aside your assumed, and giving me your real, name. Very sorry I am, that the spirit of the times is such, that it is frequently necessary for those who speak the truth to put on a disguise; for, when truth is become offensive and intolerable, it is the symptom of a mortal disease, whether it be in politics, in morals, or in theology.

I think myself unhappy in one circumstance—I have formerly had a difference\* with a gentleman whom I find to be your friend: there was some acrimony between us, in which, I think, he was much more to blame than myself. But, if he has as sincerely forgiven me, as I have indeed forgiven him, there is now no enmity between us. The person I mean is the Rev. Mr. Caleb Fleming†.

I have two friends, well-known in the literary world, of a contrary opinion to you with respect to the pre-existence. Would it be agreeable to you, that I should shew them what you have written to me? I certainly shall not do it without your permission; shall I conceal or acquaint them with your name?

And now, dear Sir, give me leave to assure you (which I do with the strictest truth) that if, after all, I should, in any particular instance, differ from you, I shall, notwithstanding, ever retain the highest regard for you. But, *entre nous*, I am very sure, that we agree *exactly* upon most points, and I verily believe, that we do

not disagree upon *any*. What would many of my brethren say, if they knew that I had not only begun, but that I earnestly desired the continuance of, a friendly correspondence with that animal, of all others to them the most terrible, a Presbyterian-minister!

Pudet hæc opprobria nobis

Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli,

Adieu, dear Sir,

Believe me what I am,

Your sincere and affectionate Friend,  
PHIL. RIPTONIENSIS.

Be pleased to direct to the Rev. Mr. Peckard, Huntingdon.

*Original Letter from Nicholas Abbot of Rewley (in the neighbourhood of Oxford) to Lord Cromwell, offering him 100l. for the preservation of his Abbey. From a Cotton MS.*

"Kyght honorable and my singlar good Mr. (my dutye remembred) I humblye comend to you glad to here of youre helth welthe, & prosperyte, the which I pray Thu long to cōtynewe to yo<sup>r</sup> herts desyre, &c. Thanckyng yo<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup>shipp for yo<sup>r</sup> greatt kyndnes shewid to me att all tymes, where as itt pleasyd yow that so sone I shold come to yo<sup>r</sup> speache w<sup>t</sup> so lytell expen in lyeng att London. And also for yo<sup>r</sup> good and gentle words, kynde, and lovyng offre and proffre, nott havyng for the same pleasure or comoditey of me as yett trustyng by some specyall gyfft of grace to acquyte itt x. fold. And where as I had a letter sende me that o<sup>r</sup> monasterye shold be gyve to Mr. Archard, yo<sup>r</sup> servant, and that itt was also in the comyssion, I submytt myselfe full and holl to yo<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup>shipp, as all my refuge, helpe, and socor is yn yow, glad of my voluntarye mynde to be bounde in obligation of one hundred pounds to be payed to yo<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup>shipp, so that o<sup>r</sup> house may be sawyd, although itt be converted in too thuse of a college, to have both lernyng and lernyd men go forward theryn. I was loth to attempt yo<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup>shipp eony ferther seyng I had such gentle answers, onlesse the great rumour of the towne and univ<sup>r</sup>sitye cōpulsed me bycause of the fforfaisd gyffte to the said Mr. Archard, besechyng yo<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup>shipp's kynde lette against the surveyor's comyng, to dyscharge me, that itt may be as a sheld or buckler to defend me, that yow may geit yow a memoryall to be prayed for, for ev<sup>r</sup>. and thus Almighty Jh<sup>s</sup> send yo<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup>shipp longe lyfe and moche honor.

"NICHOLAS, by the Grace of God,

"Abbot of Roy Allien."

Copy

\* In a tract, intitled "Observations on Mr. Fleming's Survey," &c. 1759.

† From Mr. Cardale's Letter to whom, dated December 28, 1767, the above extracts are qu<sup>o</sup> x d.



*Copy of a Letter from John Clusey to Mr. Cromwell in relation to a Bastard Daughter of Cardinal Wolsey's, in the Nunnery of Shaftsbury.—From the Collection relative to the Cardinal in the Temple Library.*

"Ryghte Hon'able,

"Aft. most humyll comendacions I lykewyee besuche you, that the contents of this my symple lett. may be secret; and that for as myche as I have grete cause to goo home, I besuche your good Mastshippe to comand Mr. Herytag to give atendants opou your Mastshippe for the knowlege off youre plesure in the seyd secrete mat. which ys this. My Lord Cardinall causyd me to put a yong gentyll homon to the monystry & nury off Shayffsbury, and there to be p'vessyd & wold hur to be namyd my doyhter, and the troythe ys shew was his dowyhter, &

now by yor visitacyon she hathe comawnyment to depte and knowethe not whether; wherefore I humely besuche youre Mastshippe to dyrect yo' letter to the Abbas there, that she may there cōtynu at heir full age to be p'vessed.—W'owte dowyte she is other xxiiij full, or shalbe at shuche tyme of the here as she was boren, whiche was abyote Mycelmas.—In this your doynge your Mastshippe shall do a verye charytable ded, and also bynd hur & me to do you such s'vyce as lvythe in oure lytell powers, as knowythe oure Lord God, whom I humely besuche p'speriously and longe to p'ive you. Your Orator,

JOHN CLUSEY.

*To the Ryghte Honorabell, and his most especiall good Mr. Mast. Cromwell, Secretary to oure Sovr. and Lord the Kyng.*

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

ELEGY, in remembrance of the late REV. MENAY MOORE, of LISKEARD, Author of Poems, edited by Dr. Aikin.

SPRING bids me now my annual walk repeat,

O'er hills that frown on Tamar's placid wave,

With Health and Hope to visit Moore's retreat:

—But Moore, alas! is silent in the grave.

When last we met within his lowly cell;

"Mine is the age of man"—with smiles he said;

Then added, with a mournful grace—"Farewell!"

As one who soon must slumber with the dead.

Death closed the evening of his tranquil days;

But round his grave the Muses scatter flowers—

Flowers, which he culled—and crown his urn with bays—

Bays not to fade till Time's expiring hours.

Obscure, unknown, save to a favour'd few,  
In private scenes he shun'd the giddy throng:

One-while from Wisdom's holy fount the dew;

Then soothed his learned leisure with a song.

Unseen the streamlet cheers the 'vocal vale,'  
Though rocks and woods repeat its mourn-  
ing sound:

Unseen the skylark, pouring forth his tale  
Above the clouds, his nest builds on the  
ground.

Immortal Moore! thy songs their sweets  
distil

In measures solemn as the sacred lay  
Of ancient bards, who sang of Zion's hill,  
Or his,\* whose numbers Eden's blooms dis-  
play.

Like him to sing of chaos and of night;  
Of unborn nature, and of love divine;  
Of suns and stars and systems, sprung to light;  
Of earth and opening Paradise—'tis thine.

Religion's steep ascent, thy darling theme,  
O'er which on earth thy steady footsteps  
trod—

Mounts up to Heaven itself—no fabled  
dream,

But Virtue's throne, the palace of thy God!

Farewell! in peace and hope of glory rest,  
Till Morning break o'er Death's departing  
gloom,  
And join thee to thy "Brethren of the  
Bless'd,"

On fairer realms to sing beyond the tomb!

Tavistock, W. EVANS.

April, 1803.

## SONG.

MY slumbers were pleasant when last I reclin'd

On my pillow, and thought of my love :  
Our hearts were in mutual endearment in-  
twin'd,  
And Gladness sat smiling above.

Our hands were united, and swiftly we flew,  
My Eliza ! o'er mountain and vale ;  
With the beams of the morning we brush'd off  
the dew,  
And sang with the breath of the gale.

On the wings of the wind we embark on the  
waves,  
And dance on the face of the deep ;  
Our vessel the billowy wilderness braves,  
And music lulls Ocean asleep.

The transports that charm'd us, while des't  
to the roar  
Of the wind and the thund'ring stream,  
Were, alas ! but the creatures of Fancy—no  
more

Than the shadowy sport of a dream !

W. EVANS.

## TO A YOUNG LADY IN HER ILLNESS.

SPRING was the season of the reign of  
Love ;

(Thus sang in fabled legends poets old)  
'Ere Faith and Concord fled to realms above,  
And war to iron turn'd the age of gold.

'Tis Spring :—and sweetly thro' the woods and  
dales

The breath of Zephyr and of music plays :  
Enamour'd birds repeat their tender tales,  
And build their nests among the budding  
sprays.

'Tis Morn, as blithe as when the new-born  
light

O'er Eden first his golden mantle threw :  
For lo ! the sun dispels the shades of night,  
And fires the verdant lawn with pearly dew.

And late as Eve unfolds her sable robe,  
Studded with stars superb of twinkling ray,  
The moon as fair reveals her silver globe,  
As when in Paradise she clos'd the day.

But neither spring, nor sun, nor moon, nor  
star,

With varied charms can give my bosom  
ease ;

For, hence, alas ! Eliza droops afar,  
Immur'd the prey of sickness and disease.

Father of life ! whose spirit heals the air,  
When fierce disorders rage, or tempests  
roar :

Oh ! hear ! Oh God of love ! my fervent  
prayer,

And to my arms, in smiles, my love re-  
store !

W. EVANS.

## SUNRISE.

SILENT is the world around ;  
Save the torrent's rushing sound,

With the owl's discordant tale,  
Down the Tamar's misty vale.  
Twilight o'er the mountains steals,  
And the blushing dawn reveals ;  
Lo ! a cloud, in rich attire,  
Blazing like a hill on fire,  
Others in the golden ray,  
The glories of the orb of day.  
Now he sparkles like a star,  
Mounted on his orient car ;  
Now he flames with dazzling light,  
And clears away the shades of night !  
Heaven unfolds his azure robe,  
And earth displays her verdant globe !  
But sleep from sweet Eliza's eyes  
Veils these beauties of the skies.

W. EVANS.

## THE RAINBOW.

MARK, my love ! those rainbow-dies

Gaily deck the morning skies ;

Emblem fair of love divine !

Whence the Graces sweetly shine,

Breathing odors, breathing mirth,

O'er the bosom of the earth ;

While the sun, supreme of day,

Darts around his genial ray ;

Warms the earth, and fires the main,

And smiles 'mid winter's gloomy reign !

Lo ! the lovely scene is fled,

From east to west divinely spread,

To pourtray in colors clear

The fading blossoms of the year :

Perchance to show in tokens mild

The lot of Nature's darling child,

Unstable man ! whose glory fades

Like yonder rainbow's light in shades :

But still, my love ! that sun survives,

The God, who breathed our transient lives !

No wintry cloud, no deathful storm,

His underived beams deform ;

Whose power our youth revives, and cheers

With life the flow of circling years.

His eye, through every changing scene,

Our path surveys with look serene.

W. EVANS.

## THE LAST ADIEU

BY LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

"And Death, with Nature's noblest works at  
first,

Quenched the fair star that smil'd upon his life."

LANGHAME.

NOW the hollow drum resounding

Fir'd each valiant soldier's breast,

High the youthful spirits bounding

Future hours in conquest dress.

Brightly beam'd the eye of morning,

Gaily smil'd the face of spring,

Balmy sweets the sense delighted,

Borne on Zephyr's trembling wing.

Hark to the Cymbal's brazen clangour !

Hark to the trumpet's shrill reply !

Each brave heart shakes off its languor,

Proudly the crimson banners fly.

Now

Now a cadence softly warbles,  
 'Tis the flute's melodious found;  
 Now the measure loudly swelling,  
 Flings its awful thunder round.

See the gallant band advances!  
 Glitt'ring sabres brandish'd high;  
 Hope in ev'ry bosom dances,  
 Courage speaks in ev'ry eye.

But who is he that slowly follows?  
 Mark the grief that fades his form!  
 In each wan feature passion struggles,  
 Passions wild tumultuous storm.

View his glances quickly shifted!  
 View the misery they express!  
 Now to Heav'n his eyes are lifted,  
 Now cast down in mute distress.

To him are lost Hope's fire accents,  
 Harsh are those spirit-waking strains;  
 On his lorn mind no morning opens,  
 There a night of sadness reigns.

But Honour's pow'rful voice prevailing  
 Breaks the spell that Fancy wove,  
 Tow'ring Fame at distance hailing  
 Drowns the timid voice of Love.

Now his footsteps fondly linger,  
 Mark! oh mark, the soul-fraught gaze!  
 He views the fair departing lustre;  
 The last—last glimpse of beauty's rays.

So the lost wretch whom Fate pursuing  
 Exiles from the light of day,  
 Once more the lovely landscape viewing  
 Dwells on each charm—then hastes away.

Thus did he seek the beauteous vision,  
 And thus each well-known grace explore,  
 Catch the soft day-break of those glances,  
 Whose brightness he must view no more.

Ah! ne'er again on him they rested,  
 Those liquid suns have ceas'd to roll;  
 Of all their sparkling pow'r divested,  
 No more they fire the raptur'd soul.

Pale is the cheek of polish'd texture,  
 Where once the rose of summer smil'd;  
 And those sweet lips, where Love resided,  
 Are of their honey'd store beguil'd.

Cold is that breast, of Heav'n the dwelling,  
 Which once with noblest feeling glow'd;  
 No more with soft compassion swelling,  
 No more of Truth the pure abode.

Beneath the turf now pow'rless lying,  
 Those limbs where Grace its magic spread;  
 Of death she tastes the leaden slumber,  
 While bleak winds whistle o'er her head.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE *respecting the late* JOSEPH GAERTNER, *the* NATURALIST. By DELEUZE.

MEN of Science have, in all ages, formed a republic, the members of which, although residing in different countries, are yet united by the same taste, concur towards the same end, and feel a lively interest in the concerns of each other. Some account, therefore, of those individuals who have, by their labours and discoveries, rendered themselves objects deserving the affection and veneration of mankind, must not only be highly gratifying to our curiosity, but prove extremely beneficial, by inspiring a love for learning and the sciences.

Biography, besides, presents examples to direct us in our studies; and, at the same time, points out what has already been done, and what remains to be accomplished.

In writing the life of a philosopher, however, something more is necessary than an analysis of his works, a recital of particular events, or a vague portrait of his manners and character. To render this species of composition interesting and use-

ful, we should be informed what were the methods he pursued in his researches after truth, the advantages he enjoyed, the obstacles he had to encounter, as well as every minute circumstance which might give a peculiar cast to his genius.

Joseph Gartner was born at Calu, a small village of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the 12th of March, 1732. A short time after his birth he lost his father, who had been physician to the Duke of Wirtemberg, as well as his mother, whose family name was Wagner. His parents had entrusted the care of his education to a professor of theology in the university of Tübingen, a man of letters, who instructed him in the elementary parts of learning. He was afterwards sent to Stuttgart, and being destined for the church, was particularly enjoined to apply to the study of theology. Young Gartner, while engaged in this pursuit, employed every leisure moment in cultivating an acquaintance with natural history, mathematics, and other branches of science, for which he already evinced a passionate fondness; and, it was from this circumstance, he acquired a habit of incessant application,

plication, and of never being diverted from one object, but to pursue another with equal ardour.

His uncle, perceiving the unsuitableness of the profession which had been chosen for him, was desirous he should enter upon the study of jurisprudence; for which purpose he was sent to Tübingen in 1750. But this pursuit having still fewer attractions for our young student than even that of theology, he abandoned it for the study of medicine, which was in every respect so much more conformable to his inclinations. After residing eighteen months at Tübingen, he removed to the celebrated university of Göttingen, where he remained until 1753, attending the lectures of Brendel, Richter, Roederer, and especially those of the celebrated Haller, who had inspired him with a passion for anatomy, physiology, and botany.

It was at this period, when he had attained the age of twenty years, that he determined to renounce every other pursuit, and devote himself altogether to the study of natural philosophy; with this view he travelled into the most celebrated cities of Europe. After a short stay at Calu he set out for Italy, visited Venice, Ancona, Padua, Florence, Genoa, and Naples; he afterwards went to France, stopped at Lyons, and remained six months at Montpellier, and six at Paris. During these travels his whole time was occupied either in the study of nature, in visiting the cabinets of the curious, or in conversing with learned men, especially naturalists and anatomists. In the spring of 1755, he departed for England, where he resided until the end of the same year; and afterwards revisited Paris, in which city he continued some months.

Upon his return to his native country he wished to be admitted as a physician, not that he intended to pursue physic as a profession, but because that title would facilitate the pursuit of his favourite studies. In consequence of this resolution he presented his inaugural Dissertation on the Uriniferous Organs; and having obtained a degree, he dedicated the two following years to the study of mathematics, optics, and mechanics. He did not, however, confine himself altogether to the theory of these sciences, but constructed a telescope and other optical instruments, which afforded him a relaxation from his more severe studies.

In 1759, he took a journey to Holland, and arrived at Leyden in the beginning of May, where he continued until September. Here he attended the botanical lec-

tures of the celebrated Van Royen, with whom he contracted the most intimate friendship; and from this period, dedicating his whole attention to natural history, he cultivated the other sciences only so far as they appeared conducive to his progress in this favourite pursuit.

It has been justly observed, that the sciences afford mutual aid to one-another, and that those individuals who have been most distinguished for their knowledge of any one in particular, have seldom neglected to cultivate others. If this circumstance be the consequence of an avidity after knowledge, it is likewise, perhaps, the cause of their success; since in the study of different subjects, the mind takes a wider range, and frequently perceives those relations which might have been wholly overlooked had it been fixed on one object alone. Thus it is to mathematics that Gärtner owed the accuracy and analytical method so much admired in his works; and, to comparative anatomy, the happy idea of his anatomy of vegetables. Thus, likewise, by acquiring the art of drawing, he was enabled to execute his figures with uncommon neatness and fidelity, and in a much shorter time than would have been consumed in directing another.

Before dedicating himself wholly to vegetable anatomy, Gärtner wished to finish a work he had begun upon fishes, and sea-worms. With this view he returned to England, and, after having examined every thing worthy of notice, on these subjects, in the cabinets of the learned, in London, he journeyed along the coasts, in order to pursue his researches upon the sea-shore. It was at this period that he wrote a memoir upon some Molluscs, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, another upon Zoopluytes, which M. Pallas published in his *Spicilegium Zoologica*, and several others on the anatomy of fishes and on cryptogamous plants, &c. which have never yet been published. The most important of these is a *Memoir on the Fructification and Propagation of Conserveae, ulvae, &c.* the manuscript of which is finished, with all the designs engraved by himself, and which his son is now about to publish.

This work, executed by such an accurate observer as Gärtner, must prove a valuable supplement to that of Hedwig upon Mosses, and throw much light on that part of cryptogamous plants hitherto the most uncertain and obscure.

After having visited the British coasts, Gärtner returned to London, where he lived twelve months in habits of the strictest intimacy with the most eminent natu-

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turalists,

ralists, such as Morton, Collinson, Ellis, Hodson, Burch, Baker, Dacosta, Edwards, &c. In the month of April, 1761, he embarked for Amsterdam, in his way to Tübingen, in which place he intended to fix himself for the present. He learned, on his arrival, that he had been nominated a member of the Royal Society of London; and he was shortly after appointed professor of anatomy at Tübingen, which last circumstance induced him to pursue his researches on comparative anatomy. From several drawings and memoirs, found among his papers, it appears, that, at this period, he had been chiefly occupied in the examination of the organs of the voice in different animals.

The celebrity Gärtner had acquired in England was soon spread over the rest of Europe. This was less owing to the works he had published, than to the knowledge and ability he displayed in his intercourse among learned men, in the different countries he visited. In consequence of this increasing reputation, he was, about this time, elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, and professor of botany and natural history in that city. Being more attached to this science than to that of anatomy, he departed for Petersburg in June 1763. Gärtner was then in the 36th year of his age; he had studied botany under Van Royen, at Leyden, had attended to it during his travels, and was acquainted with the whole extent of the science. From his recent appointment, however, he thought it necessary to attend to it more in detail, and soon perceiving that all former writers on botany had neglected to examine fruits, resolved to make them the chief object of his study; thus entering on a career which occupied the greatest portion of his life, and enabled him, as it were, to create a new science. It was then at the beginning of 1769, that he undertook that vast work, which laid the foundation of his glory, and must secure to his memory the gratitude of every lover of botanical science.

The severity of a climate to which he had not been accustomed having impaired his health, he joined Count Orlov, who at the request of the Academy of which he was a resident, and by the order of the Empress, was about to depart, with some other learned men, to the Ukraine. He there collected a variety of plants, the greatest number of which was unknown, and his description of which his son proposes to publish at the conclusion of the fifth volume of the *Siberian Flora* of Gmelin.

Upon his return to Petersburg, he was

so happily situated that he appeared to have nothing farther to desire. Enjoying the greatest reputation, his society was courted by the learned: and he lived under the protection of a princess, who regarding the arts as the principal instruments of her glory, and, considering it an honour to protect them, bestowed on him the most distinguished testimonies of her favour. The direction of the garden, and the cabinet of natural history, the catalogue of which he had published, was confided to his care. But the duties of this situation, as well as those of an academician and professor, occupied so much of his time, that he even found it difficult to maintain his connections with his early friends; far less could he travel, as formerly, to converse with the learned, or profit by the examination of their collections; besides, the project of executing a complete history of fruits so much occupied his mind that he languished continually after retirement and leisure to execute this design. Quitting, therefore, Petersburg, and renouncing fortune and ambition, he left his place to his friend Koelreuter, so well known by his ingenious experiments on the production of hybrid plants; and, preserving only his title of academician, refused, from motives of delicacy, to retain the pension annexed to this distinction, notwithstanding every solicitation to that purpose, as otherwise he conceived it would be incumbent on him to transmit memoirs occasionally to the society, which he dreaded might interfere with the object to which he wished to dedicate his undivided attention. Not that his fortune was considerable; but having built his happiness on a more solid foundation, on study, and the hope of being useful, far from regarding the sciences as a path to riches or honour, he valued them only so far as they enabled him to dispose of his time, or acquire knowledge.

On his return from Russia, about the end of the summer of 1770, he settled at Calu, the place of his birth, where he married Mademoiselle Muthelin, and immediately began that immortal work which occupied him during the remainder of his life, and was the fruit of twenty years' labour.

After having fixed on the plan of his *Carpology*, he soon perceived that materials were wanting for its execution, and that the fruits which could be procured at Calu were only a small number of those he was desirous of examining. He had formerly viewed the numerous collections in England and Holland; but finding the notes he had taken on these occasions in-

sufficient

sufficient for his present purpose, he resolved not only to re-examine them on the spot, with the most scrupulous accuracy, but to delineate himself all the different parts of those he wished to describe. In carrying this resolution into effect, however, he had a more painful sacrifice to make than when he quitted Russia, as his union with a woman he loved, and the birth of a son, had given him a still more decided taste for domestic happiness and the charms of retirement. Having learned that Sir Joseph Banks had returned from his voyage round the world, with an immense collection of natural curiosities, he determined, without delay, to avail himself of the information this circumstance might afford; with which view he departed for London in the spring of 1778. That illustrious naturalist, with a liberality for which he is so eminently distinguished, not only permitted Gartner to examine, but to dissect, all the fruits in his collection; he presented him with a sample of all those of which he had more than one specimen, and exerted himself to procure for him a number of others, that he had not in his own possession. After having finished several drawings and descriptions, he left England, loaded with presents from Sir Joseph Banks, as well as others from the gardens at Kew, and went to Amsterdam with the intention of having an interview with M. Thunberg, who, a short time before, had made a voyage to Japan and the Cape of Good Hope. This celebrated botanist received him with the greatest cordiality; he presented for his inspection a great number of exotic fruits; and promised to transmit to Calu many more which had not yet arrived.

In reviewing this epoch in the life of Gartner, we know not whether most to admire the confidence with which he applied to those naturalists who might assist him in his researches, or the liberality with which they communicated to him all their treasures. Yet why should we be astonished? for in proportion to our advancement in science, our attachment to it becomes greater, and a desire to extend its limits induces us to regard the knowledge we possess as a common good to those who are animated with the same spirit.

Upon leaving Amsterdam, Gartner went to Leyden, at which place the cabinet contained many things very interesting. Unfortunately, his passion for study, and an anxiety to employ every moment of his time, that he might the sooner return to retirement, made him neglect altogether

the care of his health. From the frequent use of the microscope, joined to excessive study, he became affected with a nervous malady, and, on his return to Calu, was threatened with the loss of sight. No remedy appeared to afford him relief; and the vexation he experienced, in being thus interrupted in his labours, did not tend to the re-establishment of his general health. During twenty months he was mostly confined to his bed, in a darkened chamber; and, having given up all hope from medical aid, had resolved to bear his misfortunes with philosophic patience, when the pain abated by degrees, and in a very short time his sight became as perfect as it had been previous to his illness. Although his health continued in a very feeble state, yet a taste for study scarcely allowed him to notice those pains which took not from him the power of observation; and he returned to his labours with such assiduity, that in about two years both the drawings and the manuscript of the first volume were finished. He wished, however, to revise the work previously to its publication, when he discovered that the knowledge he had successively acquired, had habituated his mind to seize those relations, and consider those details which at first had escaped his observation. He likewise perceived, that the descriptions were neither sufficiently precise, nor accurate; and besides, that the introduction, which had been first written, was not altogether free from hypothesis. He resolved to correct these errors, but judged it first proper that a considerable time should elapse, in order that his mind, by an attention to different occupations during this interval, might be wholly detached from every idea of system, and that he might enter on this task free from prejudice, as if about to examine the work of any other author.

In conformity to these views, he allowed eighteen months to pass without ever casting his eyes over the work; and whilst able artists engraved his designs, he constructed several machines, among which was an astronomical clock. He likewise constructed a monograph of plants with compound flowers, the genera of which he reformed, and described with care all those species which could be procured. An abstract from this work, containing the generic characters, is printed at the end of his second volume.

The engravings being finished, Gartner employed eight months in revising his first volume, which was printed at Stut-

gard, at his own expence. It was dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks, and made its appearance in the spring of 1788.

This work, which was very soon known to botanists, gave a new foundation to that science, as well as an accuracy, to which it had never before attained. The figures were copied into every work containing a description of plants; and Citizen Lamarck has enriched with them the plates of his *Illustrationes Generum*. The Academy of Sciences at Paris, in determining the question, what work had for several years been most beneficial to the sciences, assigned the second place to that of Gærtner, although even then its merits were not sufficiently known.

Gærtner, who was still only fifty, had however need of repose; but the infirmities he experienced, instead of rendering him more attentive to his health, only afforded a motive for increased exertion, as he feared nature might not leave him time to finish his second volume, the materials for which had been prepared during the composition of the first. Thus the weary traveller redoubles his speed when he dreads to be overtaken by night.

This intemperance in study, joined to the habit of remaining constantly seated in his chamber, which he had not left above eight or ten times since his return from England, aggravated a hæmorrhoidal affection, with which he was afflicted. A slow fever preyed on his constitution during a whole year, yet he employed every interval of ease to delineate and describe the new fruits which he had received from M. Thunberg; and the manuscript of his second volume was finished, and sent to the press in April 1791.

What is then the secret charm attached to the study of nature, since it can thus suspend pain, and render the individual more ardent in his pursuits, in proportion to the shortness of the time he expects to live: since it can make him despise life, except when employed in the acquisition of knowledge: and since he finds even in study, and the hope of being useful, a pleasing satisfaction independant of health, fortune, and the opinion of men!

It was now that Gærtner, conceiving his task finished, dreamed of enjoying some repose. But as he became better known, he had fruits sent him from all quarters, which induced him to labour without relaxation in preparing a supplement, that he hoped might form a third volume to his work. Even on the very night of his death, although his hand trembled, and his weakness was extreme, he finished the

description and a drawing of the *Halleria Lucida*. He died on the 14th of July, 1791, at the early age of fifty-nine.

We shall not here stop to trace the portrait of Gærtner; from the whole history of his life it must be evident, that the most prominent feature of his character was an ardent desire to acquire and diffuse knowledge. His manners were pure, his tastes simple. He despised fortune, judging that the sacrifice of his time could never be compensated by any pecuniary advantages whatever. By the most rigid and persevering economy, however, he found means to pursue his travels, to purchase many books and natural curiosities, and to defray the expence of printing his work, the success of which he did not expect to witness.

Gærtner's only anxiety was respecting the instruction of his son, to whom he deemed the most valuable inheritance he could bequeath, was an education that might enable him to pursue the same honourable career, in which he himself had been so much distinguished.

Another conspicuous trait in the character of this extraordinary man was modesty. His method, founded on the organization of fruits, he proposed simply as a means of assisting us in their examination and distribution. By this method it is evident that if there be some families in which they furnish the most decisive and invariable characters, as in palms, umbelliferous, eruciform and malvaceous plants; there are others wherein they would be absolutely insufficient, as in gramineous, labiate, and composite plants.

In the preface to his second volume he unreservedly points out the faults of his work. He shows what remains to be accomplished, as well as many errors, which it would have been difficult to detect; and he apologizes for them, from his peculiar situation and want of time, in the most affecting manner.

"I perceive, says he, how imperfect my work is, and how, indeed, in a new subject, can we, all at once, arrive at perfection? But, I trust, I shall meet with indulgence, when it is known that nothing has been neglected which could enable me to treat the subject with precision; and that every thing has been done which was possible by an isolated individual, without the assistance of libraries, of collections, and of botanical gardens.

"My fortune is extremely limited, yet I have undertaken three expensive voyages to England and Holland in order to examine fruits. I have since laboured without relaxation eleven years; although, all that

that time, I had to struggle with the most cruel infirmities. I shall, however, be sufficiently recompensed for all my labours, should they induce the botanists of Europe to employ greater accuracy in their generic characters, and future travellers not to rest satisfied with having obtained some imperfect specimens of plants, but to collect the fruits, in order to describe and delineate their different parts. Thus botany will arrive at a degree of perfection it is yet far from having attained, and which is the object of my most ardent wishes."

Among the manuscripts left by Gartner, there is one, the publication of which must prove extremely useful. It is a Polyglot Dictionary of the Names of Plants, which he composed during his residence at Petersburg. No person could more fully perceive the necessity of such an undertaking than himself, as he frequently complained of having fruits sent him under foreign names, without being informed of the systematic name to which they should be referred. Such a work required the knowledge of several languages; and it was from his early education, as well as the pains he always took to join to the study of general grammar and the ancient languages, that of English, French, Italian, and Russian, that Gartner was enabled to execute it.

His other manuscripts are principally some memoirs containing a description of a great number of zoophytes and molluscs, and the anatomy of several fishes.

It has been already observed, that Gartner opened a new career in botany; and for the information of those who are not intimately acquainted with that science, it cannot be here improper to give a brief sketch of the object of his labours.

Botany not having been systematically cultivated by the ancients, it is frequently impossible to ascertain the plants which they have mentioned, and of which they have pointed out the virtues. When the necessity of arranging vegetables was first perceived, every individual attempted a classification after his own method; but, as the importance of distinctive characters was not then duly appreciated, these methods, for the most part, afforded little assistance in determining the species, and laid down no principles upon which to establish the genera.

Cæsalpinus was the first who, in 1583, examined the parts of the fructification. He demonstrated that the fruit being the termination of the old, and the rudiment of the new, vegetable, was also the least variable part of it, and that from which

we might derive the best essential character. Proceeding still farther, he dissected this deciduous part of the vegetable, characterised such as have one and two cotyledons, or sile lobes, under the name of one-valved and two-valved seeds; observed the position of the germen, relatively to the flower, the cells, and the partitions of the fruit, the form and the situation of the embryo in the seed; from all which he was enabled to class, in a sufficiently accurate manner, the seven hundred and eighty plants that he described.

It is truly astonishing, that, during such a long time, no scientific arrangement had been given to his observations, and that they had not been extended to a greater number of plants. Grew, and Malpighi, who made so many researches into the anatomy of vegetables, added very little to what had been discovered by Cæsalpinus on this subject.

Tournefort established his method on the fruit; and the flower, preferring however the latter, not as being the most important organ, but because it is the most apparent and most easily described.

Linnæus appears not to have been sufficiently attentive to the fruit, and whatever ingenuity his system be allowed to possess, it certainly, for the most part, too much dissevers the natural orders.

Jussieu, on the contrary, never neglected to examine the fruit, the embryo, and the albumen or perisperm; he was not, however, so accurate as might have been wished in his analysis of the seed.

Travellers, whose object is to collect herbals, neglect fruits, and are often ignorant to what plants those belong which they may happen to possess. Rumphius, Kæmpfer, &c. were almost the only botanists who, in their publications, have given descriptions, and accurate figures of fruits; and the plates in the greatest part of botanical works never exhibit them in a state of maturity.

Such was the state of botanical science when Gartner undertook his work. In an introduction to the study of the parts of the fructification, which occupies one half of the first volume, and on which he has thrown some new light in the preface to the second, the various modes of the reproduction of vegetables are examined, as well as the difference of buds, bulbs, and tubercles, &c. with the seeds; he distinguishes with precision the families that have true seeds from those which, like fungi, algæ, conservæ, &c. are multiplied by slips, and, as it were, by a sort of evolution. The organs concerned in the process



process of fecundation are next considered; he describes all the circumstances attendant on this phenomenon, and the changes which take place in the germen at the moment it is vivified by the pollen; he afterwards distinguishes the different species of fruits, their coverings, receptacle and seeds; and then entering on those details which were before little known, he dissects the seeds, examines their proper tunic, the cicatricula, embryo, albumen, the vitellus, another accessory part; the chalaza, which is the point where the umbilical cord enters the seed; the cotyledons, the plumule, and the radicle. He points out the form, situation, and nature of these different parts, the characters they may furnish, and the respective importance of these characters. He exhibits, in short, a methodical disposition of plants from the fruit, which he intended should only be employed in a mere carpology, and not in a general system of plants, and which, notwithstanding a few anomalies, sufficiently preserves the natural orders.

Although vegetables are divided by him into acotyledonous, monocotyledonous, dicotyledonous, and polycotyledonous, he yet admits that this last division is not natural, and can only be employed in the classification of fruits: he ought certainly, however, to have suppressed it altogether, and regarded these supposed polycotyledons as dicotyledons, with divided lobes, as he has done in the description of the *Lepidium* (Dittander). But the ingenious discovery of Citizen Desfontaines on the comparative organization of plants with one and two seminal leaves was not then known, or else it might have spared Gærtner some other errors. In fact, he has ranked among the monocotyledons, seeds, the lobes of which are either wholly obliterated, or not very apparent; and this proves that if general theories can only be the result of repeated observation, when once established on a solid foundation, they in their turn enlighten, and direct the future observer.

In forming the sub-divisions in the monocotyledons Gærtner considers the position of the ovary, whether superior, or inferior the presence or absence of the albumen, and the situation of the radicle. In the dicotyledons he adds to these considerations, those of the number of the ovaries, the presence or absence of the pericarp, its nature, the number of the cells, the receptacle, and the form of the embryo. These characters, united to those which the other parts of the fructification present, afforded him sufficient data on which to

establish his genera with precision, to fix the situation of several doubtful species, and to ascertain with greater certainty the link which unites the genera of various families.

In taking a glance of the science, Gærtner points out what appeared to him already well known, and what remained to be accomplished by future botanists. He maintains, that it is impossible to make the natural method agree with a system founded on a single part. Contending that plants do not form a continued series, he observes that their arrangement into various groups conveys to our mind the idea of a geographical chart, on which we behold continua of different extents, bounded by several others, whilst some islands appear separated from the rest of the world by more or less extensive seas.

He gives directions respecting the manner of preserving seeds, and suggests the precautions necessary in analysing them, in order to distinguish their different parts, which is somewhat difficult, especially in those which are extremely small, as the poppy, &c.

This first part of Gærtner's work is the result of observations made during his whole life, and well deserves to be studied by those who are occupied with vegetable physiology. It is, however, less known than the second, being chiefly calculated for individuals who have already attained a considerable proficiency in this science. The second part contains a thousand and fifty genera. Of this number, which exceeds by one half those that had been before published, fifty were absolutely unknown. Nearly an equal number are formed by the separation of species, which, according to him, differ too much to remain united. The characters are taken from all the parts of the fructification; the fruits are analysed and described with accuracy; and the figures are executed with the greatest care, frequently exhibiting several species of the same genus; they however represent only the fruit, except in some new genera.

The greatest reformation is introduced into the families of palms, umbelliferous and cruciform plants, because in them the genera can only be firmly established from a consideration of the fruit.

The second volume is superior to the first, by the profundity of its views, and the accuracy of its approximations. Although, after returning to his native country, the attention of Gærtner appears to have been chiefly directed to the anatomy of fruits; he was far from neglecting the other

other parts of the fructification. In several genera he describes the flower from his own proper observation, and seldom neglects to compare the germen with the ripe fruit. Even on that subject we owe to this

illustrious naturalist many important reforms, made, not only from herbals upon exotic plants, but also upon indigenous vegetables, which are well known to every European botanist.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

THE Shakespeare Gallery continues open; and the engravings painted to ornament this great national edition of Shakespeare being now finished, the pictures are exhibited, and they amount to one hundred and sixty-three, all painted by British artists. Besides the above, there are in the Gallery twenty-eight capital drawings by Westall, executed on purpose to illustrate a magnificent edition of the works of Milton, printed exactly uniform with the Shakespeare.

The last print from the works of our immortal dramatic bard is newly finished, and this great undertaking will be finally completed some time about the King's birth-day. Besides this, Messrs. Boydell have just published the following prints:

*A Portrait of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, engraved by James Parker, from a Picture painted by Sir William Beechey.*

This admirable portrait, which is in Beechey's best manner, is in the possession of Lord Wodehouse. It is a very striking resemblance of Mr. Addington, and the engraver has done ample justice to the merits of the picture; it is engraved in stroke, and executed in a very masterly style.

*A Pair of Prints, from original Drawings by Thomas Gainsborough, in the Possession of Mrs. Trimmer, engraved by John Brown.*

These designs seem to have been made at a time when this Proteus of the pencil was studying the works of Wynants, during which time, he was accustomed to say, he never painted a landscape, without a great dock in the fore-ground. They are marked with that simple and elegant nature for which his productions are so deservedly admired, and both of them have a pleasant hue and silvery tint, which is agreeable and picturesque. They are upright prints.

*Two Pair of Prints, a Sun-set and Moon-light, and Morning and Evening; drawn and engraved by John Brown.*

The late John Brown, so distinguished

for the spirit and accuracy of his etchings, has here displayed his talents in design, and given us four little compositions in a very good taste. The skies, buildings, fore-ground, and, above all, the trees, are very forcible, and have great effect; but the figures are not in so good a style as those of Mr. Gainsborough.

*Marriage à la Mode, engraved by Richard Earlom, from Hogarth's six original Pictures in the Possession of Mr. Angerstein.*

When Mr. Hogarth published the six prints from these inimitable pictures, he advertised them as particularly calculated for furniture prints; but for furniture prints they are rather too small, the figures are all reversed, and, in several little particulars, they differ from the paintings. These circumstances induced Messrs. Boydell to have them re-engraved, and it would not have been easy to have found an artist more capable than Mr. Earlom. The figures are here placed in the same order that they are painted on the canvass, and every little omission or alteration made in the former series is here exactly and faithfully rendered from the original pictures. In plates of the first set of prints, the pointers in the corner are marked with a coronet. This curious badge of distinction the painter has not inserted in his picture; but, though omitted on the dogs, it is retained on the crutches. The pictures with which the room is decorated, though not obtrusive, are admirably expressed in the engraving.

In plate 2. the grotesque and fantastic ornaments on the chimney-piece display a striking contrast to the elegant Etruscan vases, &c. which are now substituted in their places. In plate 3. the characters are very well understood. In plate 4. the clumy disgusting Italian singer, and his wondering audience, are admirably depicted, and the whole is a very pleasing print. Plate 5. is a night-scene, dark, but descriptive. Plate 6. the parsimony of the then citizens is well-marked, and the view of London-bridge, and the houses

houses, with which it was then loaded, identifies the scene.

*The Milk-maid, designed by Bully, and engraved in M. maxims by J. G. Huck.*

The woman is elegant, but the child rather Germanic; the rabbit, perched in a horn-collared, would by some be called a conceit, but it may be natural.

*Edipus and Antigone, painted by Thorein, engraved by J. G. Huck; an upright Print.*

This comes under the same description as that which precedes it.

*Breaking the Ice, painted by R. Westall, R. A. engraved by W. Lenoxy.*

This print is well designed, and well engraved in the dotted style. The leafless trees, and ice with the snow upon it, have a dreary appearance, and give a very good winter-scene.

*Going to the Mill, painted by R. Westall, R. A. engraved by W. Lenoxy.*

The unconquerable obstinacy of an ass, which a fellow is pulling by a halter, to quicken its pace to the mill, is well imagined.

*The Sad Story. R. Westall, R. A. pinx. John Osborne sculps.*

A boy and a woman, sitting on the stump of a tree; the woman, telling her tale of woe to a rustic, who, attended by his faithful dog, is leaning on his staff, and attentively listening to her lays. The figures are simple, and the landscape is in the manner of Rubens.

*The Wood-cutter and Cow-boy. Westall pinx. Osborne sculps.*

This wood-cutter, unlike some wood-cutters, which have been lately delineated, is young and handsome; the cow-boy is mounted upon an ass, and the surrounding scenery is picturesque.

*Niobe, from the first Picture on that Subject, painted by R. Wilson, Esq. R. A. in the Collection of Sir George Beaumont; the Landscape engraved by Sam. Smith, the Figures by William Sharpe.*

The very high reputation of Mr. Wilson's landscapes has increased, is increasing, and ought to increase. The first print, from his second picture of *Niobe*, was engraved by Woollet, for Mr. Alderman Boydell; and a finer piece of art it will not be easy to point out. The print now under consideration, is from Wilson's first painting of that subject. We have frequently seen and admired the picture.

The figures in the print are engraved in a very good style by Mr. Sharpe: the landscape is worthy of the artist, and the whole is pleasing and forcible. It is very well engraved in stroke.

Mr. Ackermann has just published a small print of

*The Crucifixion, Agar del. et sculpt.*

It is correctly drawn, and well engraved.

Two etchings, from Westall, that promise to be pleasing and picturesque prints, are in a forward state. The subjects are poetical, and suited to the taste and talents of the artist, viz.

*The Birth of Shakespeare, and the Birth of Orway.*

He has lately imported a large print of

*The Transfiguration. Raphael Sanzio pinxit. Raphael et Antonius Morghen sculps.*

This print has merit; but, when we heard of an engraving by Morghen, we thought of his print from *Leonardi da Vinci*, and raised our expectations too high. This is by no means equal to that, and indeed it will not be very easy to find a print that is. We have been told it was begun by Volpato, Morghen's master, and only finished by the artist whose name is annexed to it.

*A Pair of Prints, Solitude and Gaiety. Samuel Drummond pinxit. Thomas Williamson sculps.*

These are half length figures, and have some resemblance to Westall's *Sappho* and the companion, but are of a smaller size. They are too much alike, and *Solitude* is too round-faced to convey any idea of contemplation or thinking. The engraving is in the chalk manner.

*Young Hannibal Swearing Enmity to the Romans. H. Singleton pinxit. C. Turner sculps.*

This, like many of Mr. Singleton's pictures, wants solidity, and breadth of light and shade. The objects are too sparkling, and, from the reflexes being too strong, the figures look as if they were made of polished metal. The engraving is mezzotinto, and we should suppose, a fair copy of the original.

*The Hurricane. Gaspar Poussin pinxit. The Figures etched by F. Barolozzi, R. A. the Landscape etched by Fittler, A. R. A. the Whole finished by Pollard.*

From the number and respectability of the names annexed to this print, &c. &c. is inclined to expect something more than will be

be found. What little is left of Bartolozzi's etching is good; the rest is neither worthy of G. Poullin, nor of those whose names are engraved under it.

*Glean, the Farmer's Boy: wide Bloomfield's Poem. G. Morland pinxit. W. Ward sculpsit.*

We have here a winter scene, representing some sheep, and a cow in a shed, and a man bringing them food. It is designed with Morland's usual simplicity, and attention to nature; but, though four lines from Bloomfield are fastened to the print, it is evident enough that Morland did not paint the picture from Bloomfield's lines.

*The last Litter.—G. Morland, W. Ward.*

This is intended as a companion to the above, and the pigs are most admirably designed. It is in every point equal, and in some respects superior, to the other.

*Two Pairs of Prints, viz. Repairing to Market, at Market, Returning from Market, Returned from Market.—F. Wheatley, R. A. del. W. Annis sculpsit.*

These are very pretty simple designs in Wheatley's best manner. They represent the market-day of a cottager's daughter. The last is perhaps the best of the four. The girl having purchased some cloth is, in the joy of her heart, displaying it to her mother. For design, character, and general effect, it is superior to most of this master's works, and has also the advantage of being extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

*The High-street, Oxford.—L. Garnerit aqua-tint. Jan. 1803.*

A good writer observed of this very fine street (indisputably the finest in England) that he never saw it without thinking of Athens in its best state. It is printed in colours, engraved in a clear and bright style, gives a very good idea of the architecture, is taken in a good point of view, and has very much the appearance of a drawing.

*The Crucifix. Le Brun pinxit. Ganguin sculpsit.*

This, being a single figure, cannot be

considered as an historical picture, but rather as a study or exhibition of character and anatomy. For a subject of this nature, it is too rough and unfinished; if not exquisitely and correctly finished, it can have little claim to praise. The engraving is in the chalk manner.

Our readers may recollect, that we some months ago noticed a plan for disposing of a very large and valuable collection of pictures then in Germany, the property of Count Truchses. His plan was not successful, and he has since that time been enabled to import them into this country. Thirty-six cases have been landed, and twelve of the cases examined and valued at the custom house, and the duty upon them is *two thousand pounds*. From this, some idea may be formed of the whole value.

We have often been told of the patience and perseverance of the Dutch school of artists, and some of their exquisitely high-finished pictures afford indisputable proofs of it; but there was never perhaps a stronger example than in a work lately consigned from Holland to Mr. Ackermann. It is a very large model of that most stupendous piece of architecture, St. Peter's at Rome, in the completion of which the accurate and ingenious Woodman (who died about twelve years ago) passed more than twenty years of his life. This is certainly a long time to be engaged in one work; but, when it is inspected, the spectator will rather wonder, that it could be done at all, than that it should have taken so long a time. It is finished with the most exquisite neatness, and every part, even the most minute, in the exact proportion of the original. It is, in one respect, very peculiar—the inside is given with the same exact attention to the admeasurement, and as high-finished, as the outside. It may, when considered in all its points, be very fairly classed as the first production in this branch of art now in the world.

The relative proportions of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Churches are curious, and, not having room in this, we purpose to give them in our next Retrospect.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BARKER CHIFNEY'S (LONDON) for a NEW METHOD of PREPARING and LAYING SLATES on the ROOFS of HOUSES. THIS invention consists chiefly in a mode of cutting the slates after they

are taken from the wet saws. The operation is performed by means of a moveable table, and two toothed circular saws fixed on the same center. New methods are also described in the specification for placing

placing and securing slates on the roofs of buildings.

MR. JOHN VANCOUVER'S (TACHEROOK-HOUSE, WARWICK) for an EARTH of peculiar PROPERTIES, which, by certain new Processes of Manufacture, is capable of being rendered a Substitute for SOAP.

This earth is found on the estate belonging to Lord Warwick, at the depth of from four to ten feet below the surface of the ground. It is not distinguished by any particular name, and is disposed or situated in the ground in different strata or layers. The first or uppermost layer is of a greenish or greyish colour; the second layer is of a beautiful lilac or light purple; and the third or undermost is generally white, although the white is found intermixed with the purple. The stratum on which the earth lies, is indurated red marl, and it is superinduced by a bed of gravel. The thickness of the entire stratum of the said earth is from four inches to one foot, and its general position is very even, regular, and level. When first taken out of the earth, its colours are very fine, particularly the lilac, which, on exposure to the sun's rays, or to the influence of frost, soon becomes white. On chemical examination, it appears to contain clay, siliceous sand, and the oxide of iron; but a more studied examination would probably shew the existence of other peculiarities, from which the detergent property of this earth might be found to arise.

The processes for manufacturing the said earth are performed as follow:—After digging it out of the vein, it is dried by means of stoves or otherwise; then pulverised, and sifted through fine sieves; a sizer is then prepared from white shreds of leather, and the dry sifted earth is beaten up with the said sizer; after which it is formed into convenient parcels or cakes, resembling those of soap, and of such sizes, figures, and dimensions, as are best adapted to the purposes of its intended application. The use of the sizer is to keep the parts of the earth together, and to moderate the effect of its absorbent quality, which is so extreme, as to cause it to become pulverulent, like quick-lime, when water is added to the dried earth; and, on this account, the patentee does not confine himself to the use of sizer made of leather, but applies other animal and vegetable mucilages to the same purpose,

giving the preference to such, as by their cheapness and adhesive quality are best adapted to the purposes of the manufacture. The most distinctive property of the said earth is that of cleansing wool in a manner much superior to soap; because it makes it equally white and clean, without robbing it of what manufacturers call its nature, as soap does; for, it is well-known, that when wool is washed with coarse soap, it undergoes some change, either in the polish of its surface, or in the elasticity of its fibres, or in some other respects, which causes it to feel less full to the hand, so that it will not rise and spring up, after the pressure, in the same manner as it did before such washing. Whereas, on the contrary, wool, when treated with the washing-earth, becomes equally white and clean, at the same time that it remains in possession of all its original fulness and elasticity, which are of great consequence and value in the manufacture of this important article of produce.

MR. MICHAEL BILLINGSLEY'S (of BIRKENSHAW, YORK) for an INSTRUMENT to be worked with STEAM, &c. for the Purpose of boring CYLINDERS of IRON and BRASS for STEAM-ENGINES, &c. whereby such Cylinders are bored more true, smoother, and with greater Facility, than by the Methods hitherto employed for the same Purpose.

This instrument consists of certain parts connected together in such a manner, that the cylinder intended to be bored shall preserve a vertical position, as to the axis thereof, instead of the horizontal position heretofore adopted and used, by which means the sand and borings from the face of the metal are permitted to fall down, instead of occupying one side of the cylinder, and wearing away the edges of the cutters, so as to require them frequently to be changed, and to cause an irregularity in the figure, and even in the diameter of the cylinder, thereby rendering the same much less effectual for steam-engines, or any other piston-work, in which it is essential the fittings should be very accurate. In the new method, the finishing part of the cutters are employed upon a clean face of metal, and, not being encumbered with the cuttings, the cutters go completely through, from first to last, without requiring to be changed, and bore the cylinder with the utmost precision and truth. This specification is accompanied with

drawings

drawings and descriptions. One particular advantage, which this mode has over the common one, is, that no attendance will be necessary from the first setting to work to the completion of the same, nor even then will the neglect of a few hours be productive of the least injury to the work. But, in the common method of boring, attendance must be constantly given by one or two persons, either to press forward the cutters by hand and lever, or frequently to change the position of the levers in the axis of the pinions, and to raise the weights, &c. and, should any neglect occur in the finishing course, the cylinder, at least, must be bored again, if it be not irreparably injured.

JOHN SCOTT, JAMES CLARKSON, WILLIAM TATHAM, and SAMUEL MELLISH'S (LONDON), for new-invented Articles, which they have denominated TATHAM'S CLUMPS, for the purpose of constructing WATER-PIPES, SEWERS, TUNNELS, WELLS, CONDUITS, RESERVOIRS, or other CIRCULAR WALLS, SHELLS, or BUILDINGS.

The invention claimed under this patent consists in so shaping, forming, moulding, modelling, hewing, or cutting, the materials intending to be formed into Tatham's clumps, to be used in construct-

ing the building, utensil, or apparatus designed, that their sides or edges, when made and completed shall join and fit to each other on an exact radius of a circle, terminating at its center, so that, when all the said parts are put together, with or without mortar or cement, the said several clumps will form a direct circle, bearing pressure inwards on the principle of an arch; and that, when the several layers, courses, or distinct circles thereof shall be fitted and adjusted in their proper places, such will form what is termed a broken joint in the wall or shell, so that the same will alternately clamp or join the courses next adjacent to them together, to prevent their removal sideways; and, being fitted to each other on their flat sides, alternate male and female, by means of shoulderings and abutments, the wall or shell of the building, pipe, tunnel, &c. of which they are made is clamped together in one entire combination, capable of resisting the pressure of considerable force in every direction. The method is adapted to the building of cottages, villas, granaries, hatching-houses, colonnades, pilasters, all kinds of rollers, stone, and brick piers, sewers, conduits, mining-shafts, dock-works of every sort, magazines, watch-towers, fortifications in general, warehouses, and manufactories, church-steeple, chapels, vaults, cloisters, &c. &c.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

THE National Institute has been lately organized conformably to the new division made by an arrêt of Government on the 8th Pluviose last. It had been hitherto divided into three classes, but now into four. The first class is that of physical and mathematical sciences, of which Citizen CHAPTAL has been elected President. Citizens CUVIER and DELAMBRE are appointed perpetual Secretaries. The second class is that of the French language and literature. Citizen LUCIEN BONAPARTE is President, and Citizen SUARD perpetual Secretary. The third class is that of history and ancient literature, of which Citizen LE BRUN is President, and Citizen DACIER perpetual

Secretary. The fourth class is that of fine arts, of which Citizen VINCENT is President, and Citizen LEBRETON perpetual Secretary. All the resident and foreign associate members of the Institute are to be arranged in one or other of these four classes. The first class is to be formed of the ten sections that now compose the first class of the Institute, of a new section of geography and navigation, and of eight foreign associates. The sections to be composed and designated as follows:—Geometry, mechanics, astronomy, geography, and navigation, and general physics, six members each, excepting that of geography and navigation, which is to consist of only three; the above are for the mathematical sciences. For the physical sciences the sections are as follow:—Chemistry, mineralogy,

neralogy, botany, rural economy, and the veterinary art, anatomy, and zoology, and medicine and chirurgery, six members each. The first class may elect six of its members among those of the other classes of the Institute. It may likewise nominate a hundred correspondents, selected from among the national and foreign literati. The second class to be composed of forty members. To it is particularly assigned the composition of the French Dictionary and cultivation of the French language. It is to undertake, under the head of language, an examen of the important works of literature, of history, and of sciences. The collection of its critical observations to be published, at least, four times a year. It may elect twelve of its members from among those of the other classes of the Institute. The third class to be composed of forty members, and of eight foreign associates. The learned languages, antiquities, and monuments, history, and all the moral and political sciences in their relation to history, are to be the objects of its researches and its labours. Its peculiar province will be to enrich French literature with the works of Greek, Latin, and Oriental authors, such as have not hitherto been translated. It is to employ itself in the continuation of the diplomatic collections, and may chuse nine of its members from among those of the other classes of the Institute; it may nominate sixty national or foreign correspondents. The fourth class to be composed of twenty-eight members, and of eight foreign associates; to be divided into sections, designated and composed as follows:—Painting, ten members; sculpture, six; architecture, six; engraving, three; and musical composition, three. It may choose six of its members from among those of the other classes of the Institute; may name thirty-six correspondents from among the national or foreign candidates. The foreign associate members are only to have a deliberative voice for objects of the sciences, of literature, and of arts, but not to make a part of any section, and not to receive any stipend. The actual native or French associates of the Institute to make a part of the 196 correspondents attached to the classes of the sciences, of the belles lettres, and of the fine arts. The correspondents are not to take the title of members of the Institute. They will lose that of correspondents, on becoming domiciliated at Paris. The mem-

bers of all the four classes will be intitled to assist reciprocally at the particular sittings of each, and to give recitals there, on making a previous demand. They will assemble four times in the year, embodied as the National Institute, to give an account of their labours. They will elect, in common, the Librarian and the Sub-librarian of the Institute, as likewise the agents that appertain in common to the Institute—each class to hold every year a public sitting, at which the three others will assist—the Institute will receive annually, from the public treasury, 1500 francs for each of its non-associate members; 6000 francs for each of the perpetual Secretaries—and for its general expences, a sum to be determined every year, on the demand of the Institute, and to be comprized in the budget of the Minister of the Interior.—The Institute will appoint an Executive Committee, consisting of five members, two of the first class, and one of each of the three others, to be named by their respective classes, with authority to regulate all that relates to the administration of the general expences of the Institute, and the repartition of the funds among the four classes, &c. &c. Every year the classes are to distribute prizes, the number and value of which are to be regulated as follows:—The first class, a prize of 3000 francs; the second and the third class, a prize of 1500 francs each; and the fourth class, capital prizes of painting, sculpture, architecture, and musical composition. Such as shall obtain any of these capital prizes, will be sent to Rome, and maintained at the charge of Government. The nominations to vacant places in each of the classes to be confirmed by the First Consul. The perpetual Secretaries to be likewise subject to the approbation of the First Consul.

#### CHEMISTRY.

*Supplement to a preceding Memoir on Stones presumed to have fallen from the Skies.*

As we have already observed, lately, in the notice of the preceding quarterly sitting, the attention of the learned has been attracted afresh to the singular stones, whose origin is unknown, and which tradition supposes to have fallen from the Heavens. The French chemists have been desirous to convince themselves of the identity of these stones, and of the nature of their component parts, already indicated by Mr. Edward Howard.

Citizen Vauquelin has procured specimens

mens of the stones analysed by Mr. Howard, brought from Benares, in the East Indies; from Yorkshire, in England; from Sienna, in Italy; and from Bohemia; to which he has joined those which fell in France, in the year 1789, at Barbotan, near Roqueton, and in the year 1790, at Creon, a parish of Juliac. He has remarked, as well as Mr. Howard, that these stones resemble each other so exactly, that it is almost impossible to distinguish them. Different analyses have convinced him, that they all contain the same principles; namely, silex, magnesia, iron, nickel, and sulphur. These results, conformable to those which Mr. Howard had already obtained, and to the work in which M. Chladni, well known by his fine experiments on the vibration of surfaces, has collected all the recitals which have been made on the fall of these stones, concur to render it probable that *their origin is exterior to our globe*; for hitherto no similar stones have been found in its interior.

The reading of this interesting memoir has given rise to a discussion, the results of which merit insertion here, as they present additional motives for the collecting, discussing, and appreciating the different testimonies agreeably to which the stones here treated of are supposed to have fallen from the heavens. In fact, when a phenomenon is announced, if we are able to certify by a complete enumeration of the different physical agents, that none of them are able to produce it, the absolute impossibility of such a phenomenon will evidently result, and by consequence the fallacy of such announcement.

When, on the contrary, we find a cause which establishes the possibility of it, provided that sound logic does not allow us to attribute the same exclusively to that cause, it becomes us at the same time to substitute doubt for absolute negation, and to use all possible means to ascertain the fact, seeing that it is not repugnant to the general laws of nature.

Chemists would at this day be very much embarrassed to find in the atmosphere the component parts which they have discovered by analysis in the stones represented to have fallen from Heaven, and of course would be naturally inclined to reject such statements as absurd. But Citizen Laplace has here suggested an explication, which he offers, not as the only one that may be given of the fact, and not with a view to prove the

existence of it, but merely that we may not too hastily reject the same as absurd; and that we may, at least, suspend our judgment, until time shall procure more decisive authorities.

A very simple calculation suffices to shew, that a body projected from the moon requires only a velocity nearly quintuple to that of a twenty four pound ball, discharged with a portion of powder equal to one half of its weight, to arrive at a distance where the attraction of that satellite is reduced to the same intensity as that of the earth. That point being passed, the body, as being then within the sphere of activity of our globe, must necessarily fall upon its surface. The appearance of very considerable volcanoes perceivable on the disk of the moon, render such a discharge or projection not improbable; but, independently of the eruptions, which may be more or less frequent, it will not frequently happen that the direction of the projectile force will be that which the combined movements of the moon and of the earth require, in order that a moveable body discharged from the former planet may reach the other.

The atmosphere of the moon, the very existence of which is called in question by several astronomers, is, at least, so rare, and comprehends so small an extent, that it can only oppose a very feeble resistance to the bodies that move within its region. It is not the same with our terrestrial atmosphere; it reduces almost to the tenth part of its length the greatest range of a piece of artillery; and the resistance which it opposes to rapid movements is such, that for a body discharged from Vesuvius, for example, to be able to arrive in France, it would require a velocity of projection infinitely more considerable than that which would carry a lunar body to the limits of the sphere of activity of that star.

There is no reason, therefore, to imagine that stones, falling at an immense distance from terrestrial volcanoes, can be the product of the eruptions of those mountains; and mineralogy equally militates against such an explication; for none of the volcanic products hitherto known has any identity with the stones presumed to have fallen from the sky.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ASTRONOMY and MATHEMATICS.

**D**R. HERSCHEL, in his excellent paper entitled "*A Catalogue of 500*"

*new*



*new Nebulae, Nebulous Stars, Planetary Nebulae, and Clusters of Stars, with Remarks on the Construction of the Heavens,*" observes, that "it has hitherto been the chief employment of the physical astronomer to search for new celestial objects, whatsoever might be their nature or condition; but our stock of materials is now so increased, that we should begin to arrange them more scientifically." In dividing the different parts of which the sidereal heavens are composed, in proper classes, Dr. Herschel is obliged to examine the nature of the various celestial objects that have been hitherto discovered, in order to arrange them in a manner most conformable to their construction. He *first* treats of **INSULATED STARS**. "It might (says he) be expected, that the solar system would stand foremost in the list, whereas, by treating of insulated stars, we seem, as it were, to overlook one of the great component parts of the universe. It will, however, appear that this very system, magnificent as it is, can only rank as a single individual belonging to the species which we are going to consider."

By calling a star insulated, Dr. Herschel does not mean to denote its being totally unconnected with all other stars or systems; but, when stars are situated at such immense distances from each other as our Sun, Arcturus, Capella, Lyra, Sirius, and numberless others, we think that we may look upon them as sufficiently out of the reach of mutual attractions, to deserve the name of insulated stars. For it is ascertained by computation, that supposing the earth's orbit, as is highly probable, does not extend more than an angle of one second of a degree, when seen from Sirius, then the Sun and Sirius, if the masses are equal, would not fall together in less than thirty-three millions of years, even though they were not impeded by many contrary attractions of other neighbouring insulated stars. A star thus situated may certainly deserve to be called insulated, and of this kind our Sun is probably one.

From the detached situation of insulated stars, it appears that they are capable of being centers of extensive planetary systems; and from analogy we may suppose, that every one of them is attended with planets, satellites, and numerous comets; though there is good reason for believing that we can only look for solar systems among insulated stars.

The next part of the construction of the heavens which our astronomer considers,

is the union of two stars, that are formed together into one system, by the laws of attraction: these he denominates—II. **BINARY SIDEREAL SYSTEMS, or DOUBLE STARS**. If a star be situated at any distance behind another, and but little deviating from the line in which the first is seen, there would be the appearance of a double star, but they would not form a binary system. If, however, two stars should be really situated near each other, and at the same time so far insulated as not to be materially affected by the attractions of neighbouring stars, they will then compose a separate system, and remain united by the bond of their mutual gravitation towards each other. This should be called a real double star; and any two stars that are thus mutually connected, form a binary sidereal system.

Dr. Herschel shews, that two stars may be so connected as to perform circles, or similar ellipses, round their common centre of gravity. And in this case they will always move in directions opposite and parallel to each other, and their system, if not destroyed by some foreign influence, will remain permanent. Hence arises an essential difference between the construction of solar and sidereal systems. In the former is a ponderous attractive center, by which all the planets, &c. are kept in their orbit; but in the latter, the stars of which they are composed move round an empty center, to which they are nevertheless as firmly bound as the planets to their massy one. Such indeed is the case of the earth and moon, which, in their monthly revolutions, move round a center without a body placed in it; and the same may be said of the sun and each planet.

Dr. Herschel next enters into a very ingenious and satisfactory calculation, to prove that no insulated stars, of nearly equal size and distance, can appear double to us;—that casual situations will not account for the multiplied phenomena of double stars, and that consequently their existence must be owing to the influence of some general law of nature, such as gravitation; and he means, hereafter, to shew that many of them have actually changed their situation with regard to each other, in a progressive course, denoting a periodical revolution round each other; and that the motion of some of them is direct, while that of others is retrograde.

Dr. Herschel then proceeds—III. **TO TRIPLE, QUADRUPLE, QUINTUPLE, and MULTIPLE STARS**, and shews, first, that

that three stars may be preserved in a permanent connection, by revolving in proper orbits about a common center of motion. Having demonstrated the fact, he says, "If we admit of triple stars, we can have no reason to oppose more complicated connections." And to form an idea how the laws of gravitation may easily support such systems, he adjoins some figures, with proper descriptions.

In answering the objection which may be made, that possibly all this sort of reasoning may be useless and fanciful, he says, "Such combinations as I have mentioned are not the inventions of fancy: they have an actual existence, and I could point them out by thousands. There is not a single night when, in passing over the zones of the heavens, by sweeping, I do not meet with numerous collections of double, triple, quadruple, quintuple, and multiple stars, apparently insulated from other groups, and probably joined in some small sidereal system of their own.

In treating—IV. Of CLUSTERING STARS, and the MILKY-WAY, Dr. Herschel says, that the stars of which the milky-way is composed, are very unequally scattered, and shew evident marks of clustering together into many separate allotments. Thus in the space between  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  Cygni, the stars are seen clustering together towards two different regions; and, taking the average breadth in this space of about five degrees, it contains more than 331,000 stars, and, admitting them to be clustering two different ways, there will be 165,000 for each clustering collection; this name the milky appearances certainly deserve, as they are brighter about the middle, and fainter near their undefined borders; and that the brightness of the milky-way arises only from stars, is evident, since their compression increases in proportion to the brightness of the milky-way.

From clustering-stars there is but a short transition to GROUPS of STARS, which is Dr. Herschel's Vth division. A group is a collection of closely, and almost equally, compressed stars, of any figure or outline, sufficiently separated from neighbouring stars to shew that it makes a peculiar system of its own.

VI. Of CLUSTERS of STARS, which are the most magnificent objects to be seen in the heavens:—their form is generally round, and the compression of the stars shews a gradual, and pretty sudden accumulation towards a center, the existence

of which cannot be doubted, either in a state of real solidity, or in that of an empty space, possessed of an hypothetical force, arising from the joint exertion of the numerous stars that enter into the composition of the cluster.

NEBULÆ, the VIIth division, which, on account of their great distance, can only be seen by instruments of great space-penetrating power. These Dr. Herschel thinks may be all resolved into the three last mentioned species, which at certain immense distances will put on the appearance of nebulae. Nebulae are objects that may be perceived at the greatest distance, but only with a telescope of great power, which, says the astronomer, has not only a power of penetrating into space, but a power also of penetrating into *time past*. To explain this, we are reminded, that, when we look upon Sirius, the rays that enter the eye cannot have been less than six years and four months and a half coming from that star to the observer.—"Hence it follows, that when we see an object of the calculated distance at which one of these remote nebulae may be perceived, the rays of light which convey its image to the eye, must have been more than *nineteen hundred and ten thousand years on their way*; and that consequently so many years ago this object must already have had an existence in the sidereal heavens, in order to send out those rays by which we now perceive it.

VIII. Of STARS WITH BURS. These may be a real cluster of stars, the whole light of which is gathered so nearly into one point, as to leave but just enough of the light of the cluster visible to produce the appearance of burs.

IX. The phenomenon of MILKY NEBULOSITY is probably of two kinds, one of them deceptive, namely, such as arises from widely extended regions of closely connected clustering stars, contiguous to each other, like the collections that construct our milky-way. The other, being real, and possibly at no very great distance from us; but of its nature Dr. Herschel does not presume to speak.

X. The nature of NEBULOUS STARS is enveloped in much obscurity, and will probably, according to our astronomer, require ages of observations before we can form a proper estimate of their condition. There is no doubt of the starry nature of the central point; but the great distance of such stars renders the real extent of the surrounding nebulousity a surprising phenomenon

phenomenon, which, in other circumstances, might be imputed to an atmosphere.

XI. PLANETARY NEBULÆ, and XII. PLANETARY NEBULÆ WITH CENTERS. These involve also great difficulties. The former may perhaps be allied to nebulous stars. For should the planetary nebulae, with lucid centers, be an intermediate step between planetary nebulae and nebulous stars, the appearances of these different species, when all the individuals of them are fully examined, might throw a considerable light upon the subject.

Such is the outline of this very ingenious paper, which is followed by a ca-

talogue of 500 additional new nebulae, and clusters of stars, divided into eight different classes.

In a very ingenious paper by the Rev. Mr. HELLINS, "Of the Rectification of the Conic Sections," we have only the first part, namely, that which treats of the Hyperbola; which is divided into three sections: the *first* containing the investigations of the several series; the *second*, the methods of computing the values of the constant quantities by which the ascending series differ from the descending ones; and the *third*, examples of their use, by way of illustration.

## LIST OF THE NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

*As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

### BIOGRAPHY.

Account of the Life and Writings of Thomas Reid, D.D. late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. By Dugald Stewart, F.R.S. 8vo. 220 pages. 5s. boards.

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## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

MR. RUSSELL, the Royal Academician, has nearly completed his long-intended Lunar Planisphere by measurement with the most scrupulous exactness. Both drawings describe the moon in a state of mean libration. One of them represents its visible surface whilst in direct opposition to the sun, when the mountains or projections are not evident; but only those spots seen on the lunar disk, arising

from the local colour, and some other inexplicable causes. The other exhibits the moon when the eminences produce the shadows, and represents them when the sun is but a few degrees above the horizon of each part, in the same manner as the globe; a late laborious and successful undertaking of Mr. Russell's (vide the Monthly Magazine for February, 1797). These planispheres he proposes to engrave

on separate plates. The outline of one is already traced with great correctness on the copper. It is expected that they will not only be of considerable utility to astronomers, but lead to very curious investigations in natural philosophy.

Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, surgeon of Guy's Hospital, will publish, in the course of the summer, a Treatise on the Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Hernia, illustrated with plates of the size of nature, principally taken from cases that have been admitted into St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals. The work will be divided into three parts. The first will contain the description of every species of inguinal hernia, one of which is its passage on the inner side of the epigastric artery; in the second, the subjects of hernia tunica vaginalis, and femoral hernia, will be treated of; and the third part will contain hernia of the navel, ischiatic notch, foramen ovale, and some hitherto undescribed varieties.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Soho-square, whose scientific Lectures on Galvanism have deservedly attracted so much notice, will speedily publish his promised History of that interesting science, drawn chiefly from Citizen Suë's work, to which he proposes to add a familiar introduction to the practice of Galvanism, a description of the various apparatus, and an account of the last experiments.

A Prospectus has been circulated for a new Abridgment of the Philos. Trans. from the beginning to the present time. The mathematical department (including astronomy, geometry, optics, mechanics, &c.) by C. HUTTON, L. L. D. F. R. S. Mathematical Professor at Woolwich. The department of natural history, including zoology, botany, and mineralogy) by GEO. SHAW, M. D. F. R. S. and F. L. S. of the British Museum; and that of medicine (including anatomy, physiology, chemistry, &c.) by RICH. PEARSON, M. D. F. S. A. of Bloomsbury-square.

Mr. MOORE, the elegant translator of Anacreon, will speedily publish a poem, intitled the Philosophy of Pleasure.

A Translation from the Portuguese of Camoens will speedily appear from the pen of Lord STRANGEFORD.

A new edition of Morelli Thesaurus Græcæ Pœsios (now become very scarce) being considered as a desideratum in Greek literature, Mr. LUNN, of the Classical Library, Soho-square, in conjunction with the proprietor of the former edition, has undertaken to re-publish it, with great

improvements, suggested by men of learning in this country, under the direction of a celebrated metrical scholar abroad.

Within these few days, a fine piece of Roman sculpture has been given to the British Museum, by Mr. BRAND HOLLS. It is a sort of sepulchral chest, which was found neglected, many years ago, by Mr. Horsley, in the mill at Chertford, in Essex (See Horsley's *Briannia Romana*, p. 331.) It is without inscription, is supposed to have contained three urns, answering to the busts on the outside, and to be the only specimen of sculpture belonging to the ancient Camalodunum.

Mr. H. RUFF, of Cheltenham, has arranged materials for a History of that Place, which he intends to publish by subscription, under the patronage of the Marquis of Worcester. It will consist of a pleasant, yet accurate, selection of the most important and entertaining subjects relating to the history of that celebrated spot.

Mr. PAINTER, of Wrexham, assisted by Mr. YORKE, of Erthig, and the Rev. W. DAVIES, of Meiriod, will publish, in the course of this year, the Twenty Tribes of Wales, with the Arms of the Tribes at the Head of each.

The Rev. Mr. EDWARDS, of Wrexham, author of a Continuation of Willis's Survey of St. Asaph, is preparing to publish a Continuation of Willis's Survey of Bangor, from 1721, to the present Time, with the addition of the Names of the Vicars Choral, and the Incumbents of the different Parishes in the Diocese, from the earliest Dates, with Memoirs of some of them.

A volume of Critical and Philosophical Essays, by the author of the Adviser, will shortly be ready for publication; and a Treatise upon Education, in two volumes, by the same author, will appear early in May.

An elegant volume is announced, under the title of *Petrarca*; being a Selection of Sonnets, Amatory, Elegiac, and Descriptive, from the most admired Authors; to which a short Critical Dissertation will be prefixed on the Origin and Structure of the Sonnet.

A Society has been lately formed at Bristol for Promoting Religious Knowledge. Their object is to distribute gratis a variety of small tracts on the most important religious and moral subjects; and, as it is their intention scrupulously to avoid whatever is peculiar to any distinct community, they invite all friends to religion

to unite with them in their benevolent purpose. Their treasurer is ANDREW POPE, Esq. who receives subscriptions.

Mr. WOODHOUSE will speedily publish Norbury Park, with other Poems, on various occasions.

A Defence of the Conduct of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, which has been long in hand, will speedily appear. It is the production of a clergyman, and is addressed, in a Series of Letters, to a Lady.

Mr. BYERLEY has in the press a novel, intitled Nature; or, a Picture of the Passions, to which he intends to prefix an Essay on Novel-writing.

EARL STANHOPE has lately employed the greater part of his time in bringing to perfection an improved mode of printing. His invention, though in some respects similar to the French stereotype, is said to be very superior to it, with regard, to neatness, accuracy, and cheapness.

It has been decisively shewn, by some experiments made by Mr. WILKINSON, the Lecturer on Galvanism, t. That a vital attraction subsists between a nerve and muscle; for the suspended sciatic nerves of a frog, after detaching the spine, being near the intercostal muscles of a dog, while the assistant, who held the frog, with his other hand touched the muscles of the thigh of the dog (thus forming a circle); in this situation, the nerves suspended, approached and came into contact with the muscle, as evidently as a silken thread is attracted by excited sealing-wax. 2. The heart of a rabbit was excited to action soon after the animal was killed, but vitality disappeared much sooner than in the other muscles; so that this organ is the *primum*, and not, as Harvey asserted, the *ultimum moriens*. The lungs, liver, and spleen could not be excited to action, even immediately after the animal was killed. 3. The most important fact was, that of exciting contractions, by making a circle of nerves and muscles of different animals, without any metallic excitator or conductor. 4. The head of an ox recently decapitated exhibited astonishing effects; for, the tongue being drawn out by a hook fixed into it, on applying the excitators, in spite of the strength of the assistant, the tongue was drawn back, so as to detach itself from the hook; at the same time, a loud noise issued from the mouth by the absorption of air, attended by violent contractions of the whole head and eyes.

Mr. NICHOLSON has published a description of a curious Magazine-pistol, which, when loaded, is capable of being dis-

charged nine successive times, through the same barrel, in the space of half a minute. It has been used for some time past in all parts of the world by Lord Camelford, and is so constructed, that its use is attended with neither danger nor uncertainty.

Mr. DAVY, Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in a paper lately read to the Royal Society, has described the processes usual in the art of tanning, entered at large into a chemical investigation of the nature of the agents employed in the process; and detailed a number of ingenious experiments undertaken expressly for the purpose of ascertaining the mode of their operation.

A new self-registering thermometer, which may be applied to meteorology, has been invented by Mr. JAMES CRICHTON, of Glasgow.

The Board of Agriculture has voted a gold medal to the Rev. Mr. CLUFF, in Denbighshire, for irrigating the largest quantity of meadow land.

A discovery of considerable importance has been announced, with regard to the preservation of corn. To preserve rye, and secure it from insects and rats, nothing more is necessary than not to winnow it after it is threshed, and to stow it in the granaries mixed with the chaff. In this state it has been kept for more than three years, without experiencing the smallest alterations, and even without the necessity of being turned to preserve it from humidity and fermentation. Rats and mice may be prevented from entering the barn, by putting some wild vine or hedge plants upon the heaps; the smell of this wood is so offensive to these animals, that they will not approach it. The experiment has not yet been made with wheat and other kinds of grain, but they may probably be preserved in the chaff with equal advantage.

A new varnish for earthen-ware has lately been discovered. It is made of equal parts of white glass and soda, finely pulverised, carefully sifted and mixed. This varnish is applied in the same manner as that in common use. The advantage of it is, that it is safe, and can have none of the poisonous effects that arise from the decomposition of lead varnish.

Baron EDELCRANTZ has presented to the Society for Encouragement of Arts at Paris, the description of a new lamp, in which, by means of mercury and a weight, the oil is made to ascend to, and remain at, any required height.



A very rich and abundant spring of petroleum was discovered, a few months since, on the borders of the Ligurian Republic. This substance is now employed, without mixture of any kind, in lighting the city, of Genoa. It gives an equal quantity of light at one-fourth of the expense of common oil. It is extremely limpid, has a strong pungent smell, and its specific gravity is to that of water as 83 to 100, and to that of olive-oil as 91 to 100.

The Emperor of Russia, to encourage the cultivation of hops, has lately made a considerable grant of lands to a M. PO-TAPOW for that purpose.

SEGUIN has discovered a new triple salt, composed of sulphuric acid, soda, and ammoniac. This salt crystallizes regularly, is fixed in air, and decrepitates in fire, which at first produces a disengagement of ammoniac, and afterwards of acid-sulphate of ammoniac; the residue is a neutral sulphate of soda.

FOURCROY has found, that red oxyd of mercury, digested for eight or ten days with ammoniac, acquires the property of fulminating.

GUYTON has proved, that not only barytes, but all salifiable bases, alkalino-argillaceous or alkaline only, are precipitated by prussiates, by means of double affinities.

A new sugar has been discovered, by Professor PROUST, in the grape, which is the basis of wine. It is different from that of the sugar-cane, and crystallizes differently. It is contained in the proportion of about thirty per cent. in the juice of the grape. Azote is uniformly combined with the carbonic acid, in the fermentation of wine: in that of gluten, it is pure hydrogen, which is disengaged with the carbonic acid.

PAJOT-DESCHARMES has published the result of his experiments on the use of sulphate of soda, in the manufacture of glass, by which it appears, 1. That sulphate of soda and sand alone, in various proportions, cannot succeed. 2. That sulphate of soda, mixed with pounded charcoal, in the proportion of one-tenth or one twentieth part, yielded a yellow glass, more or less black, and the crucibles were then very slightly acted upon. 3. That equal parts of carbonate of lime, dried sulphate of soda, and sand, produced a beautiful glass, clear, and of a pale yellow: the crucibles were then very little corroded. Glass made with sulphate of soda is always of a yellowish green; but

with muriate of soda (sea-salt) it has a light-blue tinge.

Professor THOMSDORFF has given an account of the discovery of a new metal combined with sulphur. The characteristic marks of this metal are—it belongs to the volatile metals; with sulphur it forms a mass which melts like wax, and which crystallizes; with sulphureous acid it gives a reddish solution; with nitrous acid and nitro-muriatic acid it gives a yellowish solution; muriatic acid has no action on it warm; from acid solutions it is precipitated green by the prussiate of potash; of a steel-grey by tincture of galls; chamois-yellow by *hydrothion ammonia* (probably carbonate of ammonia); by carbonate of potash it is precipitated as a white oxide: it is not precipitated from its solution by caustic ammonia, and it is probable, that it forms with it a double salt. This new substance is found in Germany.

The Works and Letters of GUSTAVUS III. late King of Sweden, being intended to be published, with permission of the King now reigning, all persons, who have in their possession any letters of that Prince, of a nature to be communicated to the public, are invited to transmit either the originals, or copies of them, to the Swedish minister that may be nearest to their place of residence; or, to M. le Comte d'Oxenstierna, at the post-office at Stockholm, with a view to the insertion of the said letters in the collection that will shortly appear.

PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS is returned from his literary tour through Sweden, and has now in the press, at Copenhagen, his "General Archives of the North, comprehending England and Holland." The last number of his well known periodical work, *Le Nord*, has just made its appearance.

The Magistracy of Orleans have resolved to erect a monument in honour of the celebrated Joan of Arc. It is to consist of a bronze statue, upon a square pedestal of white marble. On each side of the pedestal there will be a bronze bas-relief, representing an interesting moment of her life; (1) the receiving a sword from the hands of the King at Chignon;—(2) the raising the siege of Orleans;—(3) the anointing of the King at Rheims; and (4) her death.

Professor DANZEL, of Hamburg, lately read, at a meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, a memoir on an apparatus invented by him for the directing

resting of air balloons; and afterwards exhibited the machinery in one of the rooms belonging to the Academy. Garnerin, the celebrated aéronaut, who was then in Berlin, is said to have greatly admired this invention.

A Latin translation will shortly be published in Italy, of the Important Papers and Memoirs of ANTONIO DE LEONE AND GAMA, who lately died at Mexico, where he was attached to the office of Secretary of State. He possessed the most ample collection that ever existed of ancient Mexican monuments of every kind; statues, idols, talismans, and MSS. on deer-skins, &c. He was distinguished by his intimate knowledge of the calendar, the chronology, the numismatics, and gymnastics of that civilized people, which has been erroneously considered as plunged in a gross and degrading ignorance, but which, on the contrary, without any intercourse with the Old World, had made considerable progress in arithmetic, astronomy, mechanics, and other sciences.

The Russian Major ANTHING, the biographer of Suwarrow, intends, in conjunction with Mr. SAUNDERS, an ingenious young English engraver, (who had been invited to Petersburg by the lately deceased Prince Beshorodko, to engrave the principal pieces of his valuable collection of pictures) to publish a "Pictorial Tour through Russia." Something more than common may be expected from the undertaking, as Major Anthing has access to the extensive Beshorodko Collection of Drawings, exhibiting Views in Russia. The first number will begin with the Russian Antiquities in Moscow.

A Statistical Society has lately been established at Paris; the object of whose attention will be the collection and examination of statistical data relative to France and other countries. The results of their labours will be communicated to the public in the Newspapers or Journals, or in separate Dissertations. Mentelle,

the geographer, has been elected president; Desgenettes, vice-president; and Ballois, editor of the *Annales de Statistique*, perpetual secretary.

CAVALIERE LANDOLINA, of Syracuse, has re-discovered the art of making paper of the Papyrus, which grows abundantly in Sicily.

Of the progress of Dr. SECTZEN'S journey to Africa further accounts have been received at the Observatory of Seeburg. The number and accuracy of astronomical-geographical observations, which he has already communicated, must excite admiration. Baron Zach, in his *Monatliche Correspondenz*, asserts, that, in the short space of a quarter of a year, Dr. Sectzen has contributed more towards perfecting the geography of Hungary and the adjoining countries, than had been done before him in the course of a century. The results are detailed in Von Zach's *Mer. Cor.* Jan. 1803. His second letter from Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, dated Nov. 1, 1802, contains a very interesting account of the earthquake observed there by him on the 26th of October, between the hours of twelve and one at noon. The earth had a completely undulatory motion. The steeples of the Greek church fell down; the chimneys were precipitated to the ground; massive houses burst asunder; the large and strongly-built steeple of the monastery Koldza split asunder, and half of it fell in; the gaping earth vomited forth in many places muddy water; yet amidst the terror and despair of that populous city, (containing 25,000 inhabitants) notwithstanding the horrors that surrounded him, Sectzen calmly observed, in the court of his house, which was two stories high, the duration of the earthquake, by means of his chronometer. From Bucharest he proceeded to Giurgervo, Rustichuck, Galatz, &c. through Wallachia, Moldavia, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia.

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## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

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informs us, that he was encouraged to the undertaking by the successful sale of "Fair Rosalie," the "Fight off Camperdown," the "Maid of the Rock," and other melodies formerly submitted to the public; which effusions of his fancy were certainly qualified to please by their artless, easy, and natural

natural constructions. Among the present airs we also find a considerable number, which, by their originality and sweetness, are qualified to support that repute Mr. Dignum has obtained as a *melodist*; and the arrangement of the accompaniments, for which Mr. Dignum acknowledges his obligations to Doctor Calcott, the late Doctor Arnold, and other gentlemen of professional eminence, is, throughout, highly judicious, and stamps the work with indisputable respectability. Among the names who have contributed to the poetical part of this publication, which is chiefly new, we find those of Mr. R. Cumberland, Mr. M. G. Lewis, Mr. Greville, Mr. Porter, Capt. James, Capt. Morris, Mr. Ireland, and Mr. Pye. It is with pleasure we observe so numerous a subscription to this ingenious, pleasing, and useful publication.

*Twelve Waltzes for the Piano-forte. Composed by an Amateur. Each of which is dedicated to a Lady of Fashion. 2s.*

We trace in these little pieces a regularity of melody, and a degree of science, much beyond what we are in the habit of expecting from the pens of amateurs; at which, however, we are the less surprised, after learning that the composer studies under that sound and excellent theorist, Mr. Diettenhofer. Every one of the waltzes before us, short as they are, possesses some pleasing and striking feature; and every one, we observe, is dedicated to some different lady of quality, viz. the Viscountess Melbourne, Duchess of Devonshire, Marchioness of Salisbury, Duchess of Rutland, Countess of Mexborough, Marchioness of Abercorn, Mrs. Maisters, Lady Ann Wombwell, Lady Georgiana Morpeth, Countess of Lucan, Mrs. Rigby, and Lady Charlotte Belasy; names as high in the list of musical taste, as in rank and fashion. Pleased as we profess ourselves to be with this collection in general, we are nevertheless particularly struck with the super-excellence of some; amongst which we must select the second, fifth, sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth. The last of these has its second part in *canon*, and is constructed with an address and ingenuity that leads us to hope this *scientific amateur* will be tempted to favour the public with further effusions of his cultivated fancy.

*Two Sonatas for the Piano-forte, dedicated to Miss Young. Composed by D. Steibelt, &c. 6s.*

Mr. Steibelt has displayed in these sonatas much of that spirit, taste, and ori-

ginality, which we have so frequently had the satisfaction of noticing in his works. The passages often rise to brilliancy as well as elegance; while the ingenious modulations and evolutions of harmony through which they glide, clearly speak the real master. The first of these excellent pieces is comprised in three movements, and the second in two: the whole occupying twenty-nine pages, and forming an useful and most attractive publication for the piano-forte practitioner.

*Two Grand Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with or without the Additional Keys. Composed and dedicated to Miss Platt, by Joseph Siegfried Pale. 5s.*

These sonatas, considered as the productions of a very young man, claim considerable commendation. Certainly we do not find, nor could we expect, that uniform propriety resulting from mature study and practice; nor those artful combinations of parts and resolutions of harmony only at the command of the profound theorist. We, however, find much to praise; and have to take honourable notice of the style at which this young composer commendably aims; he has evidently studied the nobly wild Scarlatti and the elegant Panidies, and has produced to vigorous an imitation of their best manner as to excite our approbation and surprize. With perseverance, and a circumspect guard against certain affectations and chromatic eccentricities, we do not doubt that Mr. Piele will speedily attain considerable eminence as a piano-forte composer, and hope the sale of the present work may be such as to induce him to proceed with courage and ardour.

*Troubadour Ballad. The Words by C. Dibdin, jun. The Music composed and dedicated to Lady Smith B. V. by J. Moorehead. Arranged for the Harp and Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin. 1s.*

This *Troubadour Ballad* may be classed amongst the agreeable trifles of the day. We cannot, in candour say, that we trace any marks of peculiar beauty, or striking originality; yet the passages are put together with some address; and the air, aided by the accompaniment, will, we doubt not, obtain many admirers.

*"Wys flays my Love?" A Ballad to a favourite Welsh Air, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp, by T. Pillew. 1s.*

We do not recollect the title of this old Welsh air; but it is characterized by an affecting simplicity, particularly adapted to the sentiment of the words; and, by the

the aid of Mr. Pilbrow's accompaniment, cannot but interest every lover of plaintive ballad music.

*The Blue Bells of England. A favourite Ballad. Sung by Mrs. Bland. The Words by Dr. Houston. The Music composed by the late Dr. Arnold. 1s.*

This last composition of the late ingenious Dr. Arnold bears evident marks of his long acknowledged talents. The melody is pleasing, the bass characteristic, and the general construction, strongly calculated to produce that effect which the composer evidently aimed at.

*Romance d'une Folie. Composed for the Piano-forte, by J. Mazzinghi. 1s 6d.*

Mr. Mazzinghi obviously meant this as but a *pleasing trifle*, and has obtained his object. The theme is characterized by much prettiness; the passages are not only well conceived, but lie commodiously for the hands, while the modulation and evolutions of harmony are judicious and masterly.

*"Mary," a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte. The Music composed by John Aldridge, jun. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1s.*

Though we trace no striking marks of

original fancy in this ballad, yet we must in candour allow it to be far from destitute of merit. The melody is smooth, natural, and appropriate, and the balls is well chosen. Mr. Aldridge has not, however, displayed equal judgment in his selection of the words.

*The favourite Song sung by Mrs. Jordan in the Comedy of "Hear Both Sides." Written by Mr. Holcroft. 1s.*

The ideas in this song are prettily conceived, and easily expressed; but the music, announced as the composition of a *lady of quality*, forms one of those insipid unmeaning lullabies with which the town teems; and which every little Miss who has learnt to sing, or has practised the piano-forte a few months, feels herself qualified to produce.

*The Vocal Preceptor; or, a Concise Introduction to Singing, with Six Tunes for Beginners, by James Peck. 1s.*

Mr. Peck, in his *Vocal Preceptor*, has compressed much in a little compass. The exercises are judiciously progressive; and the explanation of the several plates, marks, and characters, are given with much clearness and ingenuity.

## NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

*An Analysis of all the Acts of General Importance, passed during the present Session of Parliament—to be regularly continued in every succeeding Magazine, during the Sittings of Parliament.*

"An Act to amend, and continue until the expiration of six Weeks after the Commencement of the next Session of Parliament, the Restrictions contained in several Acts of the 37th and 38th Years of the Reign of his present Majesty, on Payments of Cash by the Bank (passed February 28, 1803.) Chap. xxiii."

By this Act, it is enacted, that the several provisions of the Acts 37 Geo. III. c. 45, and 37 Geo. III. c. 91, so far as the same are amended by the Act 38 Geo. III. c. 1, and continued by the Act 42 Geo. III. c. 40, shall be further continued until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament. § 1.

And it is also enacted, that, in case of any application to any of his Majesty's courts, in Westminster hall, by any person held to special-bail, to be discharged upon common-bail, by reason of any de-

fect in such part of the affidavit as negatives any offer having been made to pay the sum in notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, the person making such application shall not be entitled to such discharge, unless he shall, at the same time, make proof by affidavit, that the whole sum was, before such holding to bail, offered to be paid, either wholly in such notes, or partly in such notes, and partly in lawful money of this kingdom. § 2.

"An Act to authorize the Training and Exercising the Militia of Great Britain for twenty-eight days (passed March 24, 1803.)

By this Act, it is enacted, that the militia shall be called out, and trained and exercised for twenty-eight days, once a year, instead of twenty-one days, according to 41 Geo. III. c. 90. and c. 91.

" An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters (passed March 24, 1803.)

The Mutiny Act of the present session contains the following amended and new clause: \*

In the case of any non-commissioned officer or soldier, tried and convicted of desertion, when'ever the court-martial, which shall pass sentence upon such trial, shall not think the offence deserving of capital punishment, such court-martial may, instead of awarding a capital punishment, adjudge the offender, if they shall think fit, to be transported as a felon for life, or for a certain term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and, if he return, or be found at large, without leave from his Majesty, or the Governor, or Commanding-officer of the Settlement, he shall suffer death as a felon, without benefit of clergy. § 4.

Also, in all cases wherein a capital punishment shall have been awarded by a court martial, it shall be lawful for his Majesty, instead of causing such sentence to be carried into execution, to order the offender, in like manner, to be transported as a felon for life, or for a certain term of years. § 5.

Offenders under sentence of death obtaining his Majesty's conditional pardon, shall be subject to the laws touching the escape of felons. § 9.

No officer or soldier, having been convicted in the ordinary course of law of any criminal offence, shall, while under confinement in consequence thereof, be entitled to any part of his pay, from the day on which such conviction shall have taken place, nor until the day of his return to the regiment to which he shall belong. § 16.

The rates for providing carriages for the use of the army have also been altered, and, by the present act, are as follow:—One shilling for every mile any waggon, with five horses, shall travel; one shilling for every mile any wain, with six oxen, or four oxen with two horses, shall travel; and nine-pence for every mile any cart, with four horses, or carrying not less than

15 cwt. shall travel; and six-pence for every mile every cart or other carriage, with less than four horses, and not carrying 15 cwt. shall travel; or, any further sum not exceeding 4d. for every mile any waggon, with five horses, or any wain with six oxen, or with four oxen and two horses, shall travel; and not exceeding three-pence for every mile any cart, with four horses, or carrying not less than 15 cwt. shall travel; and not exceeding two-pence for every mile any cart or carriage, with less than four horses, and not carrying 15 cwt. shall travel, according as the same shall be fixed by the justices at any general sessions of the peace, having regard to the price of hay and oats; and to as such additional rates extend not beyond ten days next ensuing the date of the order of sessions. § 51.

Officers and soldiers and their horses on duty, or on the march, and all carriages, horses, boats, barges, and other vessels employed in the service, shall be exempted from the payment of tolls, unless by the act under which such tolls are payable, it is provided, that they are liable equally with others to the tolls authorized to be taken. § 55.

In the case of persons enlisted the justices are to read over to them the third and fourth articles of the second section, and the first article of the sixth section of the articles of war. § 64.

It shall be lawful for the constable, headborough, or tithing-man, or for any officer or soldier in his Majesty's service to apprehend deserters. § 67.

If any person shall harbour, conceal, or assist any deserter from his Majesty's service, knowing him to be such, the person so offending shall forfeit for every such offence twenty pounds; and, upon conviction by the oath of one witness, before one justice, the said penalty may be levied by distress and sale of goods, one moiety to be paid to the informer, and the other to the officer to whom the deserter did belong; and, in default of goods, or if the penalty shall not be paid within four days, the justice is to commit the offender to the common jail for six [lunar] months; and, by the same clause, it is enacted, that if any person shall buy or receive any oats, hay, straw, or other forage, provided for the use of any horse or horses belonging to his Majesty's service, from any dragoon or other soldier, knowing him to be such, or shall move, procure, counsel, solicit, or entice any dragoon or other soldier, knowing him to be such, to sell or otherwise

\* As the same system is adopted for the regulation of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore, the Act of the present session, cap. xxvii. for their government, contains similar clauses to those in the above Mutiny Act.

otherwise dispose of any such oats, hay, straw, or other forage, as aforesaid, the person so offending shall forfeit five pounds, upon conviction, by the oath of one witness, before one justice, to be levied by distress and sale of goods, and one moiety to go to the informer, and the other to the officer; and, in default of goods, or in case the penalty is not paid within four days after conviction, the justice is to commit the offender to the common jail for three [lunar] months. § 69.

No soldier, being arrested or confined for debt, shall be entitled to any part of his pay from the day of such arrest or imprisonment, until the day of his return to the regiment. § 74.

"An Act for enabling his Majesty to settle an Annuity on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to continue until the fifth Day of July, one Thousand eight Hundred and Six; and for repealing so much of an Act, made in the thirty-fifth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, as directs the annual Payment of thirteen thousand Pounds out of the Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall to the Commissioners appointed by the Place (passed March 24, 1803)."

By this Act, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the King, by warrant under his sign manual, to grant to the Prince of Wales one annuity of 60,000*l.* which may commence the 5th of January, 1803, and continue from thenceforth until the 5th of July, 1806; and shall he paid on the 5th of April, 5th of July, 10th of October, and 5th of January, in every year, by equal portions, the first quarterly payment thereof to be made on the 5th of April, 1803, and the said annuity may, by such warrant, be directed to be issued out of, and charged upon, the consolidated fund, after paying, or reserving sufficient to pay, all sums directed to be paid out of the same by any Acts of Parliament previous to March 24, 1803, and with a preference to all other payments, which shall, after that time, be charged upon the said fund. § 1.

The said annuity shall be paid at the Exchequer, out of the said fund, without any fees or charges. § 2.

But, in the event of the demise of the Crown, during the continuance of the said annuity, then the said annuity shall wholly cease. § 3.

So much of the thirteenth section of the stat. 35 Geo. III. c. 129. intitled "An Act for enabling his Majesty to settle an Annuity on his Royal Highness the Prince

of Wales, during the joint Lives of his Majesty, and of his Royal Highness; for making Provisions out of his Revenue for the Payment of any Debts that may be due from his Royal Highness; for preventing the Accumulation of Debts in future, and for regulating the Mode of Expenditure of the said Revenues;" which enacts, that the receiver-general, or other proper officer, to whom the receipt of the revenues of the duchy of Cornwall should be entrusted, should, from time to time, pay to the commissioners appointed by the said act, the yearly sum of 13,000*l.* out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said duchy, to be applied to the purposes directed by the said act, shall be repealed from Jan. 5, 1803. § 5.

"An Act to entitle Roman Catholics taking and subscribing the Declaration and Oath in the Act of the thirty-first Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, Cap. 32." intitled an Act to deliver, upon conditions, and under Restrictions, the Persons therein described from certain Penalties and Disabilities, to which Papists, or Persons professing the Popish Religion, are by Law subject to the Benefit given by an Act of the eighteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, Cap. 60. intitled an Act for relieving his Majesty's Subjects, professing the Popish religion from certain Penalties and Disabilities imposed on them by an Act made in the eleventh and twelfth Years of the Reign of King William III. Cap. 4. intitled an Act for the further preventing the Growth of Popery (passed April 7, 1803.)

The object of this Act is so fully expressed in the title, that an abstract of it is obviously unnecessary.

"An Act, to continue until the 8th Day of July, 1803, an Act, made in the forty-second Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, Cap. 86. intitled an Act, to continue until the 8th Day of April, 1803, an Act, passed in the last Session of Parliament, for staying Proceedings in Actions under the Statute of King Henry VIII. (21 Hen. VIII. c. 13.) for abridging spiritual Persons from having Priorities of Livings, and of taking of Farms; and also to stay Proceedings in Actions under the Act of the thirteenth Year of Queen Elizabeth, Cap. 20. touching Lessees of Benefices, and other ecclesiastical Livings with Cure (passed April 7, 1803)."

By this Act, it is enacted, that the said Act 42 Geo. III. c. 86. shall remain in force until the 8th of July, 1803, and that all proceedings, under the said Acts shall continue stayed until the said day.

# ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.

## BANKRUPTCIES.

### The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

**A**NDOLD, Thomas, Canterbury, cheesemonger. (Martin, Vineyard's hall)

**Averyn, Henry and Sampel,** Manchester, corn-dealers. (Milne and Farry, Temple)

**Anderson, Robert,** Guildford Street, and Old Fay-office, merchant and infuser. (Widling, Girdler's hall)

**Acock, Benjamin,** late of Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road, now of Red-lion Street, Holborn, coal-merchant. (Cokayne and Taylor, Lyon's Inn)

**Barrow Francis,** Suffolk Row, Milk Street, London, and late of Nottingham, baker. (Widdell, Hutton garden)

**Bishop, Thomas,** Little Falscheap, carpenter. (Radcliffe, Warwick Court, Holborn)

**Barkly, Jacob Nathas,** Tower Royal, Eudge Row, merchant. (Firm J. N. Barkly and Co.) Willet and Annesley, Finsbury Square

**Brauk, Edward,** Wakefield, Striver. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's Inn)

**Bourgeois, Edmond,** Billiter Square, merchant. (Laogham, Bartlett's buildings)

**Bell, John,** Norwich, liquor merchant. (March, Norwich)

**Bartman, John,** Whitechapel, hardwareman. (Kibbler white, Gray's Inn)

**Billet, George,** Southwark, linen-draper. (Dobie and Thomas, Crane Court)

**Brown, William,** Lincoln, Gaffer. Kinderley, Long and Coe, Symond's Inn

**Burnmont, William,** Shrewsbury, draper. (Batten and Andrie, Temple)

**Cadwell, William,** Maidstone, upholsterer. (Allen, London Court)

**Chibbert, Nathaniel,** Lancaster, merchant, Partner with Francis Symphon, of St. Christophers. (Widdell and Alexander, New Inn)

**Cooke, John, Barrow,** dealer. (Edwards, Castle Street, Holborn)

**Davies, Chasler,** Durwell Street, Machinery, Surgeon and apothecary. (Mayhew, Marshall Street, Golden Square)

**Dow, Thomas and Astley,** Liverpool, merchants. (Blacklock, Temple)

**Deallan, John Sagar,** partner with John Moffman, Laurence-pountney lane, merchant. (Willet and Annesley, Finsbury Square)

**Deering, Thomas,** Wood Street, victualler. (Sorell, Berkeley Square)

**Dawson, William, Jan.** Liverpool, merchant. (Shawet, Bridge Street, Blackfriars)

**Early, Richard,** Cheshamford, coal-merchant. (Allen, London Street)

**Greenwood, Samuel,** Newman Street, coachmaker. (Kibbler white, Gray's Inn place)

**Glover, John,** Great-lever-works, oil of vitriol manufacturer, and merchant. (Street, Pall Mall Lane)

**Green, Joseph,** Liverpool, woollen-draper. (Hinde, Bartlett's buildings)

**George, Francis,** Pantegue, coal-merchant. (Tourie, Palmer and Fugh, Gray's Inn)

**Hatch, William,** Freshet of the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, carpenter and baliser. (Barnes, Clifford's Inn)

**Henge, William,** Touley Street, merchant, and hat manufacturer. (Lee, Threnewen Court)

**Hutchon, Thomas,** Coleman Street, merchant. (Smalley, Aldersgate Street)

**Haldes, Robert,** Worthing, calico printer. (Johnson, Manchester)

**Huxter, James,** Welton-collie, farmer. (Sanderson, Falsgrave Place)

**Kaymer, Francis,** Corent garden, surgeon and apothecary. (Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Great Garden)

**Lomdels, Joseph Benjamin,** and Wolf Radford, Fenchurch Street, merchants. (Willet and Annesley, Finsbury Square)

**Martorelli, Francis,** Fleet Street, merchant. (Willet and Annesley, Finsbury Square)

**Moore, Michael Emanuel,** Old Bethlehem, merchant. (Johnson, Ely Place)

**Mitchell, Hugh,** Liverpool, builder. (Butts, Chancery Lane)

**McConnell, Edwards,** Liverpool, linen-merchant. (Wills and Broad, Union Street, Southwark)

**Myles, John,** Freston, currier and miller. (Ellis, Currier Street)

**Norton, Parer,** Whitechurch, ironbinder. (Mansley and Lowes, London)

**Powery, Daniel, Jun.** Sherborn, victualler. (Hill and Meredith, Gray's Inn)

**Rome, Richard,** Penryn, merchant. (Shepherd and Ading-ton, Gray's Inn)

**El. Samuel, John,** Barton, gardener and gardener. (Lambert, Whitehall, Lancaster)

**Southerton, James,** Pomefist, merchant. (Lambert, Hutton garden)

**Sheppard, Samuel,** Marlborough Street, victualler. (Dawson, Warwick Street, Golden Square)

**St. John, J.,** Blackfriars Road, coachmaker. (Kibbler white, Gray's Inn)

**Sticks, William,** Old Broad Street. (Fering, Lawrence-pountney hill)

**Shy, George,** Washhead, Rock-broker. (Housfield, Bow-civil Street)

**Shade, Thomas Moore,** Old Broad Street, picture dealer. (Kibbler white, Gray's Inn place)

**Taraball, Williams,** late of Fenchurch Street, now of Bell Passage yard, dealer. (Morgan, Clements lane)

**Tanner, George,** Bristol, hardwareman and cutler. (Ayrton, Gray's Inn)

**Witney, Francis,** otherways Nicholas, Woodman-cote, currier. (Wiley, White-church Court)

**Wilson, Francis,** Great Clendon, linen-draper. (Langley, Finsbury Street, Bow-bury)

**Webbhook, Thomas Jones,** Nelson terrace, City Road, builder. (Evans, Lincoln Court)

**Walker, William, Jun.** Kingston-upon-hill. (Lyon and Collier, Bedford Row)

**Young, William Myrtun,** Kingston-upon-hill, maltster and brewer. (Ellis, Caribor Street)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

**Arbuthnot, Alexander,** and Richard Bracher, Philipps Lane, London, and Birmingham, merchants, May 7

**Amidley, Samuel,** and Philip Johnson, Southwark, grocers, April 25 final

**Allen, John,** and Thomas New Malton, cornfactor, &c. April 12

**Atkinson, John,** Cockermouth, tanner, May 10

**Bradbury, Samuel,** Bafeghall Street, Bolton, April 23

**Braker, Richard,** Walsingham, currier, April 26

**Shane, Thomas,** Walsbrook, merchant, July 2

**Salmer, James,** City Chambers, merchant, May 2

**Barnes, Thomas, Fleet,** 701, Barbours, May 14

**Bowman, John,** Water Lane, braudy-merchant, April 26

**Blazer, Ralph,** Liverpool, grocer, May 2

**Harrow, Charles,** Thames Street, oil-merchant, May 7

**Bluet, Gubert,** Woulfinchill, coffee-house keeper, May 1

**Baker, Thomas,** and John Sharland, Essex, woollen-draper, separate estate of each, May 21

**Bowman, John,** John Garford, and Thomas Bowman, Popular and Linsell, feed-crubbers, &c. April 25

**Bach, Adolph,** Clapham, York, dealer, May 20

**Casphale, Robert,** Foully, linen-draper, April 25 final

**Casler, John Daniel,** and Daniel and Charles Frederick Casler, Exeter, merchants, April 21

**Champion, William,** Worktop, late partner with Giffard and Hawkinson, Sheffield, brewers, April 29

**Collins, Charles,** Wyck Street, cabinet-maker, April 23

**Chown, William,** High on Mills, tailor, April 26

**Cox, Joseph,** Salford, dyer, &c. May 3

**Cox, James,** Church Street, Hackney, oilman, &c. May 7

**Corbett, John,** Milk Street, warehouseman, &c. May 3

**Dawson, John,** Strand, a cordraper, May 7 final

**Davis, Oliver,** Vine Street, St. Martins, brewer, May 2

**Davidson, John,** len, and John and William and Joseph Davidson, Halifax, dyer, joint and separate estates, final April 27

**Dixon, John,** Exeter, grocer, May 10

**Edwards, Richard,** Morgan Lane, Touley Street, braudy-merchant, April 20

**Eyre, Benjamin,** Hoskiss Arkleston, and William Walton, Tottenham yard, merchant, April 26

**Fremman, John,** Fleet Street, hat manufacturer, April 25

**Fennels, Marks,** John White, and Robert Syrling, Sheffield, silver platers, joint estate, and separate estates of White and Syrling, June 18

**Forbes, John,** and Robert Thompson, Ltd Lane, ware-housemen, April 25

**Ferson, Jane,** formerly of Great Street Hill, now of Touley Street, Taylor, April 26

**Griffiths, James,** Fint's market, vintner, April 26

**Guthrie, William,** Paternoster Row, printer, May 3

**Gibbs, William,** Shrewsbury, wood-bagler, April 26

**Grist, John,** Waulfworth, coachbuilder, May 2

**Harley, Joseph,** Leadenhall Street, florist, April 26

**Hant, Joseph,** Wrentham, glazier, April 26

**Hanley, H. J.,** Cateau Street, linen-draper, April 26

**Harris, Thomas,** Prince's Street, Prince's Square, currier, May 2

**H. J. J. Thomas,** Wrentham, vintner, April 26, final

**Heddon, Samuel,** Oxford Street, haberdasher, May 1

**Henderson, John,** St. Michael's Alley, merchant, &c. April 26

**Hanaway, Daniel,** Brandon, merchant, April 27

**Hall, William,** Southwark, timber merchant, May 7

**Haskins, George,** Filt-Breast-hill, druggist, May 14

**Hallison, George,** Liverpool, bookbinder, May 3

**Hudson, Benjamin,** Millers, Clifford's Inn, scrivener, May 3

**Hawcock, George,** Exeter, bread-maker, May 12

**Harmer, John,** Stroud, Gloucester, clothier, May 1

**James, David,** Commerce Row, Christchurch, baker, April 27

**Jones, Thomas,** Exeter, builder, April 26

**Kendrick, John,** Feb. Birmingham, house-keeper, May 14

**Latham, Joseph,** Watford, braudy-merchant, April 25

**Lane, John,** Brighton, builder, May 25

**Lance, Christopher,** and R. J. Aubrey, Goud Square, furniture, separate estate of Lane, April 26

Lambard,

- Lambard, John, Freshchurch Street, four merchant, April 13  
 Laa, John, All-Galotti, South Elmham, shop-keeper, April 13  
 Lawrence, John, and Thomas Yates, Manchester, merchants, May 4  
 Leach, James Akew, Jewry Street, wine merchant, April 13  
 Lewis, George, and William Nere, London, merchants, April 13, and separate of Leulin, May 17  
 Lewis, John, Cromer, merchant, April 13  
 Marshall, James, and John Trewinard, Cherry-garden Street, Jewry, April 13  
 Mitchell, Henry, Gosport, rope-maker, April 13, final  
 Mison, Thomas, Tutenhouse yard, merchant, &c., April 13  
 Miles, Richard, Birmingham, malter, April 13  
 Mills, Robert, Nicholas Lane, Southampton, April 13  
 Miers, William, Sen, and Jan, Greenwich, wine-merchant, May 13, final  
 Mier, Christopher, Staithes, draper, May 17  
 Nicholls, Thomas, Birmingham, grocer and feedman, April 13  
 No-ell, Nicholas, Fleet Street, haberdasher, April 13  
 Nix, James, Great Yarmouth, breeches-maker, &c., April 13  
 Nones, Henry, Warrford Court, merchant, forwarding partner of Richard Mailman Treach Calwell, separate estate, May 13  
 Pratt, Michael, Darlington, druggist, April 13, final  
 Peck, Edward, Little Fomble, Holburn, men's mercer, April 13, final  
 Pockley, James, Wood Street, druggist, April 13  
 Price, William, Ware, malter, May 13, final  
 Price, Richard, Warrminster, clothier, May 6  
 Price, Walter, Tottenham, scrivener, April 13  
 Poul, John, Winchester, hardwareman, May 13  
 Quickfall, Thomas, Kingston, Hull, dealer in spirituous liquors, April 13  
 Richardson, Peter, Portsea, bookbinder, April 13  
 Roberts, John, Bow common, pot-ash manufacturers, May 7  
 Roemer, Henry, Catharine Court, Tower Hill, merchant, April 13  
 Robinson, Elizabeth, Mark Lane, cork cutter, April 13  
 Rogers, Charles, Warrington, dealer, April 13  
 Rothwell, Robert, Mark Lane, wine merchant, May 13  
 Staloback, Christopher, Old Bond Street, print-seller, partner with Charles Vernon Scrivener, April 13  
 Stalichmidt, Frederick, Whitechapel Road, grocer, April 13  
 Stainby, John, Cornhill, woollen-draper, April 13, final  
 Sutton, William, Baker's Hall Court, Merchant, April 13  
 Strickland, Thomas, and assistant C. Holland, Liverpool, merchants, separate estate, May 13  
 Staples, Elizabeth, Christopher Shaw, Moses William Staples, and Henry Guy, Cornhill, bankers, May 7  
 Spittle, Peter, Wednebury, gun-lock maker, April 13  
 Stearns, John, Casserbury, linen-draper, April 13  
 Steary, Thomas, Newgate Street, linen-draper, April 13  
 Sturtow, William, St. Ned's, baker, April 13  
 Sturford, Robert, Jun, Huntingdon, grocer, April 13  
 Thillett, John, Tower Street, plumber, April 13  
 Smith, James, and Samuel King, Newgate Street, woollen-draper, April 13  
 Sadler, Thomas, Farmer, Gloucester, mercer, May 13  
 Snow, John, Strand, linen-draper, April 13  
 Tremlet, John, Rater, draper, April 13  
 Turbush, John, John Forbes, Robert Allen Crawford, and David Pheny, Broad Street, merchants, separate estate of Turbush and Forbes, May 13  
 Thompson, Henry Dawkins, Crewkerne, Surgeon, &c., May 7  
 Taylor, William, Harwich, ship builder, May 13  
 Webb, John, Bath, cordwainer, April 13  
 Wrighton, Thomas, Doncaster, mercer, &c., April 13  
 Whitaker, James, Doncaster, wine merchant, April 13  
 Whitaker, Thomas, Highly, Inn-keeper, April 13, final  
 Wheatley, John, Mark Lane, corn-factor, April 13  
 Waldo, Joseph, John, Francis, and John Jones, Birmingham and Bristol, in England, and of Boston, in America, merchants, April 13  
 Woodward, Peter, King Street, Chesapeake, warehouseman, April 13  
 Wemberley, Thomas, Fecle, Huntingdon, grocer, April 13  
 Watkin, John, and William Willcock, Warwick, merchants, April 13  
 Waters, Patrick, George and Domicick, Cork, merchants, joint estate, and separate of Domicick, April 13, final  
 Wipertson, Thomas, and Charles Girdler, Carey Street, May 13  
 Wright, John, Piccadilly, bookbinder, May 13  
 Yare, John, Oxford Street, linen-draper, May 13

**ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,**  
*From the 20th of March, to the 20th of April.*  
*Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finchbury Dispensary.*

	Ns. of Cases.
<b>FEBRIS Catarrhalis</b>	- - 37
Tussis	- - 23
Rheumatismus	- - 19
Dyspnoea	- - 13
Asthma & Dyspepsia	- - 42
Amenorrhoea	- - 23
Menorrhagia	- - 7
Leucorrhoea	- - 4
Epilepsia	- - 8
Hysteria	- - 6
Alicites & Anasarca	- - 11
Morbi Cutanei	- - 16
Morbi Infantiles	- - 19

The influenza, which of late has excited such general alarm, has, for several weeks past, been sensibly subsiding, in consequence, as it is probable, of an alteration in the atmosphere; to a specific but frequently unknown condition of which, the origin and prevalence of epidemics are in general to be attributed.

The principal differences that are vulgarly noticed in the state of the air, relate to the weight or lightness of it, its purity or impurity, its heat or coldness; but there can be little doubt that there occasionally exist in it certain properties or in-

gredients whose nature, in the present stage of science, has not been accurately ascertained, which act, in a powerful manner, upon the human constitution, in raising or depressing the vivacity of health, and in giving rise to or removing a great variety of those positive maladies which are the inheritance of mortality. It is not rash to infer, that from one or other of these anonymous, and as yet secret, conditions of the element in which we live, the recent and, although in a less degree, still existing influenza, has derived its birth and almost universal extension. That this complaint has been, strictly speaking, infectious, we have not sufficient reason to believe, at least not from the circumstance of its having frequently attacked every member of one family in almost immediate succession; which, it is evident, may be accounted for, in part, from a family likeness in constitution, and, in a still more satisfactory way, from their having been all exposed equally to the influence of the exterior cause, which was calculated to produce the disease.

The Reporter has heard much of the fatality of this disorder, but he has not seen any instance of its mortal termination.



The fact may be, that, as most of the other diseases which have recently occurred, could scarcely fail to be, in a certain degree, modified by the cause of the influenza, and of course possessed properties in common with it, these various complaints, although radically different, have from their appearance, been, in many instances, confounded.

In his last report, the Writer spoke of the influenza, and still regards it, as, in no essential or important circumstance, distinguishable from what has been commonly known under the name of the catarrhal fever, nor from the aspect which it has exhibited, should he, in scarcely any case, have been inclined to augur an unfavourable result.

Catarrh rarely abridges life until it has drawn near to its natural termination.

Winter, which is calculated to brace the nerves, and to fill with an additional fund of vigor, the limbs of the active and the young, operates, with a cruel, and too often a fatal, severity, upon that advanced period of age, at which the spark of life has become too feeble to stand against the rude visitation of the winds; and the cold of the season freezes, completely, the slow and scanty current which still labours to linger in an enfeebled and nearly exhausted frame.

April 26, 1803,

J. REID.

Southampton-row, Ruffel-square.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In April, 1803.

### FRANCE.

**H**OWEVER favourable the present season of doubt and uncertainty may be to the indulgence of speculation and conjecture, to the writer who loves facts, and is cautious of what he exhibits to the public, it is extremely barren; our political article must therefore be this month a short one. Of the negotiations which at present occupy the statesmen of France and England we know nothing through our own ministry, and the casual and imperfect information which we receive is conveyed only through the channel of foreign journals. Through these the only matter of any importance which has transpired since our last Review is a manifesto, or rather Philippic, against this country, which has appeared in the *Hamburg Correspondent*, a kind of state gazette published in that city. The history of this paper is curious, and we give it without comment, from the journals, without pledging ourselves with respect to its truth. In the course of the last month, it is said, the French minister at Hamburg made application to the magistrates to procure the insertion in the paper in question of a manifesto, said to be from the pen of Bonaparte himself. This production was referred to the syndic and censor of the press, who permitted it to be inserted, after striking out some exceptionable passages, and it was published in the *Correspondent* of the 23d of March. The liberties which had been taken with the

tory to the French minister, who insisted that it should be published in its entire state. As the demand was accompanied by some formidable threats, the senate, after a deliberation of four hours, conceded to the request of the ambassador, and the manifesto was published on the 30th with no mutilation.

With respect to the paper itself, we are of an opinion, contrary to that of some persons in this country, that it bears authentic marks of proceeding from the First Consul himself. It is evidently designed as an apology for the very undiplomatic conversation, which took place with Lord Whitworth at Madame Bonaparte's levee, as reported in our last. At the same time the writer takes a wider scope of justification, and indulges in a rancorous spirit of invective against Great Britain. The manifesto commences with noticing the war of newspapers which had been carried on in both countries. A subject, by the way, unworthy of the Chief Consul's notice, and which he might have known was carried on in this country without the privity, and contrary to the wishes of the Ministry. It proceeds to allude to what the writer calls the difficulties in the complete execution of the treaty of Amiens, adding, that still relying on the faith of treaties the French government securely dispersed the remains of their naval force. In this state of things the King's message to the British parliament appeared, of which the manifesto says, "people doubted whether it were the effect

of treachery, of lunacy, or weakness." The writer then compares "the detached naval preparations destined for the colonies, consisting of one or two line of battle ships and a few frigates in the ports of France and Holland" with "the formidable naval force in the ports of England." He attributes therefore the message to weakness which has been influenced by faction, and then indulges in a sneer against liberty itself, as being the parent of faction.

The remainder of the paper is chiefly declamation and invective—"Whoever reads the message," says the writer, "must think himself transported to the times of those treaties which the Vandals made with the degenerate Romans, when force usurped the place of right, &c. It concludes with a statement of the conversation between the Chief Consul and Lord Whitworth, which nearly accords with that which we inserted in our last month's publication.

In the mean time, with respect to other powers, the Chief Consul appears to have assumed a tone of moderation, and even Switzerland itself seems to have derived at least a temporary benefit from the spirit of the British cabinet. The preparations for war, however, proceed in the interior of France with undiminished alacrity. Orders have been sent to all the ports to fit out and equip the ships of war with all possible expedition. A large body of troops have been ordered to march from the Netherlands to the Batavian territories, and the vessels, intended for the Newfoundland fishery, at Dunkirk, &c. have been laid under an embargo. The journey of the Chief Consul to Brussels is still expected to take place.

The project of a law for establishing a national bank in France has been passed by a majority of 159 votes to 63.

#### AFRICA.

The French papers have lately been filled with complaints relative to the delays of the British government in fulfilling the terms of the treaty, and one of the latest of these respects Goree. On the arrival of the order for its evacuation, they state, that the British governor, Colonel Frazer, eluded a compliance with the request of the French commandant, on the plea that he was in daily expectation of a transport to convey the garrison away. The French commander, on the other hand, offered to procure vessels for the purpose, but still the British governor refused to evacuate the place. It was at length agreed that a vessel should be freighted at Sierra Leone to transport the

garrison to another settlement; but on the arrival of Commodore Hallowell at Goree, in the course of his annual inspection of the forts and batteries, the determination was changed. It was alledged on the part of Colonel Frazer that a vessel was daily expected from England with dispatches, and till the nature of these should be known, he could not consistently with his duty relinquish the place.

Accounts have been received by the Penguin frigate that the Cape of Good Hope was surrendered to the Dutch on the 21st of February. Egypt is also by this time, in all probability evacuated by the English.

#### MALTA.

This island, which is supposed to be one of the unfortunate objects of contention at present between the French and English nations, is not yet evacuated by the latter. In the month of January the new Grand Master, De Thomasi, received his nomination from the Pope, and in the course of the following month he dispatched his lieutenant, M. De Buffy, furnished with full powers to demand possession of the island. The answer of the English governor, Sir Alexander Jonathan Ball, was to this effect—That as some of the powers invited by, the 10th article of the treaty of Amiens to guarantee the independence of Malta, had not yet acceded to that measure, he did not think himself authorized to put an end to the government of his Britannic Majesty there till he received instructions from his court. He wished to dissuade the Grand Master, as yet, from coming to reside there. He offers, however, the palace of Beichett for the accommodation of his Eminence, should he persist in his intention of coming thither, being under the necessity of retaining the government-house for the purpose of transacting the official business of the government.

#### HOLLAND.

The Chief Consul has taken advantage of the present dispute with England to pour in a fresh inundation of French troops on the Batavian territory, the pay and maintenance of whom must of course fall upon the unfortunate Dutch, who manifest the most rooted dislike to the entrance of the French troops. The town of Flushing is placed by the First Consul in a state of siege. The Louisiana expedition is for the present suspended, and the troops are disembarked.

#### SWITZERLAND.

We have already remarked that the contest with Great Britain seems to have rendered the

the conduct of Bonaparte much milder, and more conciliatory to other powers than it was before. The celebrated Aloys Reding has been liberated from prison, and, what is still more extraordinary, elected Landaman of the canton of Schwitz. Gen. Auf-de-Mur, who commanded the army of insurrection of the small cantons, has also been chosen commander in chief of the militia of that canton—and in these elections the cabinet of the Thuilleries appears to have acquiesced.

## AMERICA.

The embodying of the militia of the United States proceeds with much activity, and no less than 80,000 of the militia are ordered by congress to act as a general army, to attack Louisians should it become necessary. In case, therefore, of a war between France and Great Britain, there is a probability that the latter will find an efficient ally on the other side of the Atlantic, unless France and Spain should relinquish the unjust and exorbitant claim which they have latterly endeavoured to establish, with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. Late accounts from Paris seem, however, to intimate that the differences between France and the United States are on the point of being compromised.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Both before our last publication and since, various rumours have been propagated respecting a projected change of ministry. We have treated these reports with contempt. That Mr. Addington, in the height of his popularity, and in the highest favour with his sovereign, should retire from office, for no ostensible reason but to make room for Mr. Pitt, is not in the least probable; and, on the other hand, that the pride and hauteur of the latter would allow him to accept of an inferior situation is not to be credited. That the old family connexion which has so long subsisted, and the personal friendship of Mr. Addington for Mr. Pitt, should induce him to treat the ex-minister with every mark of respect is consistent with the honourable and amiable character of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer; but there are still farther reasons why Mr. Pitt's accession to office is not probable. His own state of health is not such as to enable him to encounter the fatigues of public business; and if we may credit what has been said of the personal dislike entertained for him in a certain quarter, that is an impediment which will not easily be removed. That changes of less importance may take place in the course of the year we think not im-

probable, but there is not the least appearance of any part of the house of Grenville being introduced into administration.

As little do we credit the reports of a probable and speedy adjustment of the matters in dispute between this country and France. Our ministry, we still believe, must have acted upon sound reasons and good information before they encountered so enormous an expence as the late preparations have occasioned—Nor is the Chief Consul of so pliant a disposition as to be made easily to give way. The warlike preparations, both in France and England, are still persevered in; or, if there is less activity than at first in our dockyards at home, it is because things are now in a state of forwardness, and nearly ready for action. Besides, is it probable that ministers would delay imparting that intelligence which would be so acceptable to the nation were they in a state to give it? In a word, tho' war may possibly not immediately succeed, yet there is no reason to warrant us in considering peace as a certain event.

In the mean time stocks have risen—For this many reasons may be assigned. The first alarm has subsided, and the accumulation of money in the hands of individuals has led them to wish to keep it no longer unemployed—But the rise of stocks, though it may be a fair criterion of public sentiment, has little to do with the determinations of cabinets. The dispute is still undecided, and while it remains so there is a probability of war.

That the British ministry have in this business a part of some difficulty to act must be evident to every candid and reflecting mind. That the encroaching spirit of our ambitious neighbour is a serious cause of alarm is beyond dispute, and we fear that the old term *Punica fides* is still applicable to the government of that country. Yet, on our part, we will not hesitate to say, that every part of the Treaty of Amiens, even to the letter, should be strictly fulfilled. The English character, that of unblemished integrity, should be maintained under every disadvantage.

—“*Hic munis aheneus esto,*  
“*Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.*”

While we act as Englishmen, as Englishmen we will not be afraid of the power of France. Let the breach, if a breach is to take place, be on their part; the possession of a post is not worth the slightest accusation of a breach of faith. With united hearts, and with, thanks to the

the bounty of Providence, undiminished resources, the Chief Consul will find to his utter disappointment, that Great Britain is able, *single handed*, to contend, and triumphantly to contend, with the republic of France.

The Imperial Parliament met, pursuant to adjournment, on Tuesday, the 15th of March. Nothing of importance was transacted in the House of Lords. In the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved "that the house should, on Thursday resolve itself into a committee to consider of so much of his Majesty's speech of the 23d of November last as relates to mercantile transactions, &c. General Gascoigne embraced the opportunity to call upon Ministers to break silence with respect to the present state of affairs between this country and France. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could not conceive what connection the business before the house had with the inquiry started by the last speaker. His motion respected a plan long in agitation for consolidating the customs. He added, however, that with respect to the question put to Ministers, he hoped in a few days to be enabled to offer some communication to

the House upon that interesting subject. On Thursday, on the agitation of the same business, General Gascoigne wished for some delay, as he said it was understood to be the intention of Government to render the tonnage duty permanent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that his object was merely to simplify the collection of the revenue. He complained that he had been misunderstood by the Hon. Gentleman on the former evening, as pledging himself to make a communication in a few days on the subject of the pending negotiation, whereas he had only said he hoped to be able to make such communication. It had also been falsely inferred that this communication would be satisfactory, whereas he had made use of no expression implying what would be the nature of the communication. The House then resolved itself into a committee, on the plan for consolidating the custom-house duties.

In consequence, it is supposed, of the misapprehension of the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Tuesday, the stocks experienced a considerable rise, the Consols. being as high as 67, but on Friday they fell to 63.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

On Thursday, March 31, a Deputation from the Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers in London waited on his Majesty at the Queen's Palace, with the following Address, which was presented by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Hackney.

We, your Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, the Protestant Dissenting Ministers in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, approach your Royal Presence to express our utter abhorrence of the late wicked and traitorous conspiracy formed against your Majesty's Person, Family, and Government; and to offer our most cordial congratulations on its providential detection and overthrow.

May the awful punishment which was deservedly inflicted upon its authors, together with a just sense of your Majesty's distinguished virtues, and of the invaluable privileges which we and our fellow subjects have so long enjoyed, contribute to the stability of your Majesty's Throne, and to the future quiet of the empire!

Permit us, on this occasion, to renew our assurances of affectionate regard to your illustrious House, and our unalterable attachment to the venerable and excellent constitution of our country. We beg leave to assure

your Majesty, that it will be our zealous endeavour, so far as the influence of our exhortations and example may extend, to promote a solicitous attention to the safety of your Majesty's person, a cheerful submission to legal authority, and an ardent concern for the general interests of virtue and religion.

Animated with the purest sentiments of loyalty and attachment, we commend your Majesty to the continued protection and favour of Providence, earnestly praying that you may yet, for many years, wield the sceptre over a free, united, and flourishing people; and that when at length, by divine appointment, you lay aside an earthly crown, you may receive from the King of Kings that Crown of Glory which fadeeth not away!

Samuel Palmer  
Ab Re-s, D.D. F.R.S.  
Thomas Tayler  
Nathaniel Jennings  
William Smith  
John Kel'o  
John Rippon D.D.  
William Button  
Thomas Morgan  
John Clayton  
Samuel Tice

James Dore  
John Humphrys  
Joseph Brooksbak  
Dan. Taylor  
Thomas Belsham  
John Evans, A.M.  
— Shiells  
James Knight  
Joseph Hughes, A.M.  
John Pye Smith

His Majesty returned the following gracious answer:—

"I thank you for this fresh instance of your attachment to my Person and Government. The providential deliverance which has been afforded to me and my people, from a most desperate and wicked design to destroy our free and happy Constitution, cannot fail to animate our united exertions in its support, and to strengthen our determination to transmit to great and invaluable a blessing unimpaired to our posterity."

They all had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand.

**Abstract of the cash account of the Literary Fund Society**—Received between March 17, 1802, and April 16, 1803, including dividends upon stock, and a remittance of 477l. 19s. 6d. subscriptions of several gentlemen at Hyderabad, in the East Indies, transmitted by Col. Kirkpatrick, the sum of 1499l. 13s. 8d. Paid by order of the Committee, upon applications for relief, purchase of stock, and incidental expenses of printing, collecting, &c. during the above period, the sum of 1407l. 14s. 10s. Balance April 16, 1803, 41l. 18s. 10d.

**Permanent Fund.**

Amount of stock, March 17, 1802	£.	s.	d.
Amount purchased since, to March 31, 1803	2100	0	0
Amount of stock, India remittance	800	0	0
	700	0	0
	4100	0	0

The executors of the late Isaac Hawkins, esq. having very liberally transferred the sum of 100l. short annuities for six years, to the trustees of this society, the same was, by a resolution of the Committee, ordered to be added to the permanent fund as received.

**MARRIED.**

At St. Margaret's Westminster, T. Jesson, esq. to Miss Percy, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Percy, of Queen square.

At St. James's Church, J. Leech, esq. to Miss J. Rush, second daughter of Sir Wm. Beaumaurice Rush.

Mr. T. Blizard, surgeon, of America-square, to Miss Aston, of Billiter-lane.

Mr. Kelly, surgeon, of Farcham, Hants, to Miss Leaches, of Stamford-street, Blackfriars.

R Bell, esq. of Lombard-street, to Miss A. Elvey, of Thetford, in Norfolk.

Mr. J. Collingwood, of the Strand, to Miss Burton, of Albion-place.

At Mary-le-bone, Captain E. Brenton, to Miss Cox, daughter of the late General Cox.

Also J. H. Budd, esq. to Miss M. Reinagle.

Mr. Dalton, purser in the navy, and late secretary to Admiral Diakson, to Miss

Ellis, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Ellis, of Yarmouth.

At Walthamstow, J. Burchall, esq. to Miss Cooke.

Mr. J. Barton, wine merchant, of Mark-lane, to Miss S. E. Lowe, daughter-in-law to the Rev. Mr. Butcher, of Sidmouth, Devon.

H. Perkins, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Latham, of Champion-hill.

Mr. G. Rorauer, of Great Castle-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss H. Martin, of Queen Anne-street, East.

Mr. W. Nettlefold, attorney, of Barnard's Inn, to Miss G. Gawler, of Lambeth.

At Burlington house, Piccadilly, Lord W. Bentinck, to Miss Achison, daughter of Lord Gosford.

The Honorable T. Kenyon, to Miss C. Lloyd.

T. Butler, esq. commander of the Rockingham East-Indiaman, to Miss L. Priestley, of White Windows, near Halifax, in Yorkshire.

G. Hollings, esq. of Mount-street, Berkeley-square, to Miss M. Barker, daughter of R. Barker, esq. Surgeon to the Second Regiment of Life Guards.

Mr. Wrangham, attorney, of Seething lane, to Miss E. Birkett, of Tower-hill.

D. Power, esq. of Cork, to Miss Sophia Chandler, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish square.

— André, esq. of Finsbury square, to Miss Elizabeth Garland.

Wm. Haslewood, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to the youngest daughter of Philip Godsal, esq. of Hampstead.

Benjamin Walsh, esq. to Miss Clarke, both of Lower Clapton.

Mr. J. Bailey, of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, to the only daughter of W. Richardson, esq. bookseller in Cornhill.

**DIED.**

At, or near, Ealing, in his 79th year, T. Devenish, esq. formerly an eminent auctioneer.

At Sunbury, in Middlesex, T. Preston Ford, esq.

In her 83d year, Mrs. Reynolds, of Cleveland-row.

At Brentford, Mrs. Trimmer.

Aged 76, Mrs. Ansel.

Aged 72, Mrs. Joddrell.

At Harpenden, Herts, Mrs. Stoney, relict of the late Captain Stoney, of the Royal Navy.

Mrs. Stirling, wife of Col. Stirling, of the Royal Marinea.

At her father's house, in Great Marlborough-street, of a decline, Miss Siddons, eldest daughter of Mrs. Siddons, of Drury-lane theatre.

In Harley-street, Mrs. Clay.

Mrs. Godfrey, of Holland-street, Kensington.

*Mrs. B. French*, wife of *N. B. French*, *esq.* of Dulwich.

*Mrs. T. Fox*, mother of *Mr. Tilson*, of Earl-street, Blackfriars.

At Gaddesden Cottage, Herts, in her 69th year, *Mrs. Noyes*, relict of the late *T. H. Noyes, esq.*

At Highbury Terrace, Islington, *P. W. Crowther, esq.* Comptroller of the City of London.

At Brompton, in his 29th year, *Captain J. Dalrymple*.

At Ham Common, in her 74th year, *Mrs. E. Garland*.

*Mrs. Lloyd*, many years housekeeper at Kensington Palace.

*R. Lindley, esq.* of Hampstead, formerly of Charles Town, Carolina.

*Mr. J. Bentb*, many years footman to the king.

At Hackney, *J. Rebello, esq.*

In King street, Portman-square, *J. C. Hanby, esq.*

At his house in Jermyn-street, in his 63d year, *General de Bauernmeister*, Resident Minister from the Court of Hesse Cassel.

In South Audley-street, *J. Compton, esq.*

At Mr. Shepherd's, Upper Guildford-street, *Captain R. Abbott Masb*, of Mitcham, Surrey.

In Sloane street, Chelsea, *Mrs. Windus*.

In Dean's Place, Lambeth, *Captain E. Mearns*, late of the King's American

Rangers.

In Welbeck-street, aged 77, *N. Peers, esq.*

*W. Park, esq.* of Baldwin's Gardens.

Suddenly, in the bloom of life, aged 22, *Francis*, second son of *Francis Green, esq.*

*Denmark-hill, Camberwell*.

*Mrs. Alderley*, wife of *Mr. A'derley*, of the India-house. "This lady was in the act of feeding a squirrel, when the animal, eager to obtain its food, bit her finger so violently that she let the candle fall on her cloaths, which were immediately in flames, and she was so much burnt that after languishing in great misery a few hours, she expired.

At his house in Piccadilly, in his 74th year, the *Right Hon. Sir William Hamilton, K. B.* He was taken ill about a fortnight ago, retained the use of his faculties to the last, and expired without a pang. Sir William was a man of extraordinary endowments, and the literary and scientific world is under the highest obligations to him for the spirited exertions he made to add to our stock of knowledge and of models, in the fine arts. He was 37 years ambassador at Naples. From favouring accidents in birth (he was foster-brother to the king) in breeding, in property, high place, attainments in science, vast intercourse, illustrious friendship, &c. &c. he was justly considered as a character entitled to great consideration.

At her house at Round Oak, Egham, aged 87, the *Relict* of *Henry Revell, esq.* many years in the service of the East India Company at China.

In her 19th year, *Mrs. Bouch*, wife of *Mr. Bouch*, and 2d daughter of *Mr. Birkett*, both of Norton Folgate. If suavity of manners, benignity of disposition, the tender attentions of an affectionate husband and the best of parents, aided by every species of medical advice, could have availed to preserve the brittle thread of life, her's would have been protracted to extreme age; but, alas! inexorable death snatched her from hence in the fifth month of her marriage, and at a time when the blessings of life were expanding in full perfection to her view.

At Newington, *Thomas Lock, esq.* Clarenceux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the south, east, and west part of England; in which office he is succeeded by *George Harrison, esq.* Norroy King of Arms.

In Tothill-fields, Westminster, in his 74th year, *Mr. Ralph Coulthard*, one of the yeomen-ushers of his majesty's yeomen of the guard.

*Mrs. Hall*, wife of *Richard Hall, esq.* of Laurence-lane, Cheap-side.

*Lieutenant-general Francis D'Oyley*, colonel of the 15th foot. He was at the levée on the 2d of March, and went in perfect health, in the evening of the 3d, to *Mrs. Herberden's* concert in Pall Mall; returned home to his house in Half Moon street, Piccadilly, on the morning of the 4th, and, after retiring to bed, fell into a swoon, and expired.

At his house in the Steel-yard, London-bridge, aged 59, *Robert Pym, esq.*

In Sloane-square, Knightbridge, *Francis Daniel Lawson, esq.*

At Bedford, of a quinsy, *Mackenzie Macaulay, esq.* Alderman of Coleman-street ward, to which he was elected in 1786; in 1790 he served the office of sheriff. He was an active and intelligent magistrate; and possessed very strong natural abilities, highly improved by education. To his widow, the Corporation of London have, in a very handsome manner, unanimously voted an annuity of 100*l.*

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the *Widow* of *Samuel Rossy, esq.* sister of the dowager lady *Dukenfield*.

At Rengeo-hall, Herts, aged 78, *Thomas Proctor, esq.* an eminent porter brewer.

In New North-street, Red Lion-square, aged 68, *John Hingeston, esq.* of the Curator's office. A man of whom it may be truly said that he took pleasure in doing good. He was the oldest surviving curator, and appointed by Lord Thurlow, then chancellor.

*George Wade, esq.* of Southampton-row, Bloombury.

At Hanmer-Smith, aged 76, *Dr. George Young*, physician to the government hospitals in the West Indies.

In St. George's-row, Hyde park, aged 73, *James Pows, esq.* formerly surgeon and apothecary of Newington-Butts.

In St. George's-street, Hanover-square, Mrs. *Lomb*, relict of the late Bishop of London, and only daughter and heiress of Lawrence Jackson, esq. of Christ Church, in Hampshire. She was highly respected by her surviving family and numerous friends.

In Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, aged 64, of an asthma, Mrs. *Anne Butler*, wife of the Rev. Weeden Butler.

At Old Brentford, in his 85th year, Mr. *Thomas Scump*, who had carried on the business of a brewer there for near 60 years.

At Rigate, Surrey, in his 82d year, Mr. *George Faux*, of the society of quakers, and formerly an apothecary in Pudding-lane.

At Cashiobury, Herts, in her 34th year, the Wife of John Claridge, esq. of Pall Mall, land surveyor, and author of some valuable agricultural reports.

In Portland-street, Portland-place, aged 72, Wm *Wrangham*, esq. formerly governor of the island of St. Helena.

At Brompton, David *Heatly*, esq. agent-victualler, during the late war, at Lisbon, and in the Mediterranean seas.

At his apartments in Greenwich hospital, Lieut. *Anthony Fortye*, the oldest lieutenant in the navy.

At Chislewick, in his 76th year, the Hon. *Thomas W. Spence*, second son of Horatio first Lord Walpole, of Woolcorton, in Norfolk.

In Blackman street, Southwark, in his 70th year, John *Porden*, esq. treasurer of the county of Surrey.

In Cavendish street, Bedford square, in his 75th year, Edward *Leeds*, esq. of Crouxton, in Cambridgeshire, one of the masters of the Court of Chancery etc was the eldest son of Edward Leeds, esq. of Crouxton, serjeant at law. Mr. Leeds died a bachelor, and intestate. His real estate descended to his brother, Joseph Leeds, esq. of Croydon; and his personal property will be divided between his brother, and his nephew Nathaniel Barnardiston, esq. of Barton, in Suffolk.

At his house in Lower Brook street, H. *Berkley Portman*, esq.

In Ghosinbaugh-street, Bedford-square, aged 69, Mrs. *Gaskell*, relict of Peter Gaskell, esq. of Bath.

In a fatal duel that took place, two hours after the dispute arose, Colonel *Montgomery* of the Guards. The unfortunate circumstance that produced this deplorable event, arose from a trifling cause. The Col. followed by his Newfoundland dog, took a turn in Hyde Park, where unfortunately a dog belonging to Captain *Macnamara*, of the navy, quarrelled and fought with Colonel *Montgomery's* dog. Each gentleman defending his respective dog, words of such import ensued, that the parties exchanged addresses, and a duel was solicited by Captain *Macnamara*, and appointed by Colonel *Montgomery* at Primrose-hill, near Hampstead; and about six o'clock, in the evening, just at the bottom of the hill, Colonel *Montgomery*, attended by Major Sir

W. Keir, met Captain *Macnamara*, accompanied by Captain *Barry*. The ground measured was 12 paces. They both fired together, by signal; Col. *Montgomery* received a ball in his right breast, and fell; Captain *Macnamara* was wounded in the groin. Colonel *Montgomery* was carried into Chalk Farm, where he was laid on a bed, and he attempted to speak, but the blood choked him. His mouth foamed much, and in about five minutes he expired. He was Lieutenant-colonel of the 9th regiment of foot, son of Sir Robert *Montgomery*, of Ireland, and brother to the Marchioness Townshend, by his father's side. He was a handsome, genteel, and much respected young man, aged about 28, and had distinguished himself on several occasions, in the Dutch expedition, in Egypt, and in Malta. The Coroner's Inquest, brought in a verdict of Manslaughter, grounded on an opinion, that the words of the deceased, "Captain *Macnamara* knows where I am to be found," could have no other meaning than a challenge. But surely there is some defect in our laws, if such murders as this cannot be punished capitally. If, as they now stand, they are not adequate to punish such offences, we hope that some alteration will be introduced. The conduct of Sir Richard Ford and of the other magistrates throughout the whole business, has, however, been exemplary and praise-worthy in the highest degree. They begun, by committing to Newgate Mr. *Heavilde*, the surgeon, who accompanied Captain *Macnamara* to the scene of action, who stood by during the duel, and afterwards opened Colonel *Montgomery*. But the bill against him, as an accessory, was thrown out by the Grand Jury. The seconds have absconded for the present. Captain *Macnamara* has, however, been arraigned at the Bar of the Old Bailey for Manslaughter, the most moderate interpretation of his offence, but the Jury thought proper to find a verdict of *Nat Guilty!* The high character which he received on the trial, as a brave Naval Officer, it may be supposed, had a powerful influence in causing such a verdict.

Of a decline, in his eighteenth year, at his father's house, at Walthamstow, Mr. *C. Kewenagh*, a very promising student in the profession of medicine. He united to unaffected simplicity of manners, and a modest deportment, a comprehensive mind, acute powers of perception, and a retentive memory. The career of this young gentleman, though short, was strongly characterized by traits of genius and unremitting application in the pursuit of science. In the morning of life his faculties were perceptibly expanding, and he was rapidly advancing towards proficiency in the great arcana of nature, in the study of physiology and chemistry. The main objects of his pursuit were uninterrupted by the solicitation of literary attainments, and this circumstance, had his life been prolonged, would probably have facilitated

litated his approach to professional eminence. In short, he was a youth in whom the profession might hereafter have claimed an ornament, and mankind a friend.

In Gower-street, after a long and painful illness, *Godfrey Kettle, esq.* a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and most unblemished character. For nearly half a century he maintained an unfulfilled reputation in the profession of the law. His natural diffidence prevented him from acquiring that considerable fortune which his own talents and numerous respectable friends and connections would otherwise have entitled him to. He was an excellent scholar, and had a well cultivated taste for polite literature. But piety and benevolence, with unassuming and modest manners, were most prominent in him. His regard to truth led him, at an early period, to investigate the scriptures, and the undeviating rectitude of his principles made him desirous of openly professing his steady belief in the existence of one God, the only object of religious worship. He became a zealous member of the Unitarian chapel, in Essex-street, and was, during thirty years, on terms of the most intimate friendship with the founder of that place, the venerable Mr. Lindsay, which ended only with life. About fourteen years since Mr. Kettle retired from business; his health, however, was greatly impaired, and from that time till his death, he laboured under a painful internal disease, probably of the heart and chest, which he endured without repining, and with fortitude and resignation to the divine will. A severe attack of the influenza upon a previously weak frame terminated his valuable life in the 78th year of his age.

At her seat, Mount Arrarat, Richmond, Surrey, *Mrs. M. Wray*, widow of the late Daniel Wray, esq. deputy teller of the exchequer under Lord Hardwicke, in the 78th year of her age, universally esteemed, and much regretted by her family, friends, and the whole neighbourhood. She was sister to the late Robert Darell, esq. Sub-governor of the South-sea-house, who died in the 68th year of his age some time since. The character of Mr. Darell as a British merchant, a gentleman, and a friend, needs no eulogium. Her sister-in-law, Miss M. Jeffreys, a maiden lady, died at a very advanced age, a short

time since. The longevity of this family is not a little remarkable; the surviving part, Mrs. Jeffreys, widow of the late Dr. Jeffreys, one of the canons residentiary of St. Pauls, and Edward Darell, esq. one of the directors of the Bank of England, are both upwards of 70 years of age. By her death the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys obtains 500l. per annum, left to him by the late Daniel Wray, esq. upon her decease, besides a very handsome fortune. Amongst her numerous bequests, the town of Richmond, for its alms-houses, is indebted to her munificence for 1500l. Her taste for the fine arts was no less extensive than her husband's, particularly in painting; her landscapes, even at a very advanced period of her life, will bear the test of criticism, and are worthy the admiration of the connoisseur. The late Mr. Wray died in his 82d year.

At his house, in Lower Brook-street, in his 78th year, *John Pratt, esq.* in the commission of the peace for Surrey, Middlesex, and Westminster. His death was not occasioned by accident or long sickness; complaining of a cold only two days before his death, occasioned by attending some business in the city, he refused to have his apothecary sent for; medical assistance was therefore procured too late. Mr. Pratt was a member of the Whig Club, and a warm supporter of Mr. Fox in all his measures. He was one of the seven gentlemen who signed the requisition to call the meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster in Palace-yard, on the triple assessment tax, and who presented the address to the King for its repeal. He had formerly been an eminent builder. Amongst other works of his raising, was the riding-house at Buckingham-gate. In the circle of his friends he would often entertain them with the conversations he had with his Majesty. Though acting upon true Whig principles, he was very averse to that extension of paper credit which lately overrun the country; and often declared, that notwithstanding his returns were upwards 50,000l. per annum, he never accepted of either note or bill.

At Box Moore, Herts, *Mary Mead*, relict of Samuel Mead, esq. who was one of the commissioners of the customs in London, from the year 1742 to 1776.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*We transmitted the Letter of our Correspondent at Bristol, relative to Mr. Park's new System of Astronomy, to THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL, and are informed by that learned and respectable Gentleman, that he has never given his sanction, directly or indirectly, to the System set up by Mr. Parks. Our Correspondent has probably been misinformed, in respect to the assertions ascribed to Mr. Parks.*

*By an error of the press, we stated the HOP-DUTY at 125,000l. instead of 25,000l. Its exact amount is 25,094l. 3s. 11d.*

*We invite the communication of facts from the manufacturing and trading districts for our Commercial Report.*

PRO.



# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.*

•• *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Considerable improvements are now making in the vicinity of the city of Durham, by the inclosure of the extensive commons on the north and west sides of it. The different allotments were only staked out in the beginning of the current year, yet many of the proprietors have already raised their fences, and have begun the use of the plough and the spade.

The following is the number of vessels that cleared at the Custom-house at the port of Newcastle, in the quarter ending April 5—1093 ships coastwise, with 95,548 chaldrons of coals, and considerable quantities of merchandise on board, and 160 ships for foreign voyagers, with 12,040 chaldrons of coals and cinders, and considerable quantities of sugar, oil, earthenware, glass, lead, lead shot, lead ore, colours, copperas, litharge, &c. on board.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Mawman, boat-builder, to Miss A. Smith, both of North Shields.

At Berwick, Mr. J. Richardson, printer, to Miss Nesbitt.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. B. Hewitt, ship-builder, to Miss J. Young.

At Newcastle, Mr. J. Nowell, of the iron foundry, Sandgate, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. T. Angus, printer, to Miss Waugh.

At Tyneworth, Mr. J. Harvey, of Newcastle, to Miss R. Middleton.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, aged 86, Mrs. Davidson, mother of Messrs. Davidsens, attorneys.—Aged 72, Mrs. Chaiton, chemist and druggist.—Aged 88, Mrs. Davidson, relict of the late T. Davidson, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Northumberland.—Mrs. Liddell.—Mr. R. Gee, formerly of North Shields.—Aged 44, Mrs. M. Scott, wife of Mr. T. Scott, whitesmith.—Aged 70, Mr. G. Brown.—Aged 75, Mrs. C. Salmon, widow of the late Mr. R. Salmon, shoemaker, of Gateshead.—Aged 87, Mr. Richardson, father of Mr. Richardson, of the Half Moon Inn.—Mr. M. Brown, printer of the Newcastle Advertiser.

Aged 63, Mr. W. Wilkinson, sen. farrier, of very extensive practice and uncommon skill in his profession.

Aged 52, Mr. J. Snowdon, of the Cross Keys.—Very suddenly, Mr. E. Smith, tailor.—Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. Thompson, breeches-maker.—Mrs. Farrington, wife of Mr. G. Farrington, carver and gilder.

In Gateshead, aged 78, Mr. M. Heaton, formerly one of the managers of the theatre in Newcastle.—Aged 41, Miss M. Spottiswood.—Mrs. M. Smirke.

At Durham, Mrs. Smith, of the Moor Houses.—Mr. J. Nicholson, watchmaker.—In her 35th year, Mrs. E. Wikey.

Aged 88, Mr. J. Gray, roper, and the senior ringer in the cathedral. A muffled peal was rung by the society, on occasion of the interment of his remains.

J. Richardson, esq.—Aged 61, Mr. L. Weatherhead.

At North Shields, Mrs. Watt.

At South Shields, Mrs. Broderick, relict of the late Mr. L. Broderick, ship builder.—Mr. J. Wardle, ship-owner.—Mr. J. Coulthard, senior, many years beadle of St. Hil-da's Chapel.—Mr. M. Brown, ballast assessor.

At Darlington, in his 65th year, Mr. J. Rudd, surgeon and apothecary.—Mr. J. Headley, manufacturer.

At Sunderland, aged 43, Mr. Charleton, attorney, and coroner for the town.—Aged 26, Mrs. M. Hugg.—Aged 36, Mrs. F. Wood, wife of Mr. R. Wood, navy agent.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. G. Smith, tailor.—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Blackstock, silk-dyer.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. G. Palmer, ship-owner.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. E. Snaith.—Mr. G. Dobson, ship-owner.—Mrs. Ingledew, wife of Mr. Ingledew, ship-owner.

At Berwick, suddenly, aged 75, Mrs. Hazue, widow.—Mrs. Common, publican.—Mr. E. Storey, of the Cock and Lion inn.—Aged 75, Mrs. J. Millar, a maiden lady.

At Hexham, aged 82, Mrs. Kerr, relict of C. Kerr, esq. of Wells.

At Stockton, aged 83, Mr. Kerton, surgeon and apothecary.—In an advanced age, W. Alexander, M. D.

At Morpeth, aged 64, Mr. R. Jackson, common brewer, or formerly so.—Mr. A. Adamson, of the Pitt's Head public-house.

At Roanlands, in Millom, Mr. M. Russell, brother to W. Russell, esq. of Brancepeth Castle.—Also Mr. G. Matson, of Arnaby. It is a singular circumstance that these two persons were born almost at the same moment, and next door to each other: they lived upwards of 70 years, and the last mentioned survived his neighbour only 10 days.

At Blaydon, aged 52, Mrs. L. Emerson, wife of Mr. J. Emerson, agent to T. R. Beaumont, esq.

At Greenridge, in Hexham, aged 93, Mr. G. Brown, farmer.

At Killingworth, in her 78th year, Mrs. Harrison.

At Ord House, near Berwick, in the prime of youth, Miss M. Greive.

At Birtley, aged 102, Mr. G. Robson.

At Preston, near North Shields, Mr. M. Gilmore, tailor.

At Howdon Pans, near North Shields, Mr. T. Scott, of the Custom-house, Newcastle, and many years a shoemaker in the latter town.

At Whickham, Mrs. Turton.

At Whinlleton, Mrs. Robson, wife of Mr. J. Robson, house steward to Sir John Eden, bart.

At Kerton, Mr. C. Reaveley, one of the owners of the Kerton Colliery.

Mr. Buxton, farmer, of Norton, in the county of Durham.

In consequence of his carriage running over his legs, Mr. G. Breckins, carrier between Newcastle and Bellingham.

At Haydon-bridge, aged 43, Mr. M. Atkinson, serjeant in the Northumberland militia.—In her 19th year, Miss M. A. Frances, eldest daughter of Sir Joan Stuart, bart. of Ailshank, in the county of Berwick.

At Weirhoe, near South Shields, Mrs. Yeoman.

At Ryton, Miss Lawson.—At an advanced age, T. Johnstone, esq. of Temple Hall, near Cullingham.—Mrs. Foster, of Newburne.

At Shetton, in the county of Durham, aged upwards of 105 years, Mrs. Christian Wallace. She had resided in the village nearly the whole of the above-mentioned period.

In London, aged 21, Mr. T. Powditch, late of North Shields.—Also, aged 24, Mr. J. Shepherd, cow-keeper, at Mile End, eldest son of the Rev. W. Shepherd, of Eulam, Northumberland.

On his passage from London, Mr. Tate, of North Shields.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.]* At Whitehaven, Mr. T. Wilson, printer and bookseller, to Mrs. Cogan.—Mr. J. Knox, jun. son of Mr. J. Knox, merchant, of Glasgow, to Miss Scott, of Keskew.—Mr. J. Armstrong, butcher, of Rickergate, to Miss J. Moore, of Catcoats.

At Kirklington, Mr. Graham, of Garristown, to Miss Waters, of Dubwath. The bridegroom and bride were accompanied, first, to the church, and afterwards, to the village alehouse, by a numerous party of their friends. Bumper after bumper being quaffed off, they remounted their horses, each of which set forward in full speed towards the bride's habitation, with the spirit of a Newmarket-courier, and the rider who first reached the goal, was, according to a local custom long prevalent among the borderers, crowned with a wreath of laurel, and received, of course, an uncommon share of the attention and smiles of the *bonny lasses* assembled on the occasion. The bride, in the ardour of the contest, was somewhat bespattered with

dirt, which, though it partially concealed her blushes, did not, however, obscure the general lustre of her beauty.

*Dead.]* At Carlisle, in the bloom of youth, Miss J. Kendal, sister of Mr. J. Kendal, mercer and draper.—Mrs. Howe, wife of Mr. J. Howe, saddler.

In an advanced age, Mr. J. Hinde, of Mairport. He was riding on horseback only the day before. Mr. Hinde was a very eccentric character, and so extremely parsimonious, that although possessed of a considerable property, he barely existed upon mere necessaries, being a total stranger to all the comforts and conveniences of life.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. H. Thompson, shoemaker.

At Whitehaven, aged 68, Mr. B. Hellon.—Aged 66, Mrs. E. Miller.—In her 70th year, Mrs. Crag.—In his 70th year, Mr. W. Gilliat, sail-maker.—In her 68th year, after only three days illness, Mrs. H. Shaphard, relict of the late Mr. J. Shaphard, of the Custom-house.—Aged 81, J. Younger, esq.—Aged 56, Mr. J. Collin, shoemaker.—Aged 75, Mrs. J. Robinson, widow.—In his 37th year, Mr. J. Atkinson, woolcomber.—Mr. J. Curry, weaver.—Aged 77, Mrs. M. Bell, widow.—Aged 73, Mr. J. Johnson, plaiter.—At an advanced age, Mr. T. Hewetson, shoemaker.

At Kendal, aged 72, Mr. S. Milton, linen-merchant.—Advanced in years, Mr. R. Fisher, baker.—Aged 91, Mrs. E. Garnett.—Aged 74, Mrs. Pattison.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Jackson, house-carpenter.—Aged 75, Mrs. E. Miller.

At Penrith, aged 57, Mrs. Dodd, widow.

#### YORKSHIRE.

A society of gentlemen, farmers, &c. has been lately established at New Malton, for the purpose of promoting experimental husbandry, in all its branches. The following principal gentlemen have laudably agreed to patronize the undertaking, Sir G. Strickland, bart. H. Cholmley, esq. W. Thomas St. Quintin, esq. and the Rev. G. Worley, clerk; as likewise R. Bower, R. T. Stanforth, C. Craven, J. Walker, G. Parker, W. Hastings, El. Inchbald, and D. Lambert, esqs.

The late considerable improvements in those very extensive districts, called the Yorkshire Wolds, from the numerous inclosures, exceed those of any other tract of the country, both as to space and time, in an immense proportion; but, it is observed by a correspondent of the York Herald, that "as the tillage has increased, the sheep-flocks have been diminished materially." The beauty of the country, however, considered as a *pass for the eye*, has most amply repaid the labours bestowed on it.

*Married.]* At Leeds, Mr. J. Rudworth, merchant, to Miss Kendal.

At Hull, Mr. Wilkinson, hofier, to Miss A. Waadby.—Mr. J. Todd, merchant, in the

firm of Halls, Robinson, and Todd, to Miss Brodrick, both of Sculcoates.

At Scarborough, Mr. Chambers, grocer, of Hull, to Miss Bates.

At Batley, Mr. White, of Harewood, leader of the York, &c. concerts, to Miss Sharpe, of Gildersome, near Leeds.

Mr. W. Campbells, of Howden, to Miss Firth, of Rose-hill, near Rotherham.—J. Favell, esq. of Normanton, to Miss Torre, of Shydale, both near Wakefield.—Lieutenant Skeeton, of the second regiment of West York Militia, to Miss Outwith, of Bawtry.

At York, Mr. Mathews, to Miss Jackson, both of the Theatre Royal in that city.

*Died.]* At York, Mrs. Atkinson, widow.—Mr. W. Stocks, of the Black-horse inn, Bootham.—Mrs. Russell, widow.—In his 67th year. Mr. T. Sanderford, ironmonger, and sheriff of the corporation in the year 1792.—In her 33d year, Miss B. Fawcett.—Mr. W. Leng, butcher.—Mrs. S. Cordukes, wife of Mr. T. Cordukes, linen-drapery.—Mr. W. Perfect, bookbinder.—Aged 68, Mr. J. Lockwood, gardener.—Aged 71, Mrs. J. Silburn.

At Hull, aged 55, Mr. J. Baines, raft-merchant.—Aged 72, Mr. S. Thompson, raft-merchant, of Sculcoates.—Aged 63, Mrs. A. Etherington.—In his 72d year, Mr. Hodgson, merchant and ship-owner, formerly a considerable farmer at Danthorpe, in Holderness.—Aged 37, Mrs. Newbald.—Aged 63, B. Blaydes Thompson, esq. merchant, and one of the aldermen of the corporation.—Aged 72, Mr. T. Bell, master-builder.—Aged 17, Miss Walton, only child of N. Walton, esq.—Aged 76, Mr. J. Windell, cow keeper.

At Leeds, Mr. T. Brunton, grocer.—Mr. P. Buck, cabinet-maker.

At Halifax, Mr. J. Keighley, merchant.—Mr. W. Forster, worsted-manufacturer.—Miss Ramsden.

At Sheffield, H. Tudor, esq.

At Burlington, Capt. J. Helmshley, ship-owner.

At Wakefield, Mr. W. Skurray, auctioneer.—Mr. G. Brooke, wine merchant.—Mr. Bennett, grocer.—Mrs. Pick, wife of Mr. R. Pick, grocer.

At Snaith, Mr. H. Mitton.

At Doncaster, aged 53, J. Danfer, esq. alderman.—Aged 53, Mr. G. Nicholson, of the Woolpack inn.—Miss Smith, a maiden lady.

At Tadcaster, aged 52, Mr. J. Harrison, late of Little Woodhouse, near Leeds.

At Beverley, aged 75, Major Child.—Aged 55, T. Terry, esq. attorney, land-steward and treasurer for the East Riding.—Aged 57, Mr. W. Charters, of the Tiger inn.—Very suddenly, Mrs. Hall, widow, of Scarborough.

At Scarborough, in his 74th year, Mr. J. Pretious.

At Scarborough, aged about 70, Mr. V. Shephard, shipowner, late of London.

At Whitby, at a very advanced age, Mrs. C. Dickinson, many years mistress of the post-office.—Aged 82, Mrs. Preston, widow, of Carr-hall.

At Malton, in his 38th year, Mr. W. Weatherhead, of the White-horse inn; a man remarkably adapted to his situation, from his social, cheerful manners, and engaging conversation. The tears shed by a large concourse of people, who attended his funeral, evinced his worth, and susceptible, friendly heart, in much stronger language than any eulogium can convey.

At Aldburgh, near Mafham, Mrs. Hutton, widow.

At Attercliffe, Mr. W. Huntsman, jun. son of Mr. Huntsman, a respectable cast-steel maker.

At Mafham, Mr. T. Pickering, dancing-master.

At Overingham, in her 99th year, Mrs. J. Hardwicke.

At Farnholm, near Northallerton, Mr. M. Meek, sen.

At Patrington, aged 52, the Rev. E. Healey, vicar, and in the commission of the peace. After eating a hearty dinner, in apparent good health, he arose from the table, and almost immediately expired. It is rather a singular circumstance, that only the day before this gentleman had preached a most impressive sermon, from Ps. 39. v. 30. "Lord, let me know the number of my days, that I may be certified how long I have to live."

In London, Mrs. Heber, late of Marton-hall, Craven, in this county.

Mr. Webster, of Bickerton, near Wetherby.—Aged 89, Mrs. Wynne, of Gilling, near Richmond.

At Pepper-hall, Mr. C. Pattinson, steward to J. Arden, esq.—Mrs. Meek, of Dalton, near Thirsk.—In his 74th year, Mr. Barnet, of Easingwold.

#### LANCASHIRE.

*Married.]* At Liverpool, G. Ruddle, esq. of London, to Miss E. Thwaytes.—Mr. D. Henry, merchant, to Miss E. Mathews.—Mr. F. O'Neill, merchant, to Mrs. M. Bevington.—Mr. J. Gerdes, broker, to Miss E. Houghton.—Mr. J. Graham, silk-manufacturer, of Manchester, to Miss A. Whitfield.—Mr. W. Wrenshall, musician, to Miss Nevett, daughter of Mr. W. Nevett, printer.

At Manchester, Mr. R. Kay, corn-factor, to Miss A. Redhead.—Mr. S. Kay, to Miss E. Smalley.—Mr. J. Wood, manufacturer, to Miss M. Burton.—R. Clegg, esq. to Miss M. Allan, of Ingliston Mains.

Lieut. Curry, of the 47th regiment, to to Miss M. Fawcett, of Manchester.

*Died.]* At Lancaster, aged 33, Mr. T. Rawthorne, merchant.—At an advanced age, Mrs. A. Lucas.—Aged 72, Mr. J. Bill, formerly

merly a Skinner.—In the prime of life, Miss Waller, of Ingleton, in Yorkshire.

At Liverpool, aged 33, Mrs. Potts, wife of Mr. E. Potts, cooper.

In his 52d year, Capt. T. Flint, formerly a lieutenant in the royal navy, and many years a commander in the African trade.

Aged 58, Mr. Tait.—Mr. R. Troughton, cooper.—Mrs. Nelson, wife of Mr. J. N. merchant.—Aged 63, Mrs. S. Mill, widow.—In her 66th year, Mrs. Lightbody, widow.—Miss Rownson, daughter of the late Mr. W. Rownson, port-guager.—In her 73th year, Mrs. F. Waterworth.—Aged 67, Mr. S. Law.—Aged 79, Mrs. A. Tarleton.—Aged 72, J. Caton, esq.—Aged 66, Mr. W. Rowe.—Aged 42, Mr. J. Littler, corn-factor.—Aged 59, Mr. A. Warwick, merchant.—Mr. J. Rymmer, merchant.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Naylor.—Aged 96, Mr. J. Briggs.—At his lodgings in this town, Mr. W. Ware, of Liverpool.—Mrs. Todd, wife of Mr. T. Todd, manufacturer.—Mr. R. Runcorn.—Mrs. M. Patterson.—Mr. J. Allcock.—Miss C. Newall.—Miss Cresswell, only daughter of Mr. W. Cresswell, attorney.—Mrs. Nelson, wife of Mr. J. Nelson, merchant.—Mr. W. Yarwood, druggist.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Elthelstone, relict of the late Rev. C. Elthelstone.—Mrs. Ablett.—In her 83d year, Mrs. Holford, widow.

In Salford, aged 90, Mrs. Hall, widow.—Mr. J. Dawson.—Mrs. Stort, of the Admiral Nelson, public-house.—Mr. H. Coup.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. C. Wood, formerly of Liverpool.

At Bolton, Mt. H. Porter, late of Bank Hall.

At Rochdale, Mrs. Bell, widow.

At Blackburn, the Rev. T. Jackson, head-master of the free grammar-school; a gentleman equally respectable and amiable in both public and private life.

Mrs. Walmfley, wife of Mr. Walmfley, reed-maker.

At Ulverstone, aged 88, Mrs. M. Goad, widow, of Baycliff.

At Prescot, aged 59, J. Houghton, esq.

At Bury, Mr. W. Norris, sen.

At Preston, in his 66th year, W. Pritchard, esq. apothecary, and twice mayor of the borough. In his professional line he is justly regretted by his patients, who placed unreserved confidence in his attention and abilities.

Mr. E. Williamson, publican.—Mr. T. Lewis, iron-keeper.

At Kingston, in the island of Jamaica, Capt. W. Johnson, commander of the ship Lord Rodney, of Liverpool.

At Blakeley, near Manchester, Mr. J. Hutton, serjeant-major of the first regiment of the Lancashire militia; in which corps he had served nearly 30 years.

Mr. T. Barlow, land-surveyor, of New Richmond, Pendleton.—Aged 73, Mt. J.

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Tasker, of Lathom, near Ormskirk.—Aged 72, Mrs. Hesketh, late of Blackburn, and sister to the late T. Clayton, esq.—Aged 58, Mrs. Painter, of Lōwhill.

At Crofton, Mrs. Maister, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Maister, and co-heiress of the late J. Walley, esq. of Blackburn.—Mrs. Ball, of Caton, near Lancaster.

At Summer Scat, near Bury, R. Peele, esq. At Kirkby, aged 97, Mrs. A. Spenser.

At Little Harewood, near Blackburn, in his 73th year, J. Clayton, esq. a magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant for the county.—In his 75th year, Mr. E. Crompton, paper-maker, formerly of Lever-hall Mill.

At the island of Walney, aged 50, Mr. T. Gibson.—Miss J. Brown, of Aughton, near Ormskirk.

At Belle Vale, in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. Whitwell, wife of John Whitwell, and daughter of Thomas Watts, esq. of Warrington. Though the public may not acknowledge any claims of this lady, yet it appears due to present it with a brief memorial of her character, which though not illumined by the aspiring genius that demands its plaudits, was replete with those admirable qualities which by the silent operation of example so beneficially influence mankind. She bore the rapid advances of a painful disease, which neither the most judicious application of medicine, nor the tenderest attention, could counteract, with that quiescent sweetness of disposition, that was the leading feature of her character. Her existence was sufficiently long to exhibit every species of active virtue that can ornament the domestic paths of life, and mournfully convince her relations of the happiness its early termination had deprived them. Though gifted with superior powers of mind, and distinguished personal attraction, she was wholly free from the vanity such possessions are prone to create in the human breast. To an extensive circle of relations she evinced an affection never to be supplied; they will cherish her memory with the fondest love, and their unceasing regret will constitute a stronger proof of regard than the storied marble, ostentatious sorrow would erect over the unconscious remains of the departed.

Mrs. Wyld, of Worley.—Mr. J. Rothwell, of Ardwick.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.* Mr. Whittell, chemist, of Chester, to Miss Rawes, of Marnhall, Dorsetshire.

At Stockport, Mr. C. Whitworth, to Miss Hulce.

At Nantwich, P. Salmon, esq. to Mrs. Cowap.

Dr. Bellott, of Stockport, to Miss Kenworthy, of Bolton.—Captain Ingleby, of Holywell, to Miss Hughes, daughter of Mr. J. Hughes, merchant, of Chester.—Mr. Cutgrave, of Tarvin, in this county, to Miss E.

Nickson, ad daughter of J. Nixon, esq. of Whitchurch.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. E. Moulson — Mrs. Carter, of the Lega of Man public-house. — At an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Broadhurst, one of the minor canons of the cathedral, vicar of St. Oswald's, in this city, &c. &c. — Miss Gore, daughter of the late Dr. Gore. — Lieutenant Venables, of the garri-son, in this city. — In the prime of life, Mr. J. Croft — Suddenly, Mr. Hughes, merchant. — Aged 81, Mr. Towsey, hatter. — Aged 85, Mr. E. Platt, attorney. — Mrs. Pierfe, wife of Mr. Pierfe, proctor. — Miss Broadhurst, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Broadhurst. — Mrs. Bingley, relict of the late Mr. W. Bingley, grocer.

At Stockport, Mr. T. Harrop, attorney.

At Congleton, Miss Gosling.

At Nantwich, the Rev. W. Leveridge, curate of Salford. — W. Kirkham, esq. of Sutton, near Frodham.

At Norley Hall, Mrs. S. Hall, aunt to G. Whitley, esq. of Chester.

Aged 78, Mr. R. Cawley, of Swanley Hall, near Nantwich.

At Northwich, Mr. W. Yarwood, drug-  
gist. — Mrs. Sudworth, of Stanlow House —  
Mr. G. Walker, of Sutton, in the hundred  
of Wirrall, formerly merchant, of Chester.  
— Mrs. Dutton, of Bickerton. — Mr. R.  
Brassey, of Cotton.

Lately, in London, in an apoplectic fit, Mr.  
G. Vore, of Sutton, in this county.

Mrs. Breton, of Farndon. — Mr. S. Brooke,  
of Edgeley, near Stockport. — Aged 78, Mr.  
R. Cawley, of Swanley Hall, near Nantwich.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

The trustees of the late Isaac Hawkins,  
esq. have publicly signified their intention to  
appropriate the sum of 5000l. towards an In-  
firmity or County-hospital to be erected at  
Derby.

*Married.*] At Ashbourne, Mr. Witham,  
chymist and druggist, to Miss Frith.

At Bakewell, Mr. T. Steele, cotton-dealer,  
of Manchester, to Miss J. White.

*Died.*] At Derby, in his 23d year, Mr.  
E. Wheelton, son of Mr. E. Wheelton,  
malster. — Aged 74, Mrs. Edwards, formerly  
of the Queen's Head public-house — Aged 78,  
Mrs. Dunsin, widow, and many years a  
member of the Methodist Society — Aged 78,  
Mrs. Fox, widow of the late Mr. S. Fox,  
bookseller.

On March the 2d, at Lisbon, H. Sitwell,  
esq. of Ferney Hall, Salop, brother to Sitwell  
Sitwell, esq. of Renishaw, in this county.

In his 77th year, Mr. W. Marshall, of  
Barbora. — Aged 29, Mrs. Bowyer, of Waud-  
ley.

Mr. J. Turner, cotton-spinner, of Water-  
side, near Glossop. In respect to his memory,  
more than 300 of his work people attended  
the interment of his remains.

At Duffield, in his 81st year, Mr. J. Sow-

ter, parish-clerk, the duty of which office he  
had only omitted once, during the long period  
of 50 years.

In the East Indies, in his 22d year, B. Port,  
esq. of the 12th regiment of light dragoons,  
younger son of J. Port, esq. of Derby.

Mr. Slagg, farmer, of Spinkhill.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married*] At Newark, Mr. Samuel Ni-  
cholson, second son of Mr. John Nicholson,  
of South Carlton, near Lincoln, farmer and  
grazier, to Miss Ann Wood Corden, daughter  
of Mr. William Corden, mercer and draper  
of Newark.

At Nottingham, Mr. Morley, hofier, to  
Miss Wood.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in an advanced  
age, Mrs. Doubleday — Mrs. Walker, wife  
of Mr. Walker, builder — Aged 73, Mrs. A.  
Barber, formerly proprietor of a shoe-ware-  
house.

At Bingham, aged 25, Mr. T. Beakley,  
butcher.

At Long Collingham, near Newark, Mr.  
W. Brown, farmer.

At Alleckton, near Bingham, Mr. Upton,  
farmer and grazier.

In his 40th year, J. Deakin, esq. of Bag-  
thorpe House, near Nottingham. — Mrs. Bol-  
ten, of Radcliffe Lodge.

At Allingham, Mrs. Todhunter, wife of  
the Rev. Mr. Todhunter, vicar, and a few  
days afterwards Mr. Todhunter; her husband.

In London, Mr. T. Bean, who, for a number  
of years, kept a livery-stable near Blackfriars-  
bridge. He was originally of Orston, near  
Bingham, in this county.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married*] At Stamford, Mr. Russell,  
schoolmaster, of Willich St. Mary, to Miss  
S. Swift.

The Rev. F. Apthorpe, rector of Picker-  
ton, to Miss Hubbard, daughter of Mr. Hubbard,  
surgeon, of Bury St. Edmunds, and niece of  
the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

At North Thoresby, near Louth, Mr.  
Mumby, farmer and grazier, to Miss Wright.  
In the course of about three hours after the  
performance of the marriage ceremony, the  
bride presented her spouse with a *fine, smiling*  
*boy!*

*Died*] At Lincoln, aged 61, Mrs. Word,  
late of the Royal Oak inn. — Aged 73, Mr. J.  
Bland, of the Wheat-sheaf inn — Aged 56,  
Mr. T. Bannaster, cooper. — Aged 66, Mr. W.  
Blythe, formerly a grazier at Carlton, near  
Barton, in the neighbourhood. — Aged 67,  
Mr. S. Tindall, breeches maker. — Aged 62,  
Mrs. Curtois, of the Bull's Head tavern.

At Stamford, aged 47, Mrs. Eye, of the  
Swan and Talbot inn. — Aged 57, the widow  
Hyde, who formerly kept the Black Swan  
public-house. — Miss Smith, sister to Mrs. T.  
Woodroffe.

At Boston, Mr. Demant, alderman,

At

At Gainbro', aged 41, Mr. L. Hawkeley, wine-merchant.

At Grantham, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. W. Allen, bookseller and stationer.—Aged 41, Mr. Newcombe.—Mrs. Goshelp, a widow lady.—Aged 30, Mr. G. Douthwaite, late quartermaster in the regiment of Blues.—Mr. Montrieux.

At Bourne, Mrs. Whatmuffe.—Mr. J. Pailon, farmer.

At Sleaford, aged 82, Mrs. Fowler.

At Spalding, Mr. T. Moulson, grazier.—Mrs. Woods, of the Talbot inn.

At Spilby, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Downes.

Mrs. Whitehead, of Easton, near Stamford. And a few hours after, her daughter, Mrs. Fickling, of Crowland, who had come to attend her mother during her illness.

At Great Gonerby, aged 51, Mrs. Eminson.

At Theddlethorpe, aged 96, Mr. T. Chapman, miller.

At Gedney, aged 70, Mrs. Hastings, of the Black Lion inn.—In his 84th year, J. Beary, gent. of Adockby, formerly a considerable tradesman at Falkingham.—Mrs. Elverfon, of Donington Fen.—Aged 17, Mr. W. Dickinson, one of the clerks in the banking-house of Messrs. Smith, Ellison, and Co. of Lincoln, and eldest son of Mr. W. Dickinson, of Waddington, near that city.—At Sibsey, Mr. H. Mayhew, surgeon and man-midwife.—Mr. Root, farmer and waggoner, of Swinehead.—Aged 61, G. Muscott, esq. of Kelvedon, in Essex, late of Grantham, in this county.—Aged 64, Mr. T. Butler, a considerable farmer, of Holton cum Beckerling.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] T. Arnold, M.D. of Leicester, to Miss M. Davison, daughter of the late J. Davison, M.D. of Nottingham.—Mr. King, grocer, of Leicester, to Miss Bath, of Abby de la Zouch.—Mr. R. Hole, of Stoughton, to Mrs. Lloyd, of Bristol.

At Loughborough, Mr. Woodruffe, grazier, to Mrs. Chapin, both of Woodthorpe.

At Thurmarston, Mr. W. Drayton, holier, of Leicester, to Miss G. Worthampton.

At Offchurch, Mr. W. Applebee, of Leicester, to Miss Phillips.

At Castle Donington, Mr. T. Richardson, merchant, of Hull, to Miss S. Sowter.—Lieutenant Hungerford Vowe, of the corps of royal marines, son of the late T. Vowe, esq. of Hallaton, to Miss Humphrey, youngest daughter of the late L. Humphrey, esq. of Kibworth.

*Did.]* At Leicester, at the house of Mr. Swaon, currier, in his 87th year, Mr. T. Heap, late of Burton-upon-Trent.—Aged 87, Mrs. Read, mother of Mr. Read, agent to the Leicester Navigation Company.—Mrs. Calladine, mother of Mr. Calladine, book-

seller.—Mr. Barry, formerly master of the Lyon and Lamb inn.

At Loughborough, Mr. R. Turner.—Miss Allen, daughter of Mr. Allen, late of Nottingham.

At Great Wigstone, in his 77th year, Mr. T. Hurst.

At Billaden, Mrs. M. Heard.

At the Stocking Farm, near Leicester, Mrs. Heyrick, of Enderby.

At Thornton, in his 71st year, Mr. Holland, grazier.

Miss Wragg, daughter of the late Rev. W. Wragg, of Friby.

At Long Clawson, very suddenly, the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain. He was conversing with a few friends who had called upon him in their way to church, when he observed, that the time was expired, and immediately rose from his chair, dropped down, and never stirred more. It is remarkable that Mr. Chamberlain had, on the preceding Sunday, taken as his text these words of Holy Writ, "Brethren, the time is short." In his discourse he particularly noticed the many sudden deaths that had lately occurred, and earnestly exhorted his hearers to be ready for the solemn event.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.]* Mr. G. Greave, engineer, of Soho Foundry, to Miss M. Lloyd, of the same place.—Mr. Dickinson, of the Hattons, near Brewood, to Miss Ward, of the High Fields, near Stafford.—Mr. R. Stimson, locksmith, of Laoc End, to Miss E. Lawton, of Walsall.

*Did.]* At Wolverhampton, Mr. Whittingham.—The Rev. J. Carter, upwards of 25 years pastor of the Catholic congregation in that town.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. B. Fox, many years an officer of the excise.

At Northcote, near Wolverhampton, Mr. G. Dutton.

At Walsall, of a decline, aged 20, Mr. C. Hipkins, late of the Lapwing ship of war.—Mr. W. Cook, hatter.—Mr. Badger, timber-merchant.

Mr. Amb. Appleby, of Tamworth, late of Stafford.—T. Lovatt, esq. of Clayton, near Newcastle-under-Lyne.

At Wildcat, the Rev. J. J. Anson Brnmwich, upwards of 40 years vicar of Pottshall.

At Brewood, aged 92, Mrs. M. Aston.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.]* Mr. W. Parsons, of King's-wood-heath, near Hockley-house, to Miss M. Bradley, of Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Mr. W. Minshall, to Miss J. Ellamy.—Mr. W. Jaynes, brass-founder, to Miss S. Clayton.

At Poiston, in North America, B. Green, esq. to Miss Grew, daughter of the late Sir J. Grew, of Birmingham.

*Did.]* At Birmingham, in his 72th year, J. Kettle, esq. a gentleman of a truly benevolent

nevolent disposition, and exemplary character.

Mrs. Trueman.—Mr. Bridgens, eldest son of Mr. Bridgens, liquor-merchant.—Mr. J. Dickenson, of the Sun public house.—Mrs. Hart, wife of Mr. J. Hart, optician.—Aged 58, Mrs. M. Allen.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W. Walker, merchant.—Mr. N. Lawrence.—Mrs. Aston, of the Rose public-house.—Mrs. Wood, of the St. George's tavern.—Mr. Proctor, formerly of the Golden Cup public-house.—Mrs. E. Hewson, mother to Mr. T. Hewson, of the Golden Lion, Derisend.—Aged 62, Mr. W. Wright, comb-maker.—Aged 64, Mrs. Wright.—Mr. T. Tindall, factor.—Aged 84, Mr. Fox, butcher.—Mr. S. Keartland.

At Coventry, Mrs. Marston, wife of Mr. Marston, cooper.—Aged 84, Mrs. Dickens, mother to Mr. Dickens, attorney.—Mrs. Towers.—Mrs. Eld.—Mrs. Hitchings, widow.—Mr. R. Hands, formerly a considerable thread-maker.

At Warwick, Lily Smith, gent. formerly of Coventry.

Mrs. Crofts, widow, of Long Lawford Heath, near Rugby.—Mrs. Pickering, of Rambridge.

At Broseley, Mr. F. B. Matthews.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Monton, butcher.

At Alcester, Mr. R. Harris, maltster.

At Sutton Colfield, Mr. Blakesley, glazier.—Mr. Crawley,

suddenly, at Culliton, in Devonshire, in his 68th year, on his return from a journey, Mr. E. Hudson, nail ironmonger, of Kinver.

Mr. G. Fisher, of Hampton, in Arden.—Mr. Jeavons, of Old Swinford.—Mr. J. Willets, butcher, of Rowley Regis.—Mrs. Martin, of West Bromwich.—Aged 56, Mr. J. Lenuill, of the New Inn, Harborough.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Webb, of Liverpool, to Miss Walmley.—Mr. J. Boote, jun. to Miss Bough.

At March Wyel, in the county of Denby, Mr. W. Price, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Hankey.

At Atcham, Mr. T. Griffiths, confectioner, of Coalbrook Dale, to Miss Clayton, of the West Cuppice.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Jones, secretary to the Salop Infirmary; the duties of which office he had discharged with zeal, fidelity, and assiduity, for the space of 33 years.

In his 65th year Mr. W. Fleming, surgeon on the recruiting-staff of this district. He had served in the army near forty years.

Mrs. A. Hill.—Mrs. Baxter.—Aged 74, Mrs. Eddowes, wife of Mr. J. Eddowes, book-binder and printer; a woman of exemplary conduct, in the relations of wife, mother, and friend; and of unblameable character, as a sincere, devout, humble Christian.

Aged 70, Mr. J. Parry, mercer and hosiery.—In the prime of life, Mr. T. O'Kley, carrier.—Mr. S. Yardley.

Lately, at the Hall of Wickstead, near Whitchurch, aged 80, Mrs. Sandford.—Mr. F. Street, butler to T. Kinnerley, esq. of Leighton.—Mr. Reynolds, of Colchbrook Dale.—Mrs. Haynes, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Haynes, of Stoke Park.—Mr. Davies, of Little Aston, late of the New Mills, near Pontefbury.—Mrs. Hewitt, of Meole Brace, formerly of the wine-vaults in the market-place, Shrewsbury.—Aged 81, R. Chambre, esq. of Rye Bank, near Wem.

At her lodgings in Bath, aged 73, Mrs. Barrett, of Oswestry.—In his 73d year, Mr. R. Price, of Church Stretton.—Mr. S. Bailey, of Rodington.—Aged 22, Mr. J. Robinson, of Broughall, near Whitchurch; and on the following morning, aged 57, his mother, Mrs. Robinson.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Barlow, widow of the late Mr. J. Barlow, cooper.—Mr. P. Newton, of the White Lion Inn.—Suddenly, while sitting in his chair, Mr. G. Bromfield, grazier.—Mrs. Jervis.

At Oswestry, Mr. Minett, of the Sun Inn.—Mr. E. Gough, wine-seller.—Mr. F. Daniel, butcher.—Mr. Croxton, grazier.—The Rev. D. Griffiths, rector of Hordley.—Mr. J. Lewis, of Church Stretton.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. J. Beale, surgeon.

At Totterton, Mrs. Bright.

At Wem, Mr. J. Carlwell, upholsterer, and one of the sergeants of the Shropshire militia.—Mrs. Wynne, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Wynne.

The Rev. Mr. Price, vicar of Chirk, in Denbighshire, North Wales.—Mr. Morris, of the Birch Park, near Baskchurch.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Mr. Cobley, to Miss A. Smith.

At Eldersfield, Mr. W. Manning, of Oxford, to Miss Halfey.

Mr. Ellis, of London, to Miss Clarke, of Worcester.

Mr. T. Skert, of the New Inn, Tipton, to Miss J. Kinson, of Stourbridge.

At Claines, W. Mules, esq. Lieutenant of the Texel ship of war, to Miss R. P. Meade.

*Died.*] At Worcester, in an advanced age, R. Carey, esq.—Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Turner, liquor and hop-merchant.—Mr. G. Hall, glover.—Mr. W. Thomas, attorney, of the Tything.—Mrs. Oates, wife of Mr. J. Oates, cutler.—Aged 83, Mr. E. Higgs.—Aged 81, Mr. R. Southall, hop-merchant.—Mrs. Meredith, wife of Mr. J. Meredith, maltster.

At Stourbridge, Miss Jones.

At Bewdley, R. Pardon, esq.—Mr. J. Freeth.

At Feckenham, Mr. Field.

At Pershore, Mr. R. Slater.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Skeates, of the Wheat Sheaf inn.—Mr. Green, of the Seven Stars public-house.—Mr. J. Baker, carpet-manufacturer.

At

At Sud Green, in his 66th year, Mr. Sheward.

At Hartlebury, Mr. G. Nash, tanner.—Far advanced in years, Mrs. Nash, of Beasford-court.

At Hampton, near Evesham, J. Brown, esq. head distributor of stamps for the county.—Also R. Fletcher, esq.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mr. Ridler, taylor. At Leominster, aged 78, Mr. J. Scarlett, farmer and grazier.—Mr. Humphreys, blacksmith.

Suddenly, at Clifford-place, in his 64th year, Mr. Eves, attorney.

At Stagbitch, in her 75th year, Mrs. Davies.

At Lower Bullingham, near Hereford, in her 72d year, Mrs. Bodenham, relict of the late C. Stonor Bodenham, esq. of Rotherwas.

At Grafton, near Hereford, Miss S. Tully. At Cleobury Mortimer, Mr. T. Northcott, 31 years master of the Eagle inn, in that town.

#### GLoucestershire.

*Died.*] The Rev. Mr. Harris, rector of Mitchelcoan.—Aged 26, Miss Adeane, of Aldeney.—In the blossom of life, Miss Hort, of Sinkley Green, near Minchen Hampton.—Mr. J. Pardoe, of Olveston-court.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Mr. J. Dimery, a respectable gardener.

At Newnham, Mr. Williams, surgeon.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Clutterback.

At Pucklechurch, Miss M. Trotman.—Suddenly, Mr. N. Rudder, card-maker.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

Account of money received and disbursed by the commissioners appointed for improving and completing the navigation of the rivers Thames and Isis, for the year 1802:

##### *Received.*

	£.	s.	d.
For tolls at the pound-locks	7611	4	10
— at towing-paths	70	6	8
— for passage-boats or ferries	131	18	0
Dividends on stock	-	60	0
Total	7873	9	6

##### *Disbursed.*

For interest to creditors	3070	0	0
Salaries to pound-keepers, receivers, surveyors, and clerks	1226	7	5
Rents of towing-paths	134	0	0
Purchases of land	40	0	0
Surveys	15	7	8
Ballasting	392	5	4
Repairs	2515	2	9
New works	1250	18	5
Sundries, printing, stamps, &c.	132	4	7
Total	8796	6	2

*Married.*] At Cuddestden, Mr. Long, taylor, of Oxford, to Miss Biggs.

At Hook Norton, Mr. J. Dee, farmer, to Miss S. Haden.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mrs. Butler, wife of Mr. J. Butler, common carrier.

Aged 51, Mrs. W. Coles, upwards of thirty-years bed-maker at Queen's College, in the university.

In her 64th year, Mrs. Hewlett.

At Witney, in her 29th year, Mrs. Lamb.

At Henley upon Thames, Mrs. Chaplin.

At Holton Park, in her 24th year, the Hon. Mrs. Parker, wife of Colonel Parker, and brother to the Earl of Macclesfield; a lady of fascinating manners, and dignified conduct.

Suddenly, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Robinson, surgeon, of Chipping Norton.

At Beckley Park, aged 79, Mr. T. Ledwell.

At Stroud Green, Middlesex, J. Blackhall, esq. of Great Hazeley, in this county.

At Susecott, near Oxford, aged 70, Mr. J. Holley, a considerable farmer, late of Headington.—Mr. Pancot, carpenter, of Headington.—Also, aged 69, Mr. H. Godfrey, of the same place.—Aged 20, Mr. J. Walklett, of Kirklington.

At Bath, Mr. T. Polley, late a coal-merchant in Oxford.

At Pinner-hill-house, Mrs. Lloyd, widow, and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Wheate, bart. of Glympton Park, in this county.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Pell, to Miss A. White, both of Overstone, near Northampton.

At Peakirk, Mr. Collier, ironmonger, of Oundle, to Miss Williams, of Borough Fen.

At Barby, Mr. R. Langton, son of the late T. Langton, esq. of Teeton, to Miss Wiggins.

*Died.*] At Northampton, in her 82d year, Mrs. A. Cove.

In his 85th year, Mr. Paine, hair-dresser, and senior member of this corporation. He served the office of bailiff in the year 1754. T. Peach, esq.

At Peterboro', Miss Smith, daughter of the late Mr. Smith, farmer.

At Oundle, Mr. T. Ellis, master of the post-office.

At Padbury, near Buckingham, aged 52, Mrs. Dayrell.

At Edon, near Northampton, in his 65th year, the Rev. P. Whalley, rector of that place.—Mr. Herbert, butcher, of Spratton, near Northampton.—Aged 55, Mr. W. Waite, of Brixworth, near Northampton.

At Little Billing, Mrs. Portington, wife of the Rev. H. Portington, rector of Wapenham.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] A. A. Lloyd, esq. of Cambridge, to the daughter of the Hon. C. Yorke.—Mr. Russell, schoolmaster, near Wilbeac



Wisbeach, to Miss Swift of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.—The Rev. Bird Summer, B. A. fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Miss Robertson, daughter of the late Captain Robinson, of the royal navy.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, suddenly, in his son's house, in his 65th year, Mr. W. Hennell; and, a few days after, in her fifteenth year, Miss L. Hennell, grand-daughter of the above Mr. Hennell.

At Trinity College Lodge, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Mansel, master of the college.

At Wisbeach, Mr. M. Hutchinson, attorney.

At Whittlesea, in her eighteenth year, Miss M. Boyce, daughter of Mr. J. Boyce, liquor-merchant.

At Fordham, near Newmarket, R. Hayward, esq. one of the commissioners of taxes.

At Little Wilbraham, Miss A. Kent.

Of the natural small-pox, Mr. J. Baxter, of Over.

At Burwell, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Isaacson, a maiden lady.

Suddenly, Mr. W. Sutton, farmer, of Ashley.—Mr. T. Clay, of Coveney, near Ely.

At Godmanchester, Miss A. Thorley.

At Horseheath, Mrs. Goodwyn, wife of the Rev. C. Goodwyn, late of St. John's College, Cambridge.

At St. Ives, Mr. J. Robson, formerly a pastry-cook in Cambridge.—Mrs. Parker, of Thoroe Fen.

#### NORFOLK.

It is in contemplation to establish a Public Dispensary in the city of Norwich, for the relief and benefit of the sick poor of that large and populous city. The advantages that a Dispensary possesses are numerous, important, and peculiar. The Hospital, which is allowed to be extremely well conducted, can receive only a part of that great number of indigent persons who daily apply to it. All the contagious diseases, which require the most speedy and vigorous exertions to arrest their progress, are, for obvious reasons, refused admission into a general hospital. Many patients in extreme cases cannot be removed.—Many labouring under acute diseases cannot wait without danger to the day of admission into an hospital, and serious evils may sometimes arise, by removing from her home, for any length of time, the mother of a family; who, though unable to do the work of the house, may yet be competent to direct the management, and watch over the morals of her children. In such, and a variety of similar cases, the most effectual relief would be supplied by the institution of a Public Dispensary.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. H. Kent, shoe-maker, to Miss Joy.—Mr. S. Higgins, shawl-manufacturer, to Miss R. Russell.—The Rev. J. Joes, to Miss Tompson.

J. Raven, esq. of Ingoldesthorpe, to Miss Bowker, of Lynn.

In October last, at Jassnapatnam, in the

island of Ceylon, East Indies, Capt. Hetzler, of the Bengal Artillery, to Miss E. M. Pleslow, daughter of T. B. Pleslow, esq. of Watlington, in this county.

At Yarmouth, Capt. B. Silvers, to Miss H. Crabtree.

At Lynn, Mr. Fife, jun. tailor and draper, to Miss Grey.

*Died.*] At Norwich, aged 80, Mr. W. Hewett.—Aged 84, Mrs. A. Frodey.—Aged 73, Mr. T. Twiddy, many years trumpet herald to the Norwich company of comedians.—Aged 79, Mrs. Postons.—In his 86th year, Mr. T. Farnell, tailor.—Aged 62, Mr. R. Margetson.—In his 62d year, Mr. P. Alexander.—In his 79th year, M. Brettingham, esq.—In her 67th year, Mrs. R. Carver, relict of the late Rev. C. Carver, rector of Dong Stratton.—Miss S. Rigby, wife of Mr. E. Rigby, surgeon.—Mrs. Kinnebrook, wife of Mr. Kinnebrook, schoolmaster.—Aged 85, Mrs. A. Gurney, relict of the late Mr. J. Gurney, banker.—Aged 24, Miss E. Howard.

In her 77th year, Mrs. Greene, relict of the late Rev. J. Greene, minister of St. George's, Tombland. She has bequeathed the sum of 500l. in the 3 per cent. consols, to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital; 100l. to Bethel; 100l. to the charity-schools; 100l. to the clergymen's widow's society; and 50l. to the poor of St. George's, Tombland.

In her 83d year, Mrs. Buckle, widow of the late C. Buckle, esq. steward of the city of Norwich.—Aged 66, T. Suffield, esq.—Aged 83, Mrs. Scott, widow of Mr. S. Scott, formerly an ironmonger of this city.

In his 47th year, at his villa in Coltishall, Bartlett Gurney, esq. of Norwich, banker. He was born in October 1756 at the house now No. 35, Tooley-street, Norwich; and grew up an only son among six sisters, until he was sent to the school at Wandsworth, superintended by Mr. Revault. He returned home to acquire the habits of business, and, on his father's death, in 1777, became a partner in the bank so long eminent under the firm of Richard Bartlett, and Joseph Gurney. In June 1780 he married, for his first wife, Hannah, (the second daughter of Abel Chapman, esq. of Whitby) who died in June 1798. During the greater part of this interval he occupied in the fine season, beside his Norwich house, a pleasant villa at Wroxham, and contributed much to the attraction of those water-frolics, and sailing matches, which continue every summer to enliven the broad, or lake. At the beginning of the French revolution Mr. Gurney visited Paris. He did not acquire there, for he carried, a warm attachment to freedom, and a sincere wish for the general diffusion of its advantages. He trusted that the higher degrees of political liberty might, in an informed and polished community, be rendered compatible with personal and possessional security. He hoped

hoped that by acquiring a taste for internal reform, and constitutional amelioration, statesmen and men would become less apt to direct their ambitious passions towards foreign encroachment and destructive warfare. Subsequently to the secession of the Duke of Portland and Mr. Burke from the Whig-club, Mr. Gurney is believed to have become a member; at least he adhered in sentiment to Mr. Fox throughout that trying period of desertion, adversity, and persecution, which the cause of liberty had to suffer from the promoters of the Antijacobin war. These opinions endeared Mr. Gurney to a very considerable portion of his fellow-citizens; who, without his consent, and during his absence on a journey through the north of England, set him up for Norwich, in 1796, again. William Windham, esq. of Felbrig, then secretary at war. The election took place on the 25th of May: Mr. Gurney polled 1076 votes, on the whole poll a minority of 83, but among the resident voters a majority of 143. About this time Mr. Gurney took great pleasure in planting and embellishing the estate at Northrepps, where he usually passed the shooting season. The lodge or cottage, which conceals much accommodation under an exterior of simplicity, was built by him after the design of Mr. Wilkin. It commands a distant view of sea through a picturesque and wooded glen. In May 1799 Mr. Gurney became a member of the Society of Antiquaries; he had much predilection for the line of study which such annexation indicates. He attended more frequently than elsewhere at the Ostragon, a place of worship of the Unitarians, to the support of which he was many years a subscriber. In February 1800 he married, for his second wife, Mary (the second daughter of William Cockell, esq. of Attleburgh) who survives him. He left no children by either marriage. He died of an infectious disease on the 24th of February 1803, at Coltishall, in the mansion he had lately purchased, which is now the residence of his widow; and was interred, on the 3d of March, at Norwich, in the burial ground contiguous to the Quaker's meeting in the Gildencroft, where his nearer kindred repose. The unusual concourse of persons (says a Norwich paper which notices his funeral) many of whom had put on mourning for the occasion, testified the universality of that solemn feeling of regret with which his loss is attended. How should it have been otherwise? His virtues were as worthy of his station, as his station of his virtues. His enterprize, aliduity, and judgment had founded, and were increasing a splendid fortune, which his social taste enjoyed with hospitable luxury. His warm attachment to political freedom engaged the regard of the numerous, and the sympathy of the cultivated, classes of society. The known liberality of his religious sentiments embraced as brethren the men of every persuasion; but without

detaching him from Christian worship, or from the hope of a future and superior existence. His beneficence, vast as his means, explored on every side the haunts of pain and want; patronized eagerly the efforts of youthful industry; and laid many a splendid offering on the public altars of charity. *Consultez la prudence, et suivez l'équité, Ce n'est encore qu'un pas vers l'immortalité. Qui n'est que juste, est dur; qui n'est que sage, est triste;*

*Dans d'autres sentimens l'héroïsme consiste. Le conquérant est craint; le sage est estimé; Mais le bienfaiteur charme, et lui seul est aimé.*

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.* At Aldboro', Mr. Sneath, to Miss Woodcock.—Mr. W. Turner, farmer, of Harling, to Miss S. Cooke, of Ixworth Thorpe, in this county.

At Bury, Mr. Butcher, taylor, to Miss M. Naomi Jarman, daughter of Mr. Jarman, leather cutter.

*Died.* At Bury, Mrs. Sculzer, mother of Mr. Sculzer, baker.—Mrs. Hum, wife of Mr. David Hum, formerly a yarn-maker.—Mr. A. Bayard, many years a yarn-sorter in this town.—Mrs. Reach, wife of Mr. Reach, carpenter.—Mr. Balls, hair-dresser.—Mr. Trevelthan, carpenter.—Mr. H. Leaf, writing-master.—Aged 77, Mr. J. Ellis, grocer.—Aged 78, Mr. J. Jermy.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Cousins, tallow-chandler.

At Ipswich, Capt. W. Hadley, formerly of Lynn.—Mrs. Dalton, relict of the late Mr. Dalton, of Bury.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Hayward.

At Melford, aged 70, H. Lungley, esq.

At Worlington, Mr. Buck, proprietor of the old coach from Lynn to London.

In his 31st year, Mr. T. Teverton, farmer and maltster, of Wraxting Wash, near Haverhill.—In an advanced age, Mr. Peacock, fiddler and collar-maker, of Barrow.—The Rev. G. Palmer, rector of Ufford.—The Rev. J. Barker, rector of Fakenham, near Euston.—Mrs. Young, relict of the late J. Young, esq. of Clare.—Aged 75, Mrs. M. Butcher, of St. Andrews, Bungay.—Mrs. Pearman, of the Bull Inn, Troston.—The Rev. S. Parby, of Stokeby Nayland.—In an advanced age, Mr. Etheridge, carpenter, of Fressingfield.

In Gough-square, London, G. Pyman, gent. formerly in this county.

## ESSEX.

*Died.* Mrs. Jackson, of the Lion-inn, Steeple Bumpstead.

At Yeldham, in his 68th year, Mr. R. Dalton, formerly of Eye, in Suffolk.

At his father's house, in Upper Grofvenor-street, aged 23, W. Smyth, esq. eldest son of Sir W. Smyth, bart. of Hill-hall in this county.

At Wickhambrooke, aged 63, Mr. T. Webb, of the White-horse inn; generally esteemed

as a man of strict integrity. He continued a bachelor during life, but yet benevolently brought up several families of his brothers and sisters children.

## KENT.

Total number of patients admitted to the benefits of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, from the first establishment of the charity, April 26, 1793, to April 12, 1803.

In-patients.	Out-patients.
Admitted - - 1551	Admitted - - 1891
Cured - - - 658	Cured - - - 840
Received benefit 157	Received benefit 194
Made Out-patient 504	Made In-patients 384
Received no benefit 56	Received no benefit 50
Discharged for irregularity - 4	Discharged for non-attendance - 153
Dead - - - 146	Dead - - - 178
In the house - 26	On the books 92

Total number of In and Out patients, admitted since the first institution, 3442.—Remain under cure, 118.

*Married.*] At Sittingbourn, Mr. Crittenden, butcher, to Miss Colley, of Milton.

At Buckland, near Dover, Mr. J. Mac-cormick, aged 80, to Miss E. Baker, aged 27!

Mr. H. Waller, of Westwood-court, near Faversham, to Miss Hogben, of Broughton.

*Died*] At Canterbury, Mrs. Pringuer.—In his 42d year, Mr. H. Kemp.—Mr. J. Newport, jun.—Mrs. Halladay, of the White Lion public-house.—In St. John's Hospital, in his 88th year, Mr. W. Lanes, formerly a shoemaker in this city.—Mr. Post, jun.—Aged 66, Mr. T. Lade.—Suddenly, while spending the evening with some of his friends at the Fountain Inn, in this city, Mr. Children, saddler, of Dover.

At Maidstone, in his 57th year, Mr. T. Kennard, cooper-smith, &c.

At Deal, Mr. Thompson, sail-maker, Mrs. Gainer, widow.

Mr. J. Hill, tide-waiter. He unfortunately fell down the cliff, and was precipitated to the bottom of the beach, by a false step.

At Chatham, Mrs. Scott, of Bodlog, in Merionethshire, North Wales.

At Margate, Mr. T. Woolley, saddler.

At Faversham, in her 80th year, Mrs. Lowther, relict of the late Rev. I. Lowther, many years rector of Otterden.—In an apoplectic fit, Miss Lefter.

At Folkestone, aged 84, Mr. J. Jacobs, of the society of Quakers.

## SUSSEX.

Mr. Phipps, butcher, of Rottingdean, near Lewes, has now in his keeping, the largest and most extraordinary hog that ever was reared in this county, or perhaps in the kingdom. In its present unfattened state, it is allowed, by competent judges, to weigh, at least, one hundred stone. It measures in height between three and four feet; in girth eight feet; and in length, from the point of the snout to the extreme of the tail, ten feet. It was sold to the present proprietor, a few

months ago, for thirty five pounds, the price of a prime fat ox!

*Married*] Mr. Phillips, master of the academy at Henfield, to Miss Gerrans, of Fenchurch-street, London.

Mr. Leggett, of Chichester, to Miss Corney, of the borough of Southwark.

*Died*] At Chichester, Captain J. Bridgewater, of the Prince of Wales's late American regiment.

In London, of an hydrocele, the Rev. Mr. Russell, rector of Bodjam and Ewhurst, in this county.

In Southover, near Lewes, at an advanced age, Mrs. Verrall, relict of the late Mr. W. Verrall, brewer.

At Mayfield, at an advanced age, Mrs. Wood, relict of the late J. Wood, gent.

At East Bourn, aged 80, Mr. E. Auger, sen.

At Port au Prince, in the island of St. Domingo, aged 32, Mrs. P. Dufure, second daughter of Mr. Playsted, of Wadhurst.

Deservedly beloved, and sincerely mourned, in childbed, Mrs. Tate, wife of Mr. William Tate, of Findon, in this county, and the only surviving sister of William Wheeler, esq. one of the coroners of the county.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Newbury, Mr. Randall, watch-maker, to Miss Elliott.

At Purley, the Rev. C. Manesty, to Miss Watson, youngest daughter of the late J. Watson, esq.

*Died*] At Reading, Mrs. Buckland, widow of the late Mr. S. Buckland, of the Turk's Head inn.—Mr. J. Stone, collector of the toll in the corn-market.

At Windsor, Mr. Is. Clark, many years head of the wine-cellar at Windsor Castle.

At Farringdon, in the prime of life, Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. H. Ward, surgeon.

At White Place, the Rev. R. Leicester.—Mr. C. Talmash, grocer, of Bracknell.—Mr. L. Talmash, of Warfield.—Aged 75, Mr. A. Darling, tallow-chandler, of East Ilsey.

At Sunning, Admiral Sir T. Rich, bart.

At St. Leonard's hill, near Windsor, G. Birch, esq.

At Staines, Mr. South, formerly master of the Red Lion inn in that town.

Aged 84, Mr. W. Penn, for 60 years clerk of the parish of Hampstead Norris.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married*] At Bath, Lieutenant colonel A. Colston, of Filkins Hall, Oxfordshire, to Miss Warrington.—R. Dutton, esq. to Miss H. Gubbins Killfruth, in the kingdom of Ireland.

At Chard, Mr. J. Bowden, attorney, to Miss Monkton.

At Bristol, Mr. R. Ellifson, junior, wine-merchant, to Miss Concannen, daughter of Mr. Concannen, attorney.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. Ballinger, mother of the late Mr. Ballinger, of the Three Tuns inn.

inn.—Mr. J. Brooke.—Aged 83, H. Mackworth Praed, esq. of Trevethon, in Cornwall.—The Rev. J. Williams, vicar of Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth.—Mr. Chapman, sen. a respectable master builder.—Dr. Mapleton.—Aged 83, E. Tuckett, esq. of Tottenham.—Mrs. Comyn.—Mr. Brookes, formerly a clothier of Melksham, and some time clerk to the commissioners for lighting this city.—The lady of Sir John Keane, bart.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Murison, relict of the late J. H. Murison, esq. of Ilford House, near Bath.

*Died.*] At the Deanery, Bristol, of the gout in his stomach, the very reverend Charles Peter Layard, D.D. dean of that cathedral, and F.R.S. Dr. Layard was the son of a very eminent physician, who died lately at Greenwich. He was educated first at Westminster-school, and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge, where, in 1773 and in 1775, he obtained the prize for the best Seatonian poem. He was for several years minister of Oxendon Chapel, Oxendon-street, where he was greatly followed as a most eloquent preacher. He was also librarian of Archbishop Tenison's library, in St. Martin's parish, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. In 1800, on the resignation of Dr. Hailam, the King personally conferred the deanery of Bristol on Dr. Layard. At the time of his death, which was very sudden, the Dean was about to be inducted to the valuable living of St. Augustine, in Bristol. He was a man of great learning and of most amiable manners. He published two sermons, one at the consecration of Dr. Horsley, now Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1789, and the other for the benefit of the Magdalen Hospital in 1802. The Dean has left a widow and ten children to lament his loss.

April 3. This day, at Burton Pynsent, in Somersetshire, the Right Hon. the Baroness, and Countess Dowager of Chatham, relict of the great Earl of Chatham. She was born in the year 1720; married October 26, 1754; created a Baroness December, 4, 1761. Her issue were, John, the present Earl of Chatham, born September 10, 1756; William, the present Mr. Pitt, born May 28, 1759; Charles, who died; Hester, who married Earl Stanhope, and since dead; Harriette, who married Lord Eliot, and is since dead. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Richard Grenville, esq. of Wotton, in the county of Buckingham, by Hester, his wife, sister to Lord Cobham, of Stowe, in the same county. No wife ever exceeded her in conjugal affection—no lady ever exceeded her in mental qualifications. To an elevated mind, the mildest philanthropy, the purest principles of Christianity, she united the most elegant manners, all which adorned her superior to most of her sex, and endeared her to all those who had the honour of her acquaintance, who will long lament the loss they have felt

by her death; nor will the event be less poignantly felt by the surrounding poor, to whom she was, during a long period, a most kind and liberal benefactress!—On the 16th of April her remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, with appropriate splendour and solemnity. The funeral procession consisted, besides the hearse, of three mourning-coaches, drawn by six horses each. The mourning-coaches were followed by eighteen carriages belonging to friends, relatives, &c. of the family. In the procession first appeared the undertaker, then two conductors, dressed in silk, six mutes with cloaks, two porters dressed in silk; the above all on horseback; then followed a state-horse, led by two grooms, covered with black cloth, bearing the arms of the Pitt and Grenville family, with a double coronet; then a herald on horseback; next a hearse, elegantly decorated with banners, &c. and six horses. Afterwards followed ten pages on foot, three mourning-coaches and six, followed by the carriages of the Earl of Chatham, Lord Grenville, Lord Camelford, Earl of Fortescue, Earl Carysfort, Dowager Lady Sidney, Lord Eliot, Lord Braybrooke, General Grenville, and Lord Hood. At two o'clock the procession entered the Abbey, the pall of the coffin most beautifully enriched with gold and silver ornaments; it proceeded up the middle aisle, solemn music playing all the time, and turned down the north aisle to the vault, where lie the ashes of the late Earl; the corpse was interred upon the coffin of the late Earl. Anthems were sung over the body; Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster, performed the service. Her Ladyship's death is severely felt by the poor cottagers in the neighbourhood of Burrowbridge, North Petherton, and Bridgwater. Her bounty, in the inclement seasons, was often the means of their very existence. She has been often seen in the park of Burton Pynsent, during the coldest weather, carrying a bundle, containing necessaries for the relief of the indigent, and distributing, liberally, blankets, warm cloathing and food, fuel, and other comforts, where she judged them necessary. Her Ladyship's humanity was likewise directed towards the relief of suffering individuals in different parts of the kingdom, as well as those in her own neighbourhood. The only return she required from those who were continual dependants on her charity, was their regular attendance every Sunday at the parish-church, where she also was accustomed to visit regularly. The Countess had enjoyed the estate of Burton Pynsent ever since the decease of the late Earl. She erected upon it, at the expense of 5000*l.* in the park, an obelisk to the memory of the patriotic donor, the late Sir Thomas Pynsent.

DORSETSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Sherborne, in his 71st year, Mr. J. Melmoth, schoolmaster, in which capacity he had officiated nearly fifty years,

with uncommon regularity and attention. He acted as a trustee for several families with scrupulous integrity. On political subjects, he spoke his mind, with the genuine firmness of an Englishman.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] J. Debrisy, esq. of Bath, to Miss Davie, of Oarleigh, in this county.

At Exeter, C. Hamilton, esq. to Miss Stoodley.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. Adams, druggist.—Miss S. Webber, for many

years mistress of a respectable boarding-school.—Mr. S. Coggan, land-surveyor.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

M. G. F. Kordenbush, astronomer, of Nuremberg, died April 3, 1802, aged 71 years.

In the month of September, Baron de Vega : he was found drowned in the Danube, and, it is generally believed, that his death was of his own seeking. To him we are indebted for the large folio edition of Vlacq's Logarithms, which was become very scarce, and in which he has corrected many errors.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE question of Peace or War between France and England remains undetermined. Hence, in London, at Amsterdam, at Paris, the prices of stock in the public funds have, in the course of April, continued low, but, at every rumour, subject to fluctuations, which have given incessant play to the activity, the hopes, the fears, the speculations, of all the real dealers, and all the gamblers, in this species of commodity. In London, where a public debt of between five and six hundred millions is continually circulating, from hand to hand, through the channels of the Stock-exchange, it is impossible but whatever quickens and disturbs the ordinary course of that circulation, should produce an agitation such as must be sensibly felt throughout the whole kingdom. The gambling upon fictitious stock more than triples the business done in the transference of real stock. Under these considerations, it cannot be surprising, that many bankruptcies should have lately taken place among our dealers in stock, and that they should be, of all classes in the community, the most anxious to know the result of the present discussions between Britain and France. Their complaints are not so much that there should arise causes to produce a rapid fall, or a sudden rise, in the prices of stocks, as that such causes should arise, and yet not one of them be so much in the secret, as to be able to avail himself of it in dealing with his ignorant fellows. On the 28th of April, our three per cents were at sixty-five and three-eighths; the French five per cents were, on the 21st, at fifty-four and a half. Amsterdam is a great market for the stocks of all nations; and, it was lately contrived, by stock jobbing artifice, to send the dispatches to Mr. Liston to Cuxhaven, to transmit to Mr. Liston certain other dispatches, which should have gone to Cuxhaven, and then to lead to Amsterdam, by express messengers, an account that every thing was fully settled between England and France. The trick was successful. All stocks instantly rose considerably on the Exchange, at Amsterdam.

Our other trade has been less sensibly affected by the uncertainty in which we are between peace and war. Our merchants are little fearful in regard to the fate of any adventures, which they may make at sea; because, if war should even break out, the strength and the disposition of the royal navy will render British merchants' ships much more secure at sea, than those of any other power that may be involved in the quarrel. Our manufacturers experience no alarming uncertainty in regard to orders. Our mine-masters appear to rise continually more towards a superiority in the competition with those of Germany and Sweden. The improvements relative to agriculture and local economy are not, in any considerable number, suspended.

The ship owners, though they have demonstrated that the value of shipping has, since the end of the war, fallen thirty three per cent; and that, in every other point of view in which it was possible to consider the merchant shipping of this country, that shipping was subject to burthen, and exposed with a rivalry the most alarming and dangerous, have not hitherto succeeded in their laudable endeavours to procure a repeal of the tonnage duty. They, however, continue their exertions, as a society, for their common interests. The whole country takes a concern in their success, because the prosperity of our shipping interest is indispensibly necessary alike to our security against hostile attacks, and to the general welfare of our commerce, manufactures, and husbandry.

There is now a great demand for Danish ships for freight to the Mediterranean, on account of the danger to which the merchant shipping of some other nations would be there exposed, if absolute hostilities should break suddenly out between Britain and France.

All the trading speculations in which the Dutch were again eagerly engaging, have been interrupted by the new introduction of French troops into their strong towns, the new and oppressive exactions to which they are subjected by the imperious authority of France, and the appearance of danger, that their country may be made again the theatre of war.

The total amount of the money received at Cadix, from South America, is 48,988,622 piastres, each worth about 4s. 2d. sterling, or about 9,800,000l. sterling.

In the three months, ending April 5, 1093 vessels in the coasting trade, and 160 ships in the foreign trade, cleared out from the port of Newcastle. The exports in them were, beside coals and cinders, sugar, oil, earthen ware, glass, lead, lead shot, lead ore, colours, copperas, litharge, &c.

265,660 Pieces, containing 8,686,046 yards of broad cloths; and 137,016 pieces, containing 5,025,754 yards of narrow cloths, were last year milled in the West Riding of Yorkshire. There is, by this account, an increase in the narrow cloths of 190,220 yards above the manufacture of the year 1801. In the broad cloths there is a decrease of 13,196 yards.

The quantity of butter brought annually to London from the butter counties is 270,000 casks. On this, it has been found, that in every year, there has been a fraud of 720,000 lbs. against the London purchasers.

Lord Auckland lately stated, upon satisfactory documents, in the House of Peers, that our exports for last year amounted to 48,500,683l. sterling in value; the number of our ships to 20,000; the tonnage to 4,000,000; the total number of our sailors to 152,000.

183 Casks of foreign corn were lately imported from Calais into England.

Internal commotions in China have rendered the sale of European goods in that country much less favourable on the last, than it was on several preceding years.


The value of the goods, which the Anglo-Americans have of late sent annually down the Mississippi, was 4,000,000 of dollars. The exportation was performed in 250 vessels, each 250 tons.

A bill is now in progress through the House of Commons, to relieve the woollen manufacturers from the penalties of certain old acts, of which the original uses have long ceased.

It is probable that a canal will soon begin to be cut across that isthmus of Scotland, which terminates on the east side, at the Moray Frith. It will prodigiously increase the security of the trade from Liverpool, Glasgow, &c. to the Baltic and the North Seas.

The exports from Glasgow to Trinidad have been lately very large.

*The following is the Account laid before the House of Commons, of the annual Value of all Imports into Great Britain for eighteen Years, ending January 5, 1803; exclusive of Corn and other Grain, and exclusive of Importations from the East Indies.*

	IMPORTS.			BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED.						
	Official Value.			Official Value.			Real or Declared Value.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1785	12,939,536	16	10	11,081,810	16	5				
1786	12,058,839	13	5	11,830,372	18	11				
1787	13,761,945	10	5	12,053,900	3	5				
1788	13,897,708	8	9	12,724,719	17	9				
1789	13,879,465	9	11	13,779,506	2	6				
1790	14,924,212	15	8	14,921,084	9	7				
1791	14,403,725	18	11	16,810,018	16	4				
1792	16,005,657	18	7	18,336,851	6	11				
1793	14,165,443	1	4	13,891,268	17	7				
1794	16,482,673	10	11	16,725,402	16	2				
1795	16,010,233	8	0	16,338,213	2	2				
1796	17,441,030	19	10	19,102,220	3	11				
1797	15,803,883	7	8	16,903,103	6	1				
1798	18,862,188	13	7	19,672,503	0	9		33,143,682	0	0
1799	21,386,250	17	10	24,084,213	0	10		38,942,498	0	0
1800	22,720,664	11	8	24,304,280	13	6		39,471,203	0	0
1801	24,145,500	12	0	25,699,809	6	1		41,770,254	0	0
1802	24,436,481	14	11	27,012,108	3	10		48,500,683	0	0

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE continuance of favourable weather has been such as to enable the farmer to put in his oat and barley crops in the most complete and perfect manner. In most of the more southern districts, the sowing even of the latter is nearly finished; and in the northern parts of the kingdom, it is in an unusual state of forwardness. In the inland counties, the sowing being quite finished, the farmer has had a fine opportunity of getting up his turnip land this dry weather, and rolling the wheat and early spring corn. The ravages of the *grass* upon the wheat, which, in the early part of the season, seemed to be confined to a few pieces of ray grass ley, are now much more extensive, and threaten a very material injury to the crop: harrowing, and rolling with a very heavy roller, have been the means employed to check this alarming evil; and, if it be at any

any time beneficial, it must be so this dry season. The winter tares are, in general, very far from good, and, unless there should soon fall some warm growing showers, they will be but of little profit.

The winter wheats have, on most soils, a promising appearance, even in the most exposed districts they have kept the ground unusually well, and are in the most healthy and vigorous state of growth. Those of the *spring* sowings have likewise the appearance of covering the ground well, as well as of a vigorous and healthy growth. In the best corn markets throughout the kingdom grain seems, in general, on the decline in price.—Wheat averages 56s. 5d.; rye 36s. 7d.; barley 24s. 1d.; oats 19s. 5d.; beans 31s. 6d.; pease 35s. 2d. Yet, although the price of grain seems to be on the decline, the increase in *land-rents* is considerable in many places.

The hay districts have, in common, the appearance of being more early, and of having more abundant supplies of grass, than is generally the case at this period. On some warm, sheltered, and highly manured spots, the ray grass and clover is sufficiently forward to admit of being stocked with milking cows, laying them at night in the yards. On the pasture lands, there is also, in most districts, a great show of grass, considering the earliness of the season. The clover and other sown grasses are likewise in an unusual state of forwardness and vigour over almost every part of the island, where they are cultivated. But, notwithstanding these promising appearances of an abundant supply of green food for cattle, the prices of both fat and lean stock, of all sorts, still keep up.

Milch cows every where bring extravagant prices; their advance, in some of the northern parts of the kingdom, being nearly equal to eight or ten per cent. Store cattle also keep up their price. Sheep are very high, especially good heavy woolled, lamb hogs, and forward couples. Horses keep their price. Store hogs are lower.—In Smithfield Market beef sells from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; mutton 5s. to 6s.; veal 4s. to 6s. 6d.; pork 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.

Hay is something on the decline.—In St. James's Market, hay sells from 4l. 6s. to 7l.; straw 2l. 2s. to 2l. 11s.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March, to the 24th of April, inclusively, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

#### Barometer.

Highest 30.20. April 12—14, Wind E.

Lowest 29.04. April 21, Wind W.

#### Thermometer.

Highest 66°. April 5 and 16, Wind N.W. & S.E.

Lowest 35°. March 28, Wind S.E.

Greatest  
variation in  
24 hours.

4-tenths  
of an inch

Between the mornings of the 20th and 21st, the barometer fell from 29.44 to 29.04.

Greatest  
variation in  
24 hours.

10°.

On the morning of the 28th of March, the thermometer was as low as 35°. at the same time the next day, it was 45°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report is equal to 1.557 inches in height.

The greater part of this month, the state of the atmosphere has been clear, and the temperature equal to, or rather above, what is considered the mean height for the season. From the 25th ult. to the 17th instant, very little rain fell, excepting on Good Friday; but, from the 18th to this day (the 24th) the weather has been cold and rainy, and on two days there have been snow, and a considerable fall of hail, accompanied with violent claps of thunder.

The mean height of the barometer for the whole month is 29.8; and that of the thermometer something more than 51°: the wind has been chiefly west, south-west, and more than half the days have been remarkably brilliant. The cold nights during the last week will probably be severely felt in the kitchen gardens.

Citizen Lalande, in his History of Astronomy for the last year, observes, "that meteorology had, during that period, presented some very uncommon phenomena. In the month of January, a most extraordinary flood raised the water in the Seine twenty-two feet and a half higher than it was in the year 1719. On the 25th of May, a severe frost made dreadful havoc among the productions of the garden; and, on the 14th of the same month, it snowed at Munich for forty-five hours together. In the months of July and August, an excessive degree of heat lasted for forty successive days, during which the thermometer was sometimes as high as 29° or Reaumur's thermometer, which is equal to 97½° of Fahrenheit, a degree of heat which is rarely known at Paris."

It will be seen, by referring to the Meteorological Report contained in the Monthly Magazine, that the weather in the month of May, 1802, was, in the neighbourhood of London, equally severe and unseasonable, but the greatest cold did not happen on the same days as those referred to by C. Lalande. Our greatest heat was in August and September, but in no instance was the thermometer, in the shade, as high as 82° of Fahrenheit.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BESIDES the Egyptian monuments, mentioned in your Magazine for February, the Museum boasts many others, and some of equal curiosity, with the fragments lately imported. In the Great Hall, to which the *Ram's Head* is now removed, I remember to have seen two beautiful remains in basalt, brought from the same country, by the celebrated Edward Wortley Montague. One, on the right hand as you enter, is ornamented at the top with the feet of birds, the upper parts of which have been broken away, but are, no doubt, to be attributed to the Ibis. In the center of the monument, which still retains its ancient polish, is the figure of a man kneeling, holding in his right-hand something perhaps meant for the embalmed body of the bird already mentioned. Above, a sort of cornice is adorned with hieroglyphics, among which are several of the home-bred animals of Egypt, and more than once the figure of a hand and arm is repeated. Moses, who was skilled in all the learning of the Egyptians, perhaps had this very hieroglyphic in his view, when he so frequently described the Lord as acting with a mighty hand, and an outstretched arm. The other monument, on the left of the great entrance, is nearly covered with hieroglyphics: in the center is a seeming representation of the worship of Osiris, who is sitting on an elevation, with the double head of a bull, and before him a kneeling figure, as on the opposite monument, making an offering of the Ibis feathered. Among the ornaments above is the acute angled triangle, with two equal sides, denoting the nature and element of fire. The black marble or basalt itself, we are told, of which the monuments are made, typified, by its colour, the invisibility of the Deity's essence. Nor among the rarest specimens of Egyptian art should the large and beautiful mummies, placed in the second of the suite of rooms, be forgotten. The first, in the left corner as you enter, was found in 1722, by some Arabs, in one of the ancient crypts or catacombs of the dead, in the field of Sak-kara, about three leagues from Cairo;

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and brought to England the next year, by Captain William Lethieullier. The place where it was found has been since made memorable by a battle, fought when Bonaparte returned from Syria. The cadaver or mummy itself differs in nothing very materially from those which are seen in other cabinets. The coffin is made of the true sycamore, and all its joinings are by pins of wood. Its length is six feet three inches, and its breadth, at the shoulders of the figure, one foot eleven. From the redness of the face, it is supposed to have been the mummy of an Idumean, a people who inhabited the banks of the Red Sea. On the top of the coffin, the whole of which exhibits the form of an embalmed man, is a small figure of Isis, which, from its position in the case cannot be seen. On the breast is another figure of Isis, with her wings expanded; immediately below which is a symbolical picture, supposed to represent death and judgment. To represent death, the painter has exhibited a cadaver stretched upon a bier, in the shape of a lion; on the outer side a figure of Ibis, who holds in his left hand a golden cup, and with his right, seems pointing toward the left side of the cadaver. The Ibis therefore is supposed to represent the embalmer. In the middle of the coffin is represented judgment after death. Osiris is in the character of Pluto, with a sceptre, and a sort of flail; before him is the lotus expanded from its stalk, and over it, before Osiris, four embalmed human creatures; beyond them stands the sacred scribe, with the head of the Ibis, who is supposed, by the volume in one hand, and the *choros* in the other, to be enumerating the actions of the deceased, whom a good demon seems leading in behind, and whose actions, in the third compartment, are supposed to be weighing.

The other mummy, at the opposite corner of the room, is perhaps the finest, and except in very few particulars, is exactly like that engraved in Perry's History of the Levant, brought from the catacombs near Sakkara, in 1741. The mummy itself is covered over with a plaited linen, on which are representations of many of the gods of Egypt. Close be-



low the breast-plate is the kneeling figure of Isis, her arms and wings extended, with an instrument, representing a knife or sickle, in each hand; she is naked, and has a fillet round her head that supports a fiery globe. The lower compartments, into which the ornaments are divided, contain chiefly representations of the genii, and mysteries of Isis and Osiris. On the coffin the face of the person embalmed is covered with a green varnish, and the head dress indicates the mummy it contained to have belonged to a female.

Another curiosity well entitled to attention is a small glass case, in which the breast-plate of an Egyptian mummy is contrasted with one, very similar in shape and pattern, though of different materials, which Captain Cook brought from the Southern Ocean. The Egyptian breast-plate is of plaistered linen, its companion of feathers; and the row of white ornaments on the Egyptian breast-plate, is singularly answered by a row of fishes teeth in that from the Friendly Islands.

To describe the innumerable quantity of smaller antiques from Egypt, which have been, from time to time, deposited in the Museum, would be a task both long and useless. The greater part, I believe, have no appropriate history, and may be easily explained by a reference to the works of former travellers to the Levant. Among the gems are many beautiful specimens of the beetle, but none of them either bored through, or impressed with the *crux ansata*.

I shall now make a few remarks in addition to those of your former correspondent. Either the *band in red granite*, or one very similar to it, occurs in the original of Denon's Travels (pl. viii.) among the ruins of the Old Canopus, now Abukir. The red granite is the Thebaic stone mentioned by Herodotus. One side of the *smaller chest* of granite was engraved by Niebuhr (vol. 1. pl. xxx.) and he asserts the hieroglyphics that were upon it to have been the finest he had met with in Egypt. It was then preserved at the Mosque Teilun, not far from Cairo: the plan and upright of it also were imperfectly given by Pococke, in his Description of the East (pl. xi.). Niebuhr thought it a coffin for some Egyptian of rank. At the time he saw it it was placed in a niche, which of course accounts for his engraving but one side; and the hieroglyphics of the interior were covered with lime. The conclusion, however, which he drew from the side he copied was, that the smaller hieroglyphics were

explanatory of the larger figures. Maillet (tom. 1. p. 245.) who had no better opportunity of seeing it than Niebuhr, called it *la fontaine des amoureux*, and thought it had been taken from some pyramid, and transported to Cairo. With regard to its particular use, M. Niebuhr's idea seems the best, that people of rank in Egypt, who could not go to the expence of erecting pyramids, were buried in sumptuous chests. The notion that hieroglyphics on such chests prove them to be not sepulchral is erroneous, hieroglyphics being frequently seen on the old Egyptian sepulchres to this day: Herodotus saw them on the pyramids, and a few remained there so late as 1673, when Vanleb visited Egypt. Indeed your former Correspondent mentions a small mummy chest of stone, whose use was particularly designated by its shape, that had the smaller symbols engraved upon it. The chest in question I have several times heard called the coffin of Cleopatra; perhaps for no better reason than that at the bottom of the inside is a full length figure of Isis, by whose name Cleopatra delighted to be called. The *larger sarcophagus*, your Correspondent says, was brought from the Mosque of St. Athanasius, at Alexandria. It was placed there in an octagon temple, in the middle of the great court, which was formerly kept with a religious care from the access of Christians. The figure of the monkey, so often repeated on it, is one of the strongest proofs that can be adduced, that it was used in the celebration of the mysteries of Isis. The Mosque of St. Athanasius is described by Niebuhr as by far the finest of the ancient churches of Alexandria. It is adorned with pillars of red granite, and, previous to the late troubles was furnished with a library of Greek books. The court in which the great sarcophagus was placed is engraved in the original of Denon. This too has obtained a name, and has by some been said to have held the bones of Alexander the Great. Perhaps it may be enough to say that there is nothing Greek about it to corroborate the report.

The *stone with the triple inscription* your Magazine said very little of. It was found by an officer of engineers, while clearing out a ditch near Rosetta, and appears to have been engraved about the 157th year previous to the Christians, early in the reign of Ptolemy Philometer, and is a decree of the Egyptian priests in honour of Ptolemy V. surnamed Epiphanes. The first inscription is in the hieroglyphic character, and is contained in

fourteen lines, the sides of which are rather damaged. The second appears to be in the running character of the old Egyptian language, such as has been sometimes seen on the bands or sycamore cases with which the mummies were surrounded. It is contained in thirty-two lines; and, in one part of the Greek inscription, its characters are termed *συναγισμοί*, or *local*; this last circumstance throws some light on a passage of Herodotus, the faith of which has frequently been called in question. He mentions the Egyptians as having two kinds of writing in use, the one called *ἱερά*, the *sacred*; and the other, which answers to the *συναγισμοί* of the inscription *ἄγμοτικα*, the *vulgar*. And here I take the liberty to observe, that the *ἱερά* of Herodotus does not appear to mean the hieroglyphic, but a less perfect kind of writing much used by the hierogrammatists, and distinguished by Clemens Alexandrinus from the perfectly symbolical by the name of the *hieratic*. Clemens, besides the two kinds of writing just mentioned, notices a third, and calls it the *επιστολογραφία*, probably answering to the *συναγισμοί* of the inscription, and the *ἄγμοτικα* of Herodotus. The last of the three inscriptions is a Greek one, having many words which are not Greek intermixed; it occupies fifty-four lines, and, from its position on the stone, has received considerable injury, both from time and violence. One of the chasms towards its close Mr. Akersblad has endeavoured, with some probability, to fill up; and I hope the new volume of the *Archæologia*, which is at present in a forward state, will communicate something on the subject from Professor Porson. At the time Alexandria was taken by Lord Hutchinson, the stone in question was claimed by General Menou as private property.

I shall now offer you a few remarks on the hieroglyphics, some of which may be found particularly applicable to the first of the inscriptions from Rosetta. If, as your last observes, the sacred symbols of Egyptian learning gave, even to those who were initiated among the priests, but dark hints, and obscure allusions to the truth, surely we, at a distant period, left to collect our materials from a ravaged country, ignorant of most of the old popular customs, but slightly acquainted with the external ceremonies, and excluded even from those dark hints, and obscure allusions, which the hierophants communicated to their pupils, can form not even the distant glimmer of a hope, that we shall ever complete the end of our

researches into the recondite doctrines concealed under the mysteries of ancient Egypt. I am not discouraging the search, Sir, but merely delivering an opinion, which has had its rise in the most laborious enquiries. That there are some truths visibly manifested in the hieroglyphics, I readily own. Much of the learning in which they were displayed, no doubt, concerned the doctrine, which the priests of Egypt continually promulgated, of the transmigration of the soul of man, which, they were wont to say, passed successively, after death, into the bodies of animals, terrestrial, aquatic, and aerial, whence, having completed its circuit in three thousand years, it returned to animate the body of a man. In other cases, they must, undoubtedly, have relation to a fable, of which the priests of Egypt seem to have been particularly fond. "That the gods, having been once pursued by Typhon, concealed themselves under the figures of different animals." The earliest and the best writers assure us, that the hieroglyphics bore very frequently a triple meaning; and it is on such ground only, that the confused and inexplicable nature of the Egyptian mythology can be accounted for. There are many points in the explanation of these characters which defy the most acute examination. For, as the modes of worship varied in different places, so the same symbols were differently applied. And the influence both of the same and different gods was supposed to have resided in different animals. The black ox that was consecrated to the sun, was also sacred to Osiris, by whom the Nile, as well as the sun, was fabled; Apis, likewise, was a name given, as Plutarch (*De Iside & Osiride*, c. 73.) assures us, not only to the bull, but also to the Mendesian goat. Nor is it beyond the line of probability, that we may sometimes take the animals, which the hierophants have delineated, for beings very different from those which the sacred scribes designed to represent. The peculiar attributes or properties too, which were represented by particular animals, were sometimes only appropriate to such species of the animal as inhabited Egypt. The dog, it is probable, would have been celebrated for attachment, rather than vigilance, had not the crocodile accustomed him to drink the waters of the Nile while running.

These, however, are but few of the difficulties that haffle the labours of the student. Many of the symbolic doctrines have, no doubt, an immediate relation to

particular discoveries in science, which afforded room to the hierophants for ascribing new attributes both to Isis and Osiris. The same objects or phenomena of nature were applied to the purposes of allegory under different acceptations. The scheme of religion was diversified in various places. One symbolic figure appears to have been sometimes explanatory of another. And the whole, being the progressive work of ages, produced by the subtlety, not of a single race, but of a long succession both of priests and philosophers; and having its system, both general and particular, expanded at their caprice, receives another air of mystery, which the most diligent study alone can hope to penetrate.

The particular branches of Egyptian learning most frequently committed to the sacred characters, form another object of enquiry. Some writers have supposed that they were almost entirely appropriated to theology and physics; but others, and those more acute examiners, have traced the being and attributes of their gods; the sacrifices and adorations that were to be offered to them; the concatenation of the different classes of beings; the doctrine of the elements, and of the good and bad dæmons that were imagined to influence and direct them; the several operations and powers of nature; the geometrical properties of lines and figures; and, if the Rosetta inscription may be relied on, the nature of the hieroglyphics was by no means foreign to the preservation of historic documents.

Dark and impenetrable then as the mystery may be, it seems evident, that the religious rites of Egypt never were instituted on irrational grounds. The worship that was ascribed to animals confessedly was purely relative; they were revered not upon their own account, but as the natural and lively mirrors wherein to behold the divine perfections; and the Egyptians, esteeming them as the instruments and workmanship of an All-wise Being, were led, through them, to pay their worship and adoration, in a manner, at first, not unfamiliar to that in which the Roman Catholics pay adoration to the holy cross. Plutarch tells us (and Plutarch had closely studied the arcana of Egyptian science) that the original view with which these rites and ceremonies were founded was to promote the morality and happiness of those who were to observe them. The first philosophers by whom they were invented, undoubtedly proceeded with an activity that is now almost inconceivable;

they extended their enquiries over all the works of Nature, sought her in her most secret and abstruse recesses, and, like an universal intelligence, actuated the whole world of philosophy. They seemed, in all their discoveries, to have been guided by some particular inspiration, and Nature appears to have singled them out as subjects upon whom she would bestow in the bounty of her favours. They were admitted to a particular intimacy, and were able to trace her through all her windings and turnings, till they discerned her naked, in her bare and simple form. How their knowledge became corrupted, is easy to discover; and affords a melancholy instance of human fallibility. The worship that was at first but relative, soon became appropriate to its symbols. Its professors embraced mistaken and groundless opinions for religion; upon one fallacy they built another; and then violently imposed the whole on the faith and consciences of mankind, as the oracles of truth and wisdom. The laws of instituted worship, that were at first imposed, in time were forgotten, and convinced the very priests themselves long before their final subversion by Cambyses, that, in one degree or another, custom hides the truth from all men. Egypt, having enriched the earliest nations of the world with the treasures of her wisdom, fed many with the produce of her soil, and exceeded all in the greatness and the glory of her arts, degenerated from the light, became enveloped in her own mysteries, and irrecoverably fell, leaving only a wreck, which has for ages read this memorable lesson to mankind—that no nation, however splendid in the acquirements of art, rich in the oracles of science, or great among the princes of the world, can survive the decay of true and solid wisdom. The scattered fragments she has yet left, if understood, might teach us knowledge; and there are two paths in which something may surely be discovered—One is the natural history of Egypt; the other, a close attention to the remaining writings of Pythagoras. Plutarch observes, that many of the Pythagorean precepts come nothing short of the hieroglyphical representations themselves; and he also thought, that when the Pythagoreans appropriated the names of several of the gods to particular numbers, as *Apollo* to the unit, *Diana* to the duad, *Minerva* to the seven, &c. they alluded to something which the founder of their sect saw in the Egyptian temples, to some ceremonies performed there, or to some symbols there exhibited.

The efforts we have yet seen made among the moderns, have been too frequently coniesural; and their labours have sometimes brought to mind the men of Gotham, who, in the plenitude of their wisdom, thought dragging the pond was the only, sure method they could possibly pursue to gain possession of the moon. But, let it be remembered, that many difficulties are now removed; that he who studies the Egyptian symbols need no longer place reliance on hasty and unfaithful copies; and that the metropolis of Britain boasts some of the finest moveable monuments of Egypt. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

HAPPENING to turn over Bell's edition of PRIOR, I came to his extempore epitaph on himself, beginning "Nobles and heralds, by your leave," and, to my surprise, read the last line thus:

Can Stuart or Nassau claim higher?

Though pretty sure, from memory, that this was not the right reading, I turned, for satisfaction, to the London edition of English poets, and to Dr. Anderson's, in both which I found, as I expected,

Can Bourbon or Nassau claim higher?

This variation struck me as extremely curious. Bell's Poets were printed in Edinburgh, at the *Apollo press*: I know not who was the editor; but, as I cannot suppose that any creditable man of letters would so alter an original, I must imagine that some Scotch compositor, zealous for the honour of his ancient kings, foisted in *Stuart for Bourbon*, and that it passed the corrector unobserved. National reflexions, Mr. Editor, are usually termed *illiberal*; yet the study of national character is confessedly one of the most important points of moral investigation. The attachment to their country, which distinguishes the natives of Scotland, is displayed, in many instances, greatly to their honour. At the same time, it is apt to shew itself in a manner, which a sensible Scotchman himself must condemn: as in the fact above noticed, which I am induced to make public, as well from a regard to the reputation of that country, as to the cause of letters.

Your's, &c.

N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent, T. W. page 215, has fallen into a gross mistake, by ascribing the verses of William Cartwright, the Poet, to Thomas Cartwright, the Puritan. The latter died in 1603—before the other was born.

This William Cartwright, who was, according to Wood (A. O. II. p. 34.) "the most noted poet, orator, and philosopher of his time," was born at Northway, near Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire, in 1611. His father was once a gentleman of a fair estate, but, running out of it, was forced to keep a common inn, at Cirencester, in the same county, where this son was at first educated, under Mr. William Topp, master of the free-school. But, so great a progress did he make in a short time, that, by the advice of friends, his father got him appointed a king's scholar at Westminster, when "completing his former learning (says Wood) to a miracle, under Mr. Lambert Osbaldeston, he was elected student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1628, put under the tuition of Jerumael Terrent, went through the classes of logic and philosophy with an unwearied industry, took the degrees in arts (that of master being completed in 1635), holy orders, and became the most florid and Seraphical preacher in the university. He was another Tully and Virgil, as being most excellent for oratory and poetry, in which faculties, as also in the Greek tongue, he was so full and absolute, that those who best knew him, knew not in which he most excelled.

His preaching was so graceful and profound withal, that none of his time or age went beyond him. Wood farther adds, in commendation of his character, "that these high parts and abilities were accompanied with so much candour and sweetness, that they made him equally beloved and admired of all persons, especially those of the gown and court, who esteemed also his life—a fair copy of practice-piety, a rare example of heroic-worth, and in whom arts, learning, and language, made up the true compliment of perfection."

He died of a contagious disease, at Oxford, November 29, 1643, and was buried in the cathedral of Christ Church.

His works are, 1. the *Lady Errant*, a Tragi-comedy; 2. the *Royal Slave*, Tragi-comedy, acted before the king and queen, by the students of Christ Church, August 30, 1636; 3. the *Ordinary*, a Comedy;

Comedy; 4. Siege; or, Love's Convert, Tragi-comedy; 5. Poems, 1651, octavo, to which are prefixed Commendatory Verses, by Dr. Mayne, Henry Earl of Monmouth, Sir Robert Stapylton, James Howell, &c. 6. *Pœmata Græca et Latina*; 7. an Offspring of Mercy issuing out of the Womb of Cruelty; or, a Passion Sermon, preached at Christ Church, Oxford, octavo; 8. of the Signal Days in the Month of November, in Relation to the Crown and Royal Family, a Poem, London, 1671, 4to.

Permit me to ask some of your Correspondents, if the following inscription still remains in Chatham Church-yard, and where particulars of the subject of it are to be met with?

"Here lieth buried the bodie of Steven Borough, who departed this life the 14th day of July, in the yere of our Lord 1584, and was born at Northam, in Devonshire, the 15 of September, 1525. In his lifetime, he discovered Muscovia in the Northerne Sea passage to St. Nicholas, in the yere 1553. At his setting forth of England, he was accompanied with two other shippes. Sir Hugh Willobie beinge admirall of the flete, who, with all the companie of the said two shippes, were frozen to death, in Joppia, the same winter. After the discovery of Rousia, and the coastes thereto adjoyninge, to wit, Joppia, Nova Zembla, and the countries of the Samudes, &c. he frequented the trade to St. Nicholas yerelie, as chief pilot in the voiage, until he was chosen for one of the fowre principall Masters in Ordinance of the Queen's Majesties royall navy, where he continued, being employed, as occasion required, in charge of sundrie sea-services, till the time of his death."

I can only add to this notice of a character, whose services seem to have deserved perpetuation, that there is still standing, in the parish of Northam, an old mansion-house, called *Borough*; and there were, but a few years ago, some persons of that name living in the same parish.

London, Your's, &c.  
April 12, 1803. J. WATKINS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I Think that poetry has seldom offered a more inviting subject to the pencil than the first scene of the fourth act of the *Acripanda* of Decio affords. I would, therefore, beg leave to recommend it most

particularly to some of the great artists of the present day. A painter might either choose the moment when the Queen first beholds the shades of her murdered children resting on the fleecy bosom of a cloud; or, when they are entering the portals of heaven, as admirably described by the poet:

*Hor mira, hor mira come  
Veloceffimante, &c.*

See! they mount, and now they go,  
Like an arrow from the bow.  
Now they skim the starry bound!  
Now they pierce the blue profound!  
Melting now, like vapours grey,  
See the phantoms flit away,  
Where their forms they seem to shroud  
Deep in yon departing cloud!  
High the heavenly portal glows;  
Angels open!—angels close!

The Queen in front, with extended arms, and the chorus in the back ground, clad in white, would form an highly interesting groupe below. The author of an "Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy" has recommended the subject, in a note, p. 123, referring to the version from which I have extracted the foregoing lines.

Your's, &c. Æ.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

FOR the information of your Correspondent, who wishes to know the author of

*Quem Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat*,  
be so good as to insert the following in your valuable Miscellany:

*Quem Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat*,  
is not to be found in any classical author, as *demento* is not a word truly classical. It seems a translation of the following lines in Euripides, which occur in the *Ionæ Tragediæ*, published by Barnes—

—Οὔτις δὲ Δαίμων ἀνδρὶ προσηύει κακὰ  
Τοῦ μὴ βλάχει προσηύει,

which Barnes translates by *Quem Jupiter*, &c. Your's, &c. W. MARK.

Barnet, May 6, 1803.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I Observe your note to a Correspondent at Bristol, in the Monthly Magazine for this present May, page 381. The candour of your concluding remark calls for my warmest acknowledgment to you, and

and I beg leave to say, that your Correspondent has either been misinformed, or he has not understood what I have said respecting Dr. Maskelyne, when he did me the honour of viewing and examining the orrery, previous to its exhibition, at Leicester-fields.

*I never asserted, that Dr. Maskelyne, either directly or indirectly, had sanctioned the system which I am promulgating, but that he candidly acknowledged the orrery was an ingenious piece of mechanism, and that it would be of infinite service to the universities, by giving the students a proper idea of the motion of the heavenly bodies; but he said he could not sanction my opinion of the earth being in the centre of the universe; he must leave that to be judged of by the world at large, and that I must fight my own battle.*

If you will have the goodness to represent this in your next Magazine, and refer your Correspondent to the introductory-lecture, which I had the honour of delivering to a very respectable audience in this place, and which will be published in a few days, he will see my remark upon it; and you will confer an obligation upon,

Sir, your's, &c. W. PARKES.

Bath, May 10, 1803.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your Magazine, to ask information, I trust for many others of your readers also, whence arises the jocular mockery of April-fool, on the first day of that month? And why the 14th of February, the feast of St. Valentine, is selected by lovers to make known their love, or declare the dispositions of their hearts, in what are commonly termed Valentines?

May 10, 1803.

Your's, &c.

IGNORANS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I BEG leave, through the medium of your most entertaining and useful publication, to take notice of a piece of false criticism, and literary injustice, which comes from so high an authority, that I think it should not be passed over in silence. False and prejudiced views of living authors, and their works, do not much surprise us; there are various reasons which may produce them; but authors of remote antiquity, whose works have outlived the wreck of time, and sustained the criticism

of century after century; ought, surely, to find themselves secured from the evil spirit of misrepresentation.

I have been led to this reflection, by observing, in the introductory part or notice prefixed to that division of the fourth volume of the *Memoirs of the French National Institute*, which relates to literature, and the fine arts, the following paragraph, which I am convinced will appear to you to be hazarded without sufficient examination or reason, and to be express in terms by much too dogmatical. "Citizen Francis De Neufchateau has likewise translated into French verse, some parts of a Latin epic poem, on the *Expedition of the Argonauts*. This work was composed in the reign of the emperor Vespasian, by Valerius Flaccus, the friend of Martial. The author lived in poverty, died in youth, and left his poem unfinished. Quintilian regarded his premature death, as a great loss; *multum in Valerio Flacco nuper amissimus*. Valerius Flaccus has furnished some images to Malherbe, and to the great Corneille. His work is far superior to the Greek poem of Apollonius of Rhodes on the same subject."

You will readily perceive, that the concluding part of the paragraph is that of which I complain. I should be apt to suspect, that citizen Francis Neufchateau, or the writer of the article which I quoted, in an exact translation, above, whoever he was, and who condemns poor Apollonius with so much slippancy, and in such a directorial tone, is only acquainted with him through the intervention of an interpreter. It is to be regretted, that this is too frequently the case with many ingenious French writers, whom we often find quoting the Greek classics, in the degraded form of a Latin version. I do not mean to depreciate Valerius Flaccus; he is a writer of some respectability, though by no means of the higher order, and copies the style and versification of Virgil, with considerable success; but any person, who is capable of comparing the two writers in question in their original languages, will readily see on which side the advantage rests, in point of poetical excellence, if he considers them successively, with a reference to all the great points which constitute poetical excellence.

A minute comparison of the merits of these two classics, might afford much entertainment to your critical readers; but would far exceed the bounds and dimensions of a letter. I shall content myself with observing, that, as far as the original

surpasses

surpasses the copy, so far Apollonius rises superior, (and this is beyond all comparison) to Valerius, who has imitated him with a close servility, not only in the general plan of the poem, the arrangement of incidents, and the characters of the actors; but, in particular passages, as I have shewn, very much in detail, in my notes on Apollonius Rhodius.

Indeed, Valerius Flaccus is very much the creature of imitation. I might almost venture to say, that there is scarcely a single sentiment or comparison in him, which is not borrowed from some preceding poet. In the praise, therefore, of originality and inventive genius, the Greek poet, as I have said before, rises infinitely superior to the Latin. Apollonius also surpasses Valerius eminently in the delineations of nature, the display of character, the exhibition of passions and feelings, and the propriety and beauty of his sentiments.

Apollonius in no instance *oversleeps the modesty of nature*; and Virgil was so sensible of his excellence in this respect, that he has borrowed largely from him. Valerius Flaccus, on the contrary, is diffuse and declamatory. He borrows the sentiments of the Greek poet incessantly, but spreads and dilates them into weakness; in short, we find in him much of the inflated eloquence that characterises the French stage. In point of style and diction, and above all, in the charms of melodious versification, Apollonius Rhodius stands unrivalled among poets, ancient and modern, *velut inter stellas Luna minores*.

It were easy to dilate on this subject, but even what I have said, will, I flatter myself, serve to vindicate this admirable poet from the hasty censure of critics, who condemn without having read. Indeed, Apollonius Rhodius is not under any great obligations to the literature of France. La Harpe, to the best of my recollection, has not made any mention of him, and the very first version, which was ever made of his poem into the French language, has appeared only the other day. Yours, &c.

Gloucester-street, Dublin, WM. PRESTON.  
April 27, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A New translation of Lavoisier's Elements of Chemistry was a few

months since, published in Edinburgh, said, in the title-page, to be executed by Robert Ker, surgeon, F. R. and A. S. S. Edinburgh, with an additional chapter by the translator. Upon perusing this chapter, I was not a little surprised to find, that the matter and method, even to the minutest arrangements, were borrowed from a work of Mr. John Murray's, of Edin. intitled "Elements of Chemistry," published about two years ago. A closer examination convinced me, that no less than thirty-eight pages of the translator's additional chapter were an almost exact transcript of that gentleman's work, some of the sentences being only inverted, and occasionally awkward attempts made to vary the phraseology. Of this any of your readers may be convinced, by comparing the "additional chapter" of the translation, with the second volume of Mr. Murray's work, p. 226 & seq. No acknowledgments are made to the original author.

But this is not all—Joining gross ignorance to the baleness of plagiarism, this translator conveys to the public, through the vehicle of Lavoisier's great work, the most palpable nonsense. Thus, in page 181 of Lavoisier's work, his translator, in the additional chapter, speaking of gum, says, "The oxygenated muriatic acid converts it (gum) to NITRIC acid." As well might it be converted into Calvert's entire butt. Though I had already an opinion of the *merits* of this translator, I was a little surprised to find so glaring an absurdity in a work bearing to be the production of a Member of the Scottish Royal Societies. But, upon looking into Mr. M's publication (vol. ii. p. 132) I found the sentence already quoted to be nearly transcribed. Upon turning to his (Mr. Murray's) errata, I found *nitric* to have been an error of the press for *malic*, or rather *citric acid*. This, it would appear, the *learned coadjutor* of Lavoisier had entirely overlooked.

Next in utility to the dissemination of useful truths is the detection of error and imposture. We have laws against the petty thief; it were to be wished, that some punishments might be devised against the plunderers of literary property. In the mean time, the publication of this, if it prevent not future plagiarisms, may be useful in preventing the world from being misled by the authority of the great name of Lavoisier.

DETECTOR.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

312,

THERE have been various communications inserted in your Magazine, on the interesting subject of the *Life-Boat*; but I do not recollect that any notice has been taken by your Correspondents, of a similar invention by a M. Bernieres, director of the bridges and causeways in France, in the year 1771, of which there is the following account inserted in Gillingwater's History of Lowestoft. He says, that, on the 11th of October, 1771, one of these boats was exhibited at Choisy, to Louis XV. and the Dauphin; and "that, though eight men were in one of the boats, and the boat brim-full of water, yet, instead of sinking, it bore being rowed about the river, without any danger to the people in it. M. Bernieres carried his trial still farther. He ordered a mast to be erected in the boat, when filled with water, and to the top of the mast had a rope fastened, and drawn till the end of the mast touched the water: yet, as soon as the men who hauled her into this situation, let go the rope, the boat and mast recovered themselves perfectly, in less than the quarter of a second; a convincing proof, that the boat could neither be sunk nor overset, and that it afforded the greatest possible security in every way." It is added, that, in consequence of the above trials, the provost of the merchants and the corporation of Paris gave the Sieur Bernieres permission to establish his boats on the Seine, at the port near the Pont Royal; and, moreover, promised him all the protection and encouragement in their power, and the Sieur Bernieres, on his side, proposed to supply the public with a certain number of these boats, before the end of the next year; but, whether he fulfilled his engagement, or whether he has been successful in the subsequent trials of this useful invention, as he was in the former, I have not been able to learn, p. 69." Now, Mr. Editor, what I hope is, that if any of your Correspondents can give information concerning this invention of M. Bernieres, they will communicate it, that we may be enabled to judge how far Mr. Greathead is intitled to the claim of originality on this subject.

April, 1803. Your's, &c.

E. N.

P. S. A notion, I think, prevails, that the bold and decisive manœuvre of breaking the enemies line has been lately introduced into our naval tactics; but, in Gillingwater's *Ac-*

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count of the famous engagement off Lowestoft, June 3, 1665, between our fleet, commanded by the Duke of York, and that of the Dutch, by Admiral Opdam, he says, "The fight began about three o'clock, in the morning, and for some time victory was doubtful; but, about noon, the Earl of Sandwich, with the blue squadron, forced himself into the center of the Dutch fleet, divided it into two parts, and began that confusion which ended in a total defeat."

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION of DRESDEN and its ENVIRONS, from an accurate and extensive WORK, which has lately appeared in the form of LETTERS, at BERLIN.

THE large and superb avenues, which lead to the elegant residence of the Electors of Saxony, announce at the first view, the centre of Germanic urbanity, the amiable asylum of the Graces and of the Arts in the North. We enter, almost on all sides, by a causeway, more or less shaded, across smiling plains, where the beauties of art dispute the palm of precedence with the charms of nature.

On your arrival, by way of the new city, an extensive alley, in perfect repair, conducts you to a vast square or place, wherein is erected a beautiful equestrian gilt statue, of graceful proportions. In an instant you find yourself in front of the finest bridge in Germany, raised over the Elbe.

From thence, extending your view to the right or left, you are struck with the richness of the country, watered by this fine river, and with the beauty of the horizon, terminated by mountains of a moderate elevation, which present a happy mixture of cultivated lands and of forests, garnished with the most beautiful verdure.

From the middle of the bridge, there appears, in perspective, to the right, a modern church, of an elegant architecture; to the left, in a retired situation, is seen the sombre majestic dome of an ancient temple; in front is the Electoral-chateau, to which you go through a vast but irregular place. And, lastly, you arrive between two public buildings of considerable extent, at the entrance of a beautiful street, which leads across a place still more vast, to the *Hôtel de Saxe*, one of the grandest inns of the Empire, and the situation of which is one of the most agreeable.

Would you enjoy the most magnificent view that the Florence of Germany affords, you must ascend, on some fine evening,



ing, the bastion which overlooks what is called the Italian Village. It is there that every sensible heart palpitates with pleasure, that the soul expands and enlarges at the view of a basin much more extensive than that of Florence; it is there that the eye embraces and investigates all the beauties which the southern side of the mountain exhibits, as well as the long terrace belonging to the palace and the garden of Brühl (one of the principal ornaments of Dresden), the active multitude of individuals passing and re-passing from the new to the old town, the noise of the carriages and horses, incessantly in motion from one bank to the other, over the bold yet delicate arches of a long and broad bridge. On another side the curious spectator will admire the superb *Palais de Japon* (Japanese Palace), the most beautiful, perhaps, in the two cities, which raises its majestic domes in the midst of surrounding groves, and receives the light of the last rays of the setting-sun. After having enjoyed the reflection of its beams on the tranquil surface of the river, the admirer agreeably reposes his dazzled sight on the verdant extremity of that superb alley, which, in its almost interminable course, stretches out as far as to Uhligau; parallel with the bed of the Elbe, and whose vigorous trees have braved, for a century past, the fury of the ice, and of inundations.

If you walk on a fine day on the pavements of the bridge, you are tempted to sit down on the elegant balconies, with iron balustrades, which seem to invite the friends of embellished nature to come and contemplate the rich vineyards that rise, like an amphitheatre, bespangled with magnificent villas, and which sometimes ornament even the summits of the hills, and sometimes are crowned, in a picturesque manner, with groves of tufted trees.

Comparing the German Florence with that of Italy, you will be delighted with the activity of the watermen, who seem to glide over the surface of the water; for the navigation of the Elbe has a character of animation very different from that of the Arno. And, lastly, your enchantment will not cease until you shall have enjoyed the picturesque scenes which await you in the environs at twenty different points of the circumference of Dresden.

Returning into the city, you will be charmed with the beautiful simplicity of the houses; for palaces are rare, and even the Electoral-chateau has but an insignifi-

cant exterior, although, from the richness and taste of the furniture, it is superior to many other residences.

The two palaces of the Princes Anthony and Maximilian, situated, one in the suburb Frederickstadt, and the other out of the Scethor, deserve to be noticed. They are in the modern taste, of an agreeable architecture, with gardens half English, half French, which exhibit a handsome scenery. The promenade in them is free for the public.

Among the gardens to be met with out of the city, the most extensive is the Electoral garden, two thousand five hundred paces in length, by a considerable width; but it is not the more frequented on that account. The grove, which makes part of it, is shut up from the public, and reserved for pheasants. This garden contains some large alleys, but has little variety; it is adorned, however, with some beautiful statues; from time to time concerts are given there, which attract a great concourse of auditors, the most valuable pieces of the best composers, the *Naumanns*, the *Schubsters*, being executed here in the most correct style.

The Garden of Richter seems to be the most popular; a concert is held there regularly every week; besides particular *fêtes*, illuminations, &c.

There are so many other beautiful promenades, that it may be said, within due bounds, no other residence displays so many, and no other place is so rich in, natural and artificial beauties of this kind.

Without the gate of Blasewitz, on the banks of the Elbe, lies a meadow appropriated to an annual popular feast, viz. that of La Cible; a spectacle truly curious, and which cannot be beheld without a tender emotion, excited by the appearance of a multitude of all ages, and all conditions, indulging the impressions of joy, without tumult, and without any of the disorders commonly inseparable from similar assemblies. It is, at the same time, a sort of fair: the villager, the artisan, the modest *bourgeoise*, find wherewith to satisfy their taste and the inclinations of their children at a trifling expence. On the first and following days of this popular festival, the work-shops are deserted; men, women, children, old men, all wish to enjoy the diversions of the place; and, when the weather is fine, from five to six thousand persons may be reckoned there. Dancing, music, fireworks, illuminations, refreshments of all kinds, are to be found here in profusion.

We may further notice certain bathing-houses, near the city, which a beautiful alley leads up to; there you are entertained with comedies and ballets exhibited by children, as are likewise the concerts. Women, who desire to see, and to be seen, men of a gallanting turn, never fail to make their appearance there, and often return highly satisfied with the shape, the delicacy, the forms, the vivacity, the manners, and the good taste, which so eminently distinguish the Saxon women; qualities which set off to advantage the charms of their figure, and the beauty of their features.

To such as covet a landscape perfectly rural and romantic, a picturesque delightful situation, Terni and Tivoli would lose half their reputation (says the author) should some beneficent enchanter ever arise to produce a single cascade from one of the rocks of Tharand\*.

There are, besides, a number of particular walks, which contribute to the amusement of the inhabitants of Dresden; but here we would speak of those which are to be found in the vine grounds. There are few individuals in easy circumstances, who have not their vineyard, or portion of a vineyard, which they frequently visit, with their family and friends, and even strangers

that are recommended to them; here the Saxon appears in all the amiableness of his character, and displays a gaiety of temper, which, however, rarely passes beyond certain limits.

The vineyards of Dresden stretch over a tract about three leagues in length; that is to say, one league above the city, and nearly two leagues below it, next to the Electoral-chateau of Pillnitz. The whole of this space is sprinkled with little mansions, more or less ornamented, that may be called so many Belvideres, from the immense and variegated views to be enjoyed there. The river rolls its majestic waves at the foot of those rich hills, and adds to the movement, to the interest of the picture. Some of these vineyards are, in a manner, public, as they are open, at all times, to the curiosity of strangers. The taste and opulence of the proprietors have lavished embellishments upon them.

Leaving the friend of nature here, we return to the city, to admire the masterpieces of art, the sanctuary of which seems to be in the gallery of Dresden. If the *coup-d'œil* is one of the most striking, it is no less curious to find there artists of different countries, employed in their several occupations. The Polisher is working close by the Fleming; the Italian near the Russian or Swede; the Englishman is distinguished by the number of his pupils, and by an animated conversation sometimes approaching to the boisterous. We cannot better compare these different artists, scattered or grouped in those vast saloons, than to a swarm of bees fluttering over the flowers of a garden, to come at the honey which is to enrich their hives.

The Zwinger exhibits a dépôt perhaps unique, from its large collection of engravings and designs.

We should see the beauty, the neatness, the decorations of the saloons of the library, as likewise the order and arrangement which reigns there, to form an idea of them.

Dresden must have lost one-fifth of its population since the epoch of the war of 1756, but it has gained in its buildings; a number of its edifices are of a later date. The city and suburbs are calculated to contain 60,000 souls, 4 or 5000 of whom profess the Catholic religion, and there are about 800 Jews.

Although this city has no very considerable commerce, it contains, nevertheless, a number of manufactures. A great exportation is made to foreigners of gold and silver lace, as likewise of the beautiful manufacture of paper-hangings, of the

\* This is the name of an agreeable little district, which wants only the afore-mentioned single attraction. Figure to yourself a village, the main street of which winds irregularly, for a quarter of a league, among rocks, ruins, eminences, and small handsome groves; a limpid stream serpentine with murmurs over a rocky bed, sometimes over or across this street, and sometimes along side of it. Little mansions, generally handsome, are scattered over the unequal heights which engulf the village. The truly picturesque ruins of an ancient chateau in the center of these village-habitations overlook the whole inclosed valley; paths ascend and descend in every direction, piercing through the woods which overshadow the different hills. Resting places, tastefully and judiciously situated on the most attractive points of view, serve to recreate the wanderer, and render him attentive to the fine scenes which spread before his eyes. There you behold a lake, whose pure and transparent water reflects the surrounding trees; here a bowling-green, with a handsome building, and a small alley winding round it; further off is the torrent, whose waves bellow and foam, indignant at the obstacles, which the rocks oppose in their way; yet it is the same mass of water which runs gently through a meadow of a dazzling green colour—'For green (says the writer) is greener here than in any other place.'

those branches of industry, wherein the German genius has the ascendant over the English. The works of jewellery which are made at Dresden are known through all Europe, as likewise the instruments of music, organs, hautbois, French-horns, hunting-horns, and, above all, German-flutes. The manufacture of macaroni justly enjoys a reputation, which scarcely yields to that of Italy; but the most considerably manufacture of the environs by far, and the most celebrated, is, unquestionably, that of porcelain, at Meissen, a little town on the Elbe, about half a day's journey from the capital; its works, however, are too well known to speak of them here. We shall only remark, that there is to be seen, in the *Palais de Japon*, a collection of pieces of the most ancient porcelain of Meissen, and a quantity of the porcelain of Japan and of China, valued altogether at more than a million sterling.

It is time to repair to this last palace. What an immense collection of statues, of busts, real antique master-pieces, not to be matched in Germany, and most of them equal, and sometimes superior, to those of Italy and of Paris. Here you will find two restored Venuses, the style of which, in the opinion of some great connoisseurs, bears away the palm even from that of the *Venus de Medicis* at Florence. Here is an *Esculapius*, which is esteemed preferable to all the statues of that divinity to be found at Rome, or in any other city of Italy; it is of the best Greek style. Here is likewise an athletic figure, whose body and left arms are antique, a masterpiece truly incomparable. Among the most valuable rarities of this collection, we should, doubtless, place the three celebrated statues disinterred from among the ruins of *Herculeum*. They are wonderful, especially for the drapery, and dispute the palm, in this respect, with the *Flora Farnese*, and with other Greek works of the first rank. King Augustus was so fortunate as to purchase them for the moderate sum of six thousand Saxon crowns.

The building, which is most striking to a stranger, as well from its agreeable situation near the bridge, as from the singularity and elegance of its construction, is the Catholic Church, unquestionably one of the finest temples of Germany, although the architecture deviates from the rules and the turn which serve for models in these times. On entering the church, through the principal door, we are agreeably surprised with the beautiful *ensemble*, with the justness, the harmony of proportions of all parts

of this grand edifice, with the agreeable light that illumines it, and with the symmetrical masses simply decorated, where the eye loves to repose; but, on advancing some paces, the surprise increases, and changes to admiration, at the sight of the magnificent painting which adorns the altar-piece—it represents the *Ascension*. A dozen of personages appear agitated with different emotions; the expression is as natural as the contrasts are happy. Attitudes, draperies, colours, all is beautiful, all is harmonious; every thing flatters the eye, satisfies and rivets the mind. The principle figure, noble and almost aerial, rises majestically, and without effort, as a being superior to humanity, and, so to speak, homogeneous with the pure æther that environs it. The angels that accompany the Redeemer, in some measure absorbed in the brilliant vapours of his glory, are exquisitely beautiful. This composition places Mengs on a par with the greatest masters; it should be seen more than once to appreciate it duly. In a chapel to the right appears a Calvary, which no sensible being can contemplate without experiencing a lively and profound emotion, whatever may be his creed. But that which attracts the greatest crowds to this superb temple is the excellent music in the chapel of the Elector; it will suffice to name a Naumann, a Schuster, and a Seidemann, all three worthy rivals and masters of the chapel, to withhold our astonishment at the concourse of people who attend the sacred offices. According to the Court Calendar for this year, the Elector keeps in pay no less than sixty-seven musicians. With the exception of Rome and of Naples, no capital in Europe possesses a church-music comparable to that of Dresden. The author recollects that, on his return from Italy, with M. Schuster, assistant in the church of Dresden, at the execution of a piece composed by that virtuoso, he was perfectly enchanted with the *ensemble* and the goodness of the orchestra, although his mind was fully taken up with the impressions that the Italian music, had made upon him.

Among the different cabinets of curiosities, we particularly distinguish that which is designated under the name of *Green Chamber*; we may consider it as unique in its kind. On entering this enormous magazine of toys, you are dazzled with the magnificence of the different objects. An enfilade of eight chambers, almost all inlaid with marble, presents itself; some partitions are covered with mirrors

mirrors, which reflect the most striking objects that are not inclosed under lock and key. You also perceive the equestrian statues and the busts of King Augustus, one of the Electors, to whom Dresden owes the greatest part of its treasures, and of its different embellishments.

The second chamber contains all sorts of works in ivory, such as a ship of war completely fitted out; the cordage is of gold, the sails (as thin as fine paper) are of ivory, and the guns (about a finger in length) are of brass.

An immense pile of silver furniture, ranged in pyramids against the walls, the pillars, on the tables, and the windows, occupy the third apartment.

The vases of gold, of vermillion, the snuff-boxes, watches, &c. make the ornament of the 4th apartment. The man of taste will dwell with pleasure on a great clock of silver gilt, of an exquisite finish; the cyphers are of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires; it strikes every quarter of an hour; there is a small ball of crystal, which marks the minutes by running round the dial-plate.

The fifth and sixth chambers are enriched with precious stones, porphyry, jasper, agate, calcedony, onyx, carnelian, amethyst, lapis-lazuli, mother of pearls, &c. Here are likewise specimens of very beautiful marbles produced in Saxony, and which scarcely yield to those of Italy. On the tables and windows shine a quantity of vases, enamelled after the antique, and surpassing gold itself in value, as the art of composing these enamels is lost. One of the most valuable pieces, both for the materials and workmanship, is the Great Mogul, placed on his throne, encircled with courtiers, who bring him presents, and with soldiers, officers, and ministers; in the court you see the body-guards, the elephants, and all the pomp of attendants of an Asiatic prince; the whole is in gold, silver, or enamel. Another very beautiful production of the art is a pyramid of precious stones, of the height of a cubit and a half, in the midst of which rises the bust of Augustus II. The other faces are adorned with antique busts. This single piece has been valued at 100,000 crowns.

The richest of these chambers is the eighth and last—it contains scarcely any thing but jewels.

During the last ten years, a manufactory, or house of industry, has been established at Dresden, where a great number of individuals are kept at work, according to their respective strength and talents: this establishment is on a plan calculated to

extirpate mendicancy or beggary, and after the models in the cities of Hamburgh, Kiel, &c.

Here are a number of public schools, where children are instructed gratis, as likewise many other houses of charity. The school founded by the Free-masons is one of the principal. The military-school has been established for one hundred and fifty Saxon young gentlemen, who are educated at the expence of government.

The library is open to the public several days in the week, and individuals may easily obtain permission to carry home books out of the library, which they want to use for any length of time.

Among the institutions of eminent utility, we must not omit that of the Veterinary-school, where, as well as at Vienna, all pupils are obliged to attend a course of lectures.

Dresden has no academy of sciences as at Berlin, and no university as at Vienna; but we must not therefore infer, that the capital of Saxony does not include, among its inhabitants, a number of men of science and letters. We should expect the contrary from a city, which is the center of the Graces, and of Germanic urbanity—it is here that the fine arts are cultivated with the greatest success. The Academy of Painting and Sculpture has a number of directors and professors of high reputation.

Here are many clubs, but all for the purposes of conviviality, none for politics. There is also a literary museum, where all sorts of journals are taken in, and a number of reading rooms, &c.

Hospitality towards strangers is one of the virtues inherent to every inhabitant of Dresden who lives in easy circumstances. With so many establishments favourable to the instruction of youth, it may be easily conceived, that both the men and the women are distinguished by an agreeable cultivated mind; the ladies especially are in possession of a language and a pronunciation, which have inexpressible charms for any one that has lived in the southern parts of Germany; their manners and conversation are replete with the most seductive graces, and, although great lovers of pleasure, they cheerfully and successfully apply themselves to all the occupations of their sex. The men are, in general, very well-informed; many speak with facility, and even agreeably, several foreign languages.

We shall conclude, with remarking, that, for some years past, an air of discontent, a sort of vague distrust, has displayed

played itself more or less openly, and has gained ground on all classes of society, and individuals of all ages. The schemes of politics, the divers incidents of the revolution, the scourge of war, and the progress of luxury, combined with the still-increasing price of provisions, are the real and unfortunate sources to which this temper of the public mind may be attributed.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**MIDTS the shock of contending powers for these ten years of sanguinary war, the army of the immortal Frederick has been the least affected; in fact, it is still what it was. The Prussian Generals have avoided partial engagements, by keeping their army united. They have won every battle which they gave, and never experienced a check,\* but when they suffered themselves to be attacked. The *élèves* of Frederick the Great were easily to be distinguished in them.

The neutrality of Prussia has been imputed to various reasons, but that of the French revolutionary principles as having crept into its army is the most ostensible. After much consideration on this subject, we are convinced it is equally false and injurious; but to shew that this motive, supposing it to be true, would be an additional reason for continuing the war against the French, and, at the same time, for making their artifices and frauds more thoroughly known.

Xenophon tells us, that it was a maxim of Clearchus, that the soldiers ought to fear their General more than the enemy. In effect, discipline supplies the place of good-will. Example, and the force of habit, succeed in rendering soldiers insensible to those dangers which terrified them at first. If, through the medium of discipline, a soldier can be forced to expose or sacrifice his life, surely his will may be made to bend upon other occasions. Who can have any doubt but that the French army contains a prodigious number of officers and soldiers, who are either royalists, or enemies to the party or person who governs them? It is discipline only that prevents the conscripts from returning to their habitations, which constraint alone obliged them to abandon. It is the

common opinion, that Desaix, one of the most able Generals among the French, and one of those who had rendered the greatest services to the revolution, was a royalist. He lost his life to gain the battle of Marengo; and, perhaps, he would have freely given it to ensure the loss of the day.

Surrounded with terrors, isolated from mistrust, and engaged in active scenes, a person must, of necessity, co-operate with those he hates; and look upon those as enemies whom his inclination would prompt him to join.

Supposing there are a number of Jacobins in the Prussian army (which is directly contrary to our conviction) at what time will they be dangerous? It must be only when the leisure, resulting from peace, and the facility of communicating together, furnish them with the opportunity and means of cabal, seduction, and bribery. If Prussia has the misfortune to have revolutionists in her dominions and army, they will be dangerous only in case of the French armies being on her frontiers. It is the interest, therefore, of Prussia, not to consent that the French should obtain the empire of land and sea. She ought to fear lest Austria should carry her resentment so far, as to avenge herself, by suffering her, without affording any assistance, to experience the dangers of a war with France? The republic may get the upper hand of those, whom as yet they have not been able to destroy.

#### THE SPANISH ARMY

Is but the shadow of what it once was. It bears strong marks of the weakness and vices of its government.

In military matters the Spaniards are as backward as in the year 1740. They are neither disciplined nor instructed. Place one of their regiments in line with another of any nation, and it looks like an assemblage of beggars. Yet these beggars are nevertheless the descendants of those who once domineered over Europe, and conquered Africa. Had they leaders, they might return to what they were. No troops are more sober, patient of hardships, and submissive to their officers. It is not from the care which the latter take of their soldiers, that this originates; for in fact they never trouble themselves about them; it is the serjeant-major of each company that manages every thing in it. Their pay is very irregular, and their maintenance and mien detestable; with the exception of the Spanish and Walloo guards. The misery of the soldiery forces them into scenes of disorder

\* Except in Champagne, and that I presume was a golden one, a *Pent d'or*.

and rapine. During a siege, they have been known to destroy the trenches and the works that covered them, in order to steal the earth-bags, and sell them for a few pence.

The cavalry was in great repute during the wars of Spain and Italy. Like the infantry they have degenerated, and are inferior to those of other nations.

The listlessness and ignorance which has pervaded their other troops, are visible also in the Spanish corps of artillery and engineers. Their guns are clumsy, heavy, and badly kept up. The cannoneers are capable of improvement—they are possessed of coolness and firmness.

Promotion in Spain is very slow, and goes entirely by interest at Court. The most importunate generally succeeds, while merit, which has no credit with those in power, must expect to crouch in subaltern commissions. It sometimes happens, that an officer who claims the rank of major, obtains that of lieutenant-colonel, because an officious clerk at the War-office, after making researches, discovers examples favourable to those whose interest he wishes to advance.\*

The Spanish army is capable of being brought to excellence, sooner and more easily than many others, because it possesses in itself courage, high points of honour, a spirit of subordination, and firmness in undergoing hardships: at present it is every where in an evident state of inferiority, calculated to humiliate a nation, at once brave, haughty, and naturally fitted for war. The ignorance and presumption of the Spaniards save them, perhaps, from acknowledging or feeling this lamentable truth!

#### THE BRITISH ARMY.

The British are, indubitably, the most intrepid nation in Europe. None braves death, or sees its approach with so much coolness and indifference. The spirit of adventure which distinguishes them, their valour in action, their frequent suicides, and the firmness with which their very

criminals undergo the most summary executions, prove that intrepidity is a national characteristic. They are not sanguinary: if they were, they would be the most ferocious people possible; they would mutually destroy one another; they are more afraid of shedding the blood of another than their own. This evinces true courage; for the fear of death is certainly less powerful in Britain than in all other countries.

The soldiery of this country are as intrepid on land as their sailors are at sea. Though the ill success the former have often had on the Continent might induce unreflecting people to think otherwise. Courage is not confined to any particular element; ability and experience may contribute to victories at sea, and the want of them to defeats by land. It is impossible that the sailors of this nation, who rule at sea, should, when transported on shore, be able to contend with regular troops. We should rather say, that the same French who are courageous in brigades, are cowardly at sea, because the English are, upon that element, in every respect superior: the disasters of the British on the Continent arise from other causes, which we shall proceed to point out.

The ancient wars of France, the actions of Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, the battle of the Spurs, the War of Succession, those of 1740, and the Seven Years war, prove, throughout the world, that the courage and successes of the English are not limited to sea-engagements.

The loss of the possessions England once held in France, and her union with Scotland, has induced her to carry her views and exertions beyond seas: hence her excellent navy, so that her army has become but a secondary consideration. Whenever the British troops have appeared on the Continent during this war, it has been in small numbers, comparatively with those of France and Austria: obliged to carry on a war in the four quarters of the globe, her troops have been scattered, yet the totality is considerable.

Thoroughly versed in naval tactics, they have not (until the close of the late war) had a system for an army. The isolated situation, and the parceling out of their troops, prevent their having any unity or *ensemble*. Few of the soldiers who have avoided the dangers of war, escape the influence of climate: the army is, therefore, necessarily composed of recruits.

Most English Generals (almost every Commanding Officer indeed), instead of

\* This iniquitous practice is not confined to Spain; other countries could exhibit the same instances of injustice; all growing out of those eternal banes to real merit, favouritism, pecuniary means, and parliamentary influence. In justice, however, to the present Commander in Chief, let it be said, that an impartial attention to the real interests of the British army was never more strongly evinced than in the wisdom of some late regulations. The doctrine of *precedents* is, however, still prevalent. *Translator.*

conforming to general regulations, follow their own particular ideas and plans, according to their several geniuses, acquisitions, and prejudices. No minister is sufficiently enlightened, nor perhaps possessed of that authority which is necessary to give uniformity to the different departments of the British army, to constitute a regular and corresponding whole, and to surmount those obstacles which are thrown in the way of all uniformity of military system, by the distance and distribution of the troops, separated as they are, one from the other, by the whole diameter of the earth.

It is a great disadvantage not to be able to act together, but to be perpetually reduced to the necessity of fighting by detachments. The loss of Toulon was attributed to their troops, when in fact there were not 3000 fighting men; and, though the English formed but a part of the army: on the same false ground of assumption they were made responsible for the loss of Holland. Serving in small numbers, or in subordinate stations, their Generals can neither form themselves or inspire their troops with confidence, inasmuch as they are obliged to conform to the views of others for the success of their operations; and, indeed for their own safety. A state of dependence deadens courage, extinguishes all spirit of enterprise, and exposes the troops to certain defeat, whenever they have the rashness to free themselves from it. This it was that occasioned the raising the siege of Dunkirk.

The employment of mercenaries, and acting with troops of other nations, have also been of the greatest disadvantage to the British.

If we except the campaigns of Flanders and Holland, they have been employed in nothing but disembarkations. This, of all the operations in war, is the most difficult and perilous, and been attended with very indifferent success. Witness North Holland, Ferrol, &c.

In a military life, good faith, honour, and courage, are the principal qualifications; and these are eminently conspicuous in the British troops. Their military ardour is greater than what is seen in any other service: but interest with ministers, and the necessity of raising money to defray the expences of the different departments of the state, are the first means of promotion; they are not, however, always the most equitable.\*

The soldiers of the British army are possessed of elements to enable them, under a Chief of abilities, to be the first troops in the world. They neither require brandy nor self-conceit to be brave; their courage is innate; it is a national instinct. The officers are men of greater information than all other European officers, because in general education is more attended to in England than elsewhere; they are attached to their profession, and follow it rather from generous motives and military spirit, than like mercenaries, from interest, but we must at the same time confess, that they want experience.

The English soldiers being, on most occasions, dispersed in quarters, their superiors cannot have that strict watch over them as if they were united in barracks.\*

In order that discipline may be good, it must become habitual, without the smallest relaxation, even at times when the soldier is not in fear of being seen by his superior. The English troops want a centre of unity, a pattern of uniformity, and a chief, who will admit of no reforms or ameliorations but what are approved of, and common to all the army. The regiment of guards might be the pattern; but a privileged corps, better paid, and always in garrison in London, ought to be superior to ordinary regiments.†

in Chief, be it said, that however unavoidably promotions of the kind here mentioned may sometimes take place, military merit is more attended to in our days than it formerly was. The earnestness with which his Royal Highness devotes his time and attention to the amelioration of our military system, bids fair to have it gradually placed upon the best and most honourable footing. Nevertheless, we have still our fears as to the consummation of his endeavours, as long as the purchase and sale of commissions exist.

*Translator.*

\* This inconvenience seems likely to be removed. How far the alteration may be consonant to the spirit of the British constitution, we shall not presume to say. Certain it is, that, in a military view, the erection of barracks must be beneficial.

*Translator.*

† Here we differ most essentially from our author. However meritorious the conduct of the foot-guards may be on service (and no man can call their gallantry in question) their behaviour at home is certainly far from being worthy of imitation. We have no objection to a privileged corps about the King's person; but at the same time it should be recollected, that the line, consisting of marching regiments, could be in garrison in and about the capital without encroaching upon such a corps, and (what is still more important

\* To the credit of the present Commander

The British cavalry, from the beauty, the goodness and size of its horses, and

the excellence of their equipment, as well as from the boldness and qualifications of its riders, possesses an undoubted superiority over all other troops of that description. In a charge, it is more formidable than any other. A simple private, in the English cavalry, is as well armed, and his horse as well caparisoned, as the officers and their horses are in other services.

The British artillery is superior to all others in the choice of men; their cannoniers are well-taught, and yield to none in courage and dexterity.

Besides the regular troops, of whom we have already spoken, the English have many militia and volunteer regiments, which occasionally have nobly offered to carry their services out of the country.

The pay of British troops is higher than that of any other service, even in proportion to the dearth of provisions.\*

tant to the service) without being themselves exposed to the galling circumstance of privileged precedence. The following observations may be found in a pamphlet published in 1775, intitled "*Observations on the pre-suming Abuses in the British Army, arising from the Corruption of Civil Government, with a Proposal to the Officers towards obtaining an Addition to their Pay. By the Honourable\*\*\*, an Officer.*" As mentioned in our last Number, this gentleman is now placed in an elevated situation in the law.

"The Guards deserve a place here (says he) as finishing the climax of oppression and abuse. I do not mean to draw any low invidious parallels between the soldiers of the court and the camp, or to examine into their comparative deserts. There are many officers in the Guards who would do honour to any military corps: but I must attack the institution as injurious and unjust. The superior rank which the Guards have over the Line cannot be defended on any principle of military policy.

"To give an additional lustre to the appendages of royalty is not only proper but necessary; men in all degrees being equal in capacity and frailty, the dignity of power and government must be glossed over with every varnish which serves to dazzle the optics of the multitude: a King should never throw off the purple, or unbind the jewels from his brow.

"The painted roof, the gilded equipage, the groves of white and yellow sticks, the rainbow of ribbands, and the firmament of stars, have all their origin in use. The dignity of royal attendants is authorized by the custom of all nations. Let the Lieutenants of the Guards then be Captains, nay Generals, or Field-Marsbals, if they please, but let them be a distinct body from the Line of the marching army; and as their duties are entirely different, let their rewards not clash with each other; let not the safe silken service of a court, however honourable, supersede the hazardous and laborious duties of the camp.

"The rise in the Guards is so rapid, from the suppression of the ranks of Lieutenant and Major, that the officers of the Line have always the mortification to find, after long and painful service, a body of men, nursed in the bosom of peace, who supersede them in their profession, and claim, from absolute military rank, and seniority, most of the elevated posts in the army. And while they are braving all the hostile elements, wherever commerce calls for protection—while they are suffering the disappointments and retardments already enumerated, from the superior interests of many members of their own body—when time and patience have at

last removed those obstacles, and the road seems smooth towards a regiment, an inundation of Captains in the Guards, who (whatever may be their genius or merit) have had no opportunities of acquiring military skill, and who can have no reasonable claim to promotion in the Line, by dint of court rank and etiquette of precedence step in between, defeat all the prospects of the actual soldier, and trample upon a life of dangers, fatigues, and important services to the public."

Among other advantages which the Guards possess, it may not be improper to state the following one:—A young man purchases or gets a pair of colours by interest, without being subjected to the prescribed limitation of two years service, he may become a Lieutenant, perhaps again without purchase; a reduction suddenly takes place, and he is put on the half-pay list. This court rank goes on progressively over all the subalterns of the marching army. The same case holds good with a Captain in the Guards—*Prob. Pudar!*

\* Let us hear what an officer who subscribes himself the Hon.\*\*\* said upon this subject in 1775—observing, at the same time, that although the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates has been increased, the subsistence of the officer is still within the narrowest limits.

"An English officer (says he), in the opinion of the multitude, bears the same proportion to a gentleman, as a poor Knight of Windsor does to a companion of the Order of the Garter.

"The situation of an officer whose services have not been rewarded by promotion is truly deplorable. Often thrown behind in his circumstances by unavoidable expences, incompatible with his finances, and his income at the same time so small, that the



Their maintenance and mien are magnificent and extraordinary; they want no

most rigid self-denial cannot allot a part for accumulation: his misery is irrevocable, and the most slight misfortune, or imprudence, his ruin: he must either shut himself up from happiness and society, or involve himself deeper; he must either fret away his life in the hectic of sensibility, or pine in the gloom of despair. If, by uncommon circumspection, he avoids this Scylla and Charybdis of poverty, he may exist, but cannot be said to live: no recreation in the walk of a gentleman is within his compass; in the meantime, years and infirmities creep on apace, with the chagrinful retrospect of a youth spent without pleasure and without profit, and the dismal prospect of an old age of want and obscurity."

The author next adverts to the dearth of provisions, and we leave our contemporaries to determine, whether the condition of a military man be better, on that score, in 1803, than it was in 1775. The pay of the subalterns has certainly been increased a little, but that of the Captains, who are the sinews of an army, remains the same as in good Queen Anne's days!!

"Butchers'-meat and bread (says the honourable writer) are at present (1775) four times the price they were when the pay was first established; and every absolute necessity of life in the same proportion, from the decrease of the value of money, the extensive commerce, and riches of the kingdom, and the great taxes which have since been laid on every article of universal consumption. A shilling and eighteen-pence per day is now\* the common rate of labour: mechanics and journeymen, tradesmen of all denominations, exact at least two shillings and half-a-crown\* from their employers; and so inadequate are even these additional prices to the expenses of living, that population decreases, and the kingdom is emaciated by continual and alarming emigrations. As luxury stalks on with more progressive strides, the wants of mankind are multiplied; they, in consequence, refuse their labour, till these new wants are supplied: well knowing that the different necessities and luxuries of life, to which their labour is directed, cannot stand still, but must wait on their nod: this change is not prejudicial to their employers, who charge it, with interest, on manufactures and commodities, which they sell reciprocally to each other, and to landholders; which last, to supply the deficiencies and the calls of new luxuries, raise their farms, and put them in the hands of opulent monopolizers; these, uniformly attached to their own interests, make up, in their turns; for the extraordinary rents, and the increased expence

thing but able leaders who may know how to avoid or overcome those circumstances that are disadvantageous to them, to be the best, as they are the finest, troops in Europe, because in them, more especially, is to be found that native valour which is the first element of a soldier.

It does not come under our plan to speak of the English navy; besides, what can we say to add to its glory? It governs the seas, not less from the superiority of its forces, than the perfection of its science, experience, and bravery: to the most consummate knowledge and skill, the English have, in this war, joined a boldness that equals the exploits of the most renowned among the Buccaneers. When fear detains their enemies in port, or at anchor under the protection of their guns, so that their ships cannot approach, the English frequently board their vessels from boats, and in this manner carry off shipping which they could not otherwise

of cultivation and utensils, by raising the corn to exorbitant prices, which, when the poor are unable to purchase, they transport to foreign countries, notwithstanding the constant laws which pass to prevent them.

"In this active and mutable scene—in this fermentation of commerce—amidst the innumerable inventions and chicanery of men to evade poverty, and to acquire riches, whilst the natural progress of society is fabricating continual changes, and these changes have obliged men of all denominations to fall into new channels of operations; in this long chain of human necessities which have encreased and fattened on each other, still rising, but rising in equal proportions (as a tune is still the same, though played on a higher key), what must be the lot of one link which sticks fast in so rapid a wheel? Like a ship\* which is a-ground in a tempest, it must be speedily destroyed. To say that this is unfortunately the case of the British army, is not to have discovered a wonderful enigma; it is indeed the stranded and dismantled hulk, which, while the fleet around, with oar of sails and rudders, fight safely against the tumultuous conflict, is dashed against the rocks into ten thousand pieces."

In another place this writer says—"It is only upon the useful and valuable part of the army that all its grievances fall. To the stripping of the peaceable parade, it is the limbo of vanity, to the veteran of the field, it is the path sown with thorns. The gay young ensign, with support and interest, is like a vessel in port, sleeping on the peaceful bosom of the waters, and flaunting with her streamers; the old and neglected officer is the dismantled hulk, driving with the blast, and fighting with the billows."

\* What is it at this time, 1803?

come near or engage with; so that we may say with truth, that the English sailors are not only superior in the boldness of their manœuvres, but still more so from that species of daring which is, in the highest degree, the combined effect of science, experience, and courage. The walls of England are her navy, and her form is worthy of protecting so important a charge.

Not having sufficient knowledge to enable us to form an opinion, in which we could ourselves place any reliance, we shall speak with caution on the possibility, or the degree of facility which the French may have of invading England: we will not discuss this point. Circumstances are different from what they were in the days of the two Williams, and of Louis VIII, But, at the same time, the force and boldness of the French are now infinitely greater, and their resources more extensive. If we reflect on the almost parallel extent of coast, from Ushant to West Frisland,\* on the shortness of the passage in some places, on the facility which the possession of the Netherlands, and, we may add, of Holland and Spain, affords the French, on the accidents of a sea that is naturally stormy, and on the temerity of the French, that, which perhaps is impossible in itself, does not, however, appear improbable.

Let us suppose, that with the help of favourable winds, or with the chapter of accidents on their side, the French should succeed in disembarking 12 or 15000 men in England, the maritime superiority of the English would cut off all retreat for those troops. Success, death, or captivity, would then be the only alternatives. This body of men will choose a position on the coasts, where they may have means to subsist, and form a kind of *tête de pont*, to enable them to wait, till the same wind that would drive the English vessels from a channel which is continually in agitation, should bring them reinforcements; the difficulties of this passage are diminished, when there is a certain fixed point, where a safe landing may be effected, and where no account is made of what is taken, but of that only which ar-

river.\* What would the capture of 50 or 60,000 men signify to the French? The Government would readily sacrifice that number for the reduction of England; and, in case of their not being destroyed, would calculate upon finding them again in England. If the landing should take place in Ireland, what ought we not to apprehend from the disposition and temper of the people.†

To oppose the invaders, an army composed of regulars, militia, and volunteer yeomanry, would assemble. They must make up their mind to lose a great number of men, as they ought to attack the enemy without intermission, and to imitate their conduct, by which, in the beginning of the war, they eluded the Austrian tactics. This must be done not so much for the purpose of beating the enemy the first, second, or even the tenth time, as for destroying a certain number of them each time, and reducing them before reinforcements could arrive, or fresh descents be made. It is of the greatest importance to prevent a landing; but if it be once effected, it then becomes necessary to endeavour to destroy one corps after another.‡ The English, in reducing their battles as much as possible to partial engagements, after the manner of the French, would go a great way towards diminish-

\* Every Englishman ought to recollect, that the same wind which brings over, in one night, a body of troops from Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Nieuport, Ostend, &c. prevents the British fleet from interrupting their passage; and every soldier knows how effectual a *coup-de-main*, well followed up, might be made within a short distance from the seat of empire.

† Ireland is looked upon as a necessary first step to the subjugation of England. It is a point d'appui which the French steadily look to.

‡ This is certainly the wisest plan, unless the troops of the country could be so distributed, as to be ready, at a moment's warning, to meet an invading enemy in the most vulnerable quarters. Some people have imagined, that the safest way would be to suffer the enemy to advance into the country, the cattle, &c. having been previously drawn inland, and the means of subsistence destroyed. We are humbly of opinion, that the invading columns should be met at once and at all points. Had this mode been pursued by General Menou in Egypt, the British troops never would have had an opportunity of gaining the hard fought battle of the 21st of March.

\* We may add, to the most northern point of Sweden and Denmark; the former being naturally and notoriously in the interest of France, and the latter no less attached, perhaps from the animosity she imbibed against us after the Copenhagen business.

ing those military advantages, which the French, from the rapidity of their manœuvres, would have over the English, if they fought with all their forces at once.

All the intelligent part of Europe, and every honest mind in it, ought to offer up prayers, that the only country, in which generosity and virtue (qualities, if not extinguished, at least smothered every where else) dare to shew themselves, and are honoured, may resist an attack that would destroy the model and example of true political liberty, and those resources (hitherto unrivalled) of a state where the arts and sciences, and knowledge of every kind, are carried to the highest degree of perfection; and where information has spread the farthest without having corrupted the manners, or weakened the native valour of its subjects?

(To be concluded in our next.)

### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Bryan Edwards has inserted, in his History of the British West Indies, some words of the language still spoken by the few remaining descendants of the once formidable Charibbes; and informs his readers, that a learned friend of his had observed an astonishing similarity in them to words of the same import in Hebrew or Phœnician: I am therefore induced to transmit to you, for the inspection of the learned readers of the Monthly Magazine, the following collection, taken down from the mouths of native Charibbs, some of the miserable remnant

\* This is certainly a very flattering picture of Great Britain.—Heaven grant that the guardian genius of English liberty, aided by good sense, may justify the colouring. Gigantic as the power of France appears to be, and dreadfully menacing under its present guidance, old England can have little to apprehend, provided her first magistrate stands aloof from the mischievous councils of partial factions, and her legislative assemblies steer a safe and steady course between the war-hoop of a desperate junto, and the yielding temper of some of their opponents. To use a military phrase, the whole camp should not, certainly, be under arms, but the quarter and rear-guards, and the out-lying picquets should be upon the alert. Europe is in a state of war, notwithstanding the conclusion of the late war, and England, above all other countries, ought to be vigilant, if not jealous, and suspicious, under the tremendous influence of her neighbour. *Translator.*

still existing in the islands of St. Vincent and Dominica.

### ETYMOLOGICUS.

God, *Iwya Hao*—heaven, *frati*—the sun, *weyoo*—moon, *noono*—day, *weyoo-aca*—night, *bariabo*—hot, *fasi*—cold, *bamubali*—the sea, *baranna*—water, *toona*—river, *toona kay*—fire, *wato*—fish, *oodoo*—wood, *weywe*—plantain, *baloro*—banana, *batoco*—a stone, *tobo*—house, *bati*—basket, *nawati*—a man, *ug baeri*—woman, *baeri*—boy, *ug baeri rab*—girl, *baorirab*—a her, *baba*—mother, *beki*—son, *norio-kay*—daughter, *nacut-kay*—sister, *nitoo*—wife, *niani*—the face, *nikif*—nose, *niriti*—eye, *nago*—mouth, *minorma*—to be hungry, *maladana*—eat, *baiga*—drink, *curanna*—give me to eat, *axi baiga*—come here, *axi ei*—I know, *jabooduina-muti*—here is very good water to drink, *iaya toona eri-foonti curanna*—yellow Charib, *Cari foonab*—black Charib, *Mekeroo*; *writi* or black—white man, *barannagoras*; that is, men from the sea—red, *foonab*—white, *baroti*—black, *writi*—pretty, *buiduti*—ugly, *wribati*—young, *uingali*—old, *wyali*—dead, *hilabi*—great, *wyreti*—little, *niareti*—good, *foonti*—bad, *jawvati*—a rogue, also a dog, *anli*.

Give me some fish to eat, *rubai oodoo baiga*—that is called, *lixa bali*—what do you say? *catu bieneb*?—to tell a lie, *widaxi*—to weep, *jaxiixa*—I will kill you, *naforo batib*—tarewell, *mabica*—here, *iaya*—there, *yabonte*—your father, *baba tuxa*—his mother, *bebi lixa*—shoes, *zapat*—breeches, *calaxon*—gun, *arkebust-rum*, *bino*—a cow, *bacca*—horse, *caballo*—goat, *capra*.

These last, and other names of objects unknown to them in their primitive independence, are derived from the Spanish. The *x* in the above, represents the strong guttural sound of the Spanish *x*—*as*, as in *baeri*, have a peculiar sound, something like the *u* in *put*, *cut*, *bust*, &c.

### For the Monthly Magazine.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT of the PARISH of ORTON, in the COUNTY of WEST-MORELAND.—(Concluded.)

THERE have been trials made for copper in different parts of the parish. At a place called Raine, on the north side of the river Lune, in digging the foundation for a new barn, a few years ago, the workmen found, near the surface of the earth, a vein of copper, from which several tons of that metal were soon extracted. This vein, however, being afterwards lost, Mr. Robert Sharp, the owner of the ground, agreed with a company of

MINERS,

miners, who came from Derbyshire, to carry on the work, and to make a farther trial for procuring ore. In pursuance of this agreement, a proper person was appointed by the company to plan and superintend the operations; but after several unsuccessful attempts to recover the vein, and the water becoming exceedingly incumbersome to the workmen in the mine, they were under the necessity of desisting from their design. Several trials have been also made, at different times, on Orton Scar for procuring copper; but no quantity of that metal has ever been obtained, sufficient to defray the expences of the work. There are two quarries where blue slate was formerly procured; but as it was only of an inferior quality, they have not been wrought for many years.

There are no mineral springs in the parish, unless a small rill, called the *Gold-fite*, may be so denominated. This spring constantly bubbles up sand that resembles gold; but which is only sulphur, and, nevertheless, does not impregnate the water.

Turbery, or peats, are commonly used for fuel, excepting on the north side of the Lume, where the inhabitants are obliged to burn coals, which they fetch from the Sranmore-pits, a distance of about twenty miles, and which, including the carriage, cost after the rate of thirteen shillings per ton.

At a place called Langhill, in this parish, was born in 1607, Thomas Barlow, D. D. bishop of Lincoln. After being educated at the free grammar-school of Appleby, in this county, he was removed in the sixteenth year of his age to the university of Oxford, and entered of Queen's College, of which, after the death of the learned Dr. Langbaine, he was chosen provost. In 1660 he was elected Margaret's professor of divinity; and in 1675, chiefly through the interest and recommendation of Sir Joseph Williamson, who was also a native of the north of England, and at that time secretary of state, he was advanced to the see of Lincoln. This prelate was author of several works, and, soon after the restoration of king Charles the second, published *The Case of a Toleration in matters of Religion*, addressed to the celebrated Robert Boyle, esq. "This book and the sentiments it contains," says the late Dr. Kippis, "reflect, upon the whole, no small honour on Dr. Barlow. Though he limited toleration too much, few men, and especially few divines, would, in those days, have gone so far in their concessions to tender consci-

ences as our author. The Presbyterian themselves, though upon the eve of being persecuted, entertained no such rational views of things. The writer of the Confessional speaks with singular respect of our prelate. He calls him not only a learned, but a worthy bishop; and having had occasion, a little before, to mention Laud, Bennet, and Sinclair, says, that he was worth three dozen of Lauds, Bennets, or Sinclairs\*." Dr. Barlow died at Bugden, in Huntingdenshire, October 8, 1691, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

In this parish also was born the late John Burn, esq. only son of the late Dr. Burn†, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland. This gentleman, who continued till the time of his death to make additions to his father's well known work on the "Justices of the Peace," which has gone through eighteen editions, was unquestionably the most active and intelligent magistrate in the north of England. Educated under the eye of a parent, whose knowledge of the civil and ecclesiastical laws of this country was equalled by few, and excelled perhaps by none, Mr. Burn obtained those acquirements which rendered him eminent in his station, and distinguished above others. The latter editions of Dr. Burn's "Justice of the Peace," which were published under the care of his son, evince the talents and abilities of Mr. Burn, and prove that he was not altogether unworthy to tread in the footsteps of his father and instructor. Whilst, however, we endeavour justly to appreciate the acquirements and exertions of this gentleman, we cannot but lament that his morals did not correspond with his abilities; and, disclaiming the trite apothegm of *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, must deplore that the qualities of his heart did not equal those of his head. Possessing a property greater than most of his neighbours, his manners were neither gentle, nor unassuming; and the inhabitants of Orton were freed by his death from a restraint under which they had been a long time held. He died in the spring of 1802, aged 58.

About thirty years ago, lived William Farrer, of Redgill in this parish, who was a celebrated conjuror, and of whom several remarkable stories are still told. Among the branches into which the moss-grown

trunk

\* Biographia Britannica.

† Of Dr. Burn we shall have occasion to speak more at large in the Statistical Account of Kirkby Stephen, of which he was a native.

trunk of superstition is divided, may be reckoned witchcraft and magic; and tho' these have become decayed and withered through time, they still retain some faint traces of their ancient verdure. Even in the present enlightened period of the world, persons are not wanting, who firmly believe that witches ride on broomsticks through the air, and commit their evil actions on men and cattle. If any uncommon sickness seize the people, it is generally attributed to some demoniacal practice. These supernatural and invisible beings are supposed to make fields become barren or fertile, to raise or still the tempest, and to give or take away milk and butter at pleasure. The power of their incantations is believed to be irresistible, and to extend to the moon, which is influenced by them in the midst of her aerial career. Fortunately, however, for this part of the country, during the life of Mr. Farrer, the people were provided with an anti-conjuror, who was able to defeat the combined efforts of them and their table patron. His fame became widely diffused, and wherever the account of his actions was reported, he seemed, like Virgil's allegorical figure, *crefcere cundo*. If the spouse was jealous that the heart of her husband was estranged from her, the immediately consulted the anti-conjuror, and desired him to restore the affections of her bewitched partner. If a friend or relative was confined to the bed of sickness, relief and convalescence could not be expected, without the supernatural assistance and balsamic medicines of Mr. Farrer. If a person became deranged in his intellects, the injured cells of the brain were to be healed and adjusted by the magic charms of this celebrated man. If a farmer happened to lose his cattle, it was necessary to purify the walls of the house with water sprinkled by this famous conjuror; and in endeavouring to account for the latent cause of this disaster, he generally found small parcels of heterogeneous matter deposited in the walls, and consisting of the legs of mice, and the wings of bats; which he affirmed to be the work of witches. If a person was desirous of knowing the issue of any event, he repaired to Mr. Farrer, who failed not to satisfy him in this particular. In short, very few things appeared to be too arduous for this gentleman's abilities; and though, like Paracelsus, he boasted not of having discovered the long-sought philosopher's stone, yet we may venture to affirm, that he found what was nearly equivalent: by the power of his occult sciences, he attracted gold from the

pockets of his customers; and, by this means, contrived to acquire a subsistence for himself and his family. What Dryden said of the immortal Shakspeare, may, with propriety, be applied to this celebrated man:

"Shakspeare's magic could not copied be;  
Within that circle none durst move but he."

If the short limits of a statistical essay permitted, more justice might be done to this singular character; but *expede Hercules*, from the outlines thus given, the reader will be enabled to finish the portrait. It is, however, necessary to add, in what light forever it may be viewed by others, that the writer has never conversed upon the subject with any person, who has not as firmly believed the supernatural power of Mr. Farrer, as any thing the most certain and authentic\*.

About half a mile south from the church is a place called the chapel, where is a well once highly celebrated for its medicinal virtues, and anciently dedicated to the Holy Virgin. Many a patient have its waters restored to health, and many more have attested their healing efficacy. Those who were cured, offered oblations to the Virgin. But as the prebiding power is sometimes capricious, and apt to desert her charge, it has been for a long time neglected, unhonoured, and unfrequented.

In Doomsday Book there are only one or two places mentioned in this parish.

Orton Sear is a high ridge of limestone rock, extending about four miles from east to west. Those who have seen the rock of Gibraltar say, that this Sear greatly resembles it. Mr. Farrer, of the Manchester society, took a drawing of that part of the Sear, called the knot, in the front of which is the appearance of two or three large terrace-walks. These he supposed to have been, at some remote period, the work of art. We know not how far this conjectural opinion of Mr. Farrer may be just and correct; but, had he examined the places in person, instead of making conclusions at a distance, it is probable he might have imbibed a different idea, and considered them as the operations of nature.

Upon the highest part of Orton Sear is the beacon, which communicates with those of Penith, Stanemore, and Winsell, in the barony of Kendal. At the time that it was necessary to have garrisons in

\* One old gentleman, in particular, never relates certain of Mr. Farrer's conjuring operations of which he was an eye witness, but he sheds tears in great abundance.

the north of England, for preventing the incursions and depredations of the Scots, these beacons were extremely useful, and, though not equal in dispatch to the modern telegraphs, in a few minutes would convey intelligence of an enemy's approach to the distance of thirty or forty miles.

Behind the Scar, and opposite to the village of Raifbrek, in the road to Asby, is a place called Castle Folds, whither it is thought the inhabitants removed their cattle, when information was received that the Scots had made a sudden inroad into England. Certain it is, that here they would be secure, till the people could be collected to repel the invaders. This place, which is naturally difficult of access, has been surrounded by a strong wall, and contains an area of an acre and a half of ground. It has also possessed a fort, whither the keepers of the cattle might have retired if the enemy made themselves masters of the outworks.

At a small distance from the village of Tebay, is an artificial mound of earth called Castle-how, which is surrounded on the south side by a deep ditch and remains of outworks. Opposite to this, near the village of Greenholme, and on the south-west side of the river Birkbeck, is another hill, also denominated Castle-how; and both seem to have been used as batteries, for defending and commanding the passes in each place.

Near Raifgill-hill is a tumulus, consisting of a regular circle of loose stones, extending in circumference about one hundred, and rising to the height of three yards. In this tumulus was found a skeleton entire, with several other human bones.

Upon the mountainous parts, within the boundaries of the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, are several tumuli, or British sepulchres, which are called by the people *burrocks*, or *penburrocks*, and which consist of large heaps of stones, collected together for the protection of the dead. The name, indeed, designates their use and intention: *pen* is said to be British, and to signify a head, or summit; and *burrock* is Saxon, and denotes a heap of stones. Some of these tumuli having been lately removed for the making of roads, a great number of human bones were discovered, some of which appeared to be of a more than ordinary size. There were also found, at the bottom of the tumuli, several pieces of armour, among which was a halbert of brass\*. There are also several circles of

large stones, which might be intended for the foundations of new sepulchres; or what, perhaps, is more probable, these circles were Druidical temples, in which sacrifices were performed; and this latter opinion receives some confirmation from their being situated upon eminences, and open to the eastern horizon.

It is to be feared that the ancients had juster and more rational ideas, relative to the disposal of the dead, than the moderns in general seem to possess†. The cemeteries in populous and crowded cities are, for the most part, not only offensive, but destructive, and engender diseases. Quiet, remote, and unfrequented places, if properly secured, are certainly the most suitable for the purposes of interment. The practice of burying in churches, or near them, has not the least foundation in holy writ: on the contrary, we know that under the Mosiac dispensation, the bodies of the dead were considered as a pollution to the priest and the altar; and the custom, which prevails at present, was introduced by the Romish clergy, who pretended that the deceased enjoyed great and peculiar privileges by having their remains deposited in consecrated ground.

The principal charity is a donation of Bibles to poor children, which was bequeathed to this and several other parishes in Westmorland, by Philip Lord Whar-ton; and the distribution is made by his Lordship's trustees. The late John Robinson, esq. of Sion-hill in Essex, and member of parliament for Harwich, latterly procured the "Book of Common Prayer" to be annexed to the Bible, and to be given with it to the children; but it certainly would be more eligible and advantageous to distribute them separately.

The inhabitants of this parish are rather above the middle size, and of a strong and athletic form of a body. Plain and simple in their manners, and honest and industrious in their vocations, their ideas seldom extend farther than a knowledge of their farms and cattle. There is little

† "The Germans have begun to remove the burying-place a mile or two from every city or town, by which means they have abolished, or paved the way towards abolishing, all the nonsensical epitaphs and laughable inscriptions, which generally abound in churchyards, and too often disgrace the memory they mean to celebrate; and have substituted for the offensive cemetery an agreeable kind of garden, more calculated to inspire calm devotion than sentiments of horror." *Vide Rander's Tour through Germany.*

\* Camden tells us, that the Greeks, Cimbrians, and Britons used brazen arms.

discrimination to be observed in their character; *ab uno disce omnes*. Where, indeed, one object is almost invariably pursued, the means of attainment will be generally uniform. Suspended between barbarism and civilization, it too frequently happens, that the mind is not so strongly influenced by virtue, as attracted by the magnetism of vice; but in this view it does not appear that they are worse than their neighbours. Though their ideas are confined within narrow limits, their minds are capable of receiving that improvement and expansion, which are discernible in more polished and refined societies.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is a great satisfaction to your agricultural readers, to see in your Magazine an account of what passes at such meetings as those at Woburn, the Christmas-market, Lord Somerville's, &c. but perhaps if the writers of these communications would confine themselves to a plain statement of facts, it would be much better, than to make such unfortunate conclusions, as in the Account of Lord Somerville's Shew. As to the merit of the Glamorgan, compared with the Devon or Hereford oxen, allowing the latter breeds all the excellence they possess, it does not appear that a fair trial was made, as these were choice oxen of each description, while the Glamorgan was very far, as the writer says, from a capital individual of that breed; however, leaving the oxen to better judges than myself, I must take the liberty of setting the writer and your readers right, with regard to what is said on the subject of *grass-seeds*. Giving Mr. Gibbs his share of commendation for his attention to this important (and to him, without doubt, profitable) subject, yet I cannot go so far as to allow him all the praise which is bestowed, as I well know that Mr. G. is not the first who undertook the difficult task of selecting the various kinds of natural grass-seeds. Twelve years ago, a person made this experiment, collecting the various grasses as they grew in the fields, and then cultivating them separately, till he has been enabled to lay down many acres with seed of his own growth, and to dispose of a considerable quantity for three or four years past, to his friends, and to Mr. G. himself.

I do not state this to lessen Mr. G.'s real merit, but merely to render justice to one of the most unobtainable and best

practical farmers I know. I have no doubt that the seeds sold by Mr. G. are of the specified varieties. Your's, &c.

E——, April, 1803. E. N.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

DESCRIPTION of the CITY of WASHINGTON, the new Seat of Government of the United States of North America; with Observations on the probable natural Causes of its future Rise or Decay—by a Visitor.

THE site of the City of Washington is a tract of ground lying between the fork of the eastern and western branches of the River Potomac, which, at their confluence, form an obtuse angle. This ground was originally covered with forest-trees, and is still so, except those spots which have been cleared to make way for buildings. The city commences at the point of confluence, and diverges from thence eastwardly and westwardly, from one branch to the other, and northwardly to their sources. On the side, which is not bounded by either branch, lies the open country, so that the city may proceed to a vast extent, unchecked by any other settlement, except George Town, which occupies a part of this triangular piece of ground, upon the western branch, a little above the confluence. It is separated from Washington by a very small creek, and is now become, as it were, a suburb of it. The lines for the streets, according to the plan drawn by Mr. Ellicott, the State's Surveyor, have been cut through the forest. They run in a straight direction, from branch to branch, east and west, and are intersected by others, crossing them at right angles, north and south. Those leading to the grand avenues are laid out from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and sixty feet in width, the others from ninety to one hundred and ten feet.

Washington wears, at present, rather a grotesque, than picturesque, figure. The different proprietors and purchasers have cleared the wood upon their own lands, and erected houses, or parts of houses, leaving the adjacent ground to be cleared by those to whom it may hereafter belong; so that, except at Greenleaf's Point, and one or two other places, where there is something like a continuation of buildings, the whole is a kind of patch-work. At one place, a finished house presents itself totally surrounded by wood; at another, a half-finished one; at a third, the foundations of houses only are to be seen; and

and at a fourth three or four unfinished carcasses; so that any very correct calculation of the number, or topographical description, of the whole cannot be expected. In 1799, the number of finished houses might be about 400, and the unfinished, half of that number. In the beginning of 1802, the number of both together were nearly about 1200. The houses are three stories high, of very complete brick-work and slated. Besides these, there were a number of frame houses, or temporary wooden buildings, for the accommodation of workmen, labourers, &c. These latter are, in time, to give way to more elegant buildings according to the original design. The Capitol, from the appearance of the only wing, which is built of hewn-stone, promises, when the centre and corresponding wing shall be added, and the circumjacent grounds properly laid out, to be a very superb and well-decorated edifice; but as the architect, who built the wing now standing, has quitted the United States, and left no plan of the centre, the taste of this most material part of the building rests with his successor, and any further observation is precluded. When finished, it is intended to contain the two Houses of Congress; all the public offices, and national institutes.

The President's house, which is finished, is a very neat piece of plain square architecture of hewn stone, in the modern style. It stands nearly in the center between the two branches of the Potowmac, and about the distance of a mile from their confluence. A street of the widest dimensions leads to it; at the eastern end of which a bridge of hewn-stone is intended to be built, over that branch of the Potowmac, into Maryland. Over this bridge will be the main-road from the northern to the southern states. A little below where this bridge is to be built, stands the Navy Yard, in which a seventy-four gun ship is now building; but it is, at present, like all the other navy-yards in the United States, unclosed. The Washington-hotel, the chief house of public accommodation, is a very spacious, and commodious brick building, situated between the Capitol and the President's-house. The other houses are very substantial, commodious, and well-finished; but as the buildings are very detached, and the views, from the intervening woods, very broken and interrupted, nothing but a bird's-eye prospect can give a perfect idea of this city *in embryo*. Something like a guess may be formed of the appearance of, here

and there a superb public edifice; brick houses finished and unfinished; mingled with temporary wooden huts, and interspersed with lofty trees. Scarce any thing like connection is to be observed; but as the regularity of the plan is every where strictly observed, when the chasms begin to diminish, it must form the grandest piece of architectural uniformity in the world.

The Potowmac is a noble river; and the circumstance already mentioned, of a seventy-four being laid down on one of its branches, leaves no doubt of its channel being deep enough for mercantile ships of any burthen to unload at the wharfs.

The Americans cherish a belief that, at no very distant period of time, Washington will be not only the handsomest, but the largest, city in the universe. Brissot, in his "Commerce of America with Europe," condemns this rage for great cities, in the Americans. He calls it a great evil, which will contribute more than any other thing to the ruin of republican spirit. This may be true in a political point of view; but in a moral one, it is quite the reverse. It will be happy for mankind, if, following the example of the Americans, the contest betwixt nations shall hereafter be, which shall build the finest cities, not which shall ravage the most. It will be more congenial to humanity, to witness the competition between the heroes of the sword, than those of the sword; as well as more beneficial to posterity; since it is obvious that Blenheim-house hath long survived the advantages reaped by the British nation from the victories which it was built to commemorate.

Washington stands on a very commanding situation. The regularity of plan upon which the streets are laid out, and the uniformity of the construction of the houses, will far exceed any thing of the kind ever before attempted; and if those natural causes, which must necessarily be concurrent to the establishment of large cities, should be congenial, Washington will stand a monument of the spirit of enterprise, activity and perseverance of its founders. But even those qualities, so very essential to success, will not always ensure it. Washington may never arrive at its expected grandeur; it may be even injurious to the United States that it should. If Washington should become the emporium of the United States, the other commercial cities and towns, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, &c. may fall to decay



may through the removal of their most opulent merchants, who will as naturally flock to share the increasing opulence of Washington, as flies to a honey-pot. This will be like feeding the body at the expence the members; the former becomes dropical, whilst the latter falls into a decline. If it be asked, why has not the immense disproportion of London to the other parts of England those injurious effects? The answer is ready and plain. All parts of England have as numerous a population as can subsist by agriculture; the superfluity are therefore driven into large communities to gain a livelihood by commerce and manufactures. The case is exactly the reverse with respect to the United States, where there is a very trifling population, compared with the immensity of their territory. Its vast extent considered, a sprinkling of small towns must be infinitely more advantageous than a few large ones; and perhaps, any thing like a town should be avoided. Of this opinion are the Abbé Mably, Dr. Price, the Count de Mirabeau, Brissot, and other writers, who have endeavoured to prove that great cities, commerce, and manufactures will be baneful to the Americans, whose only pursuits should be agricultural.

If their arguments are right, the Americans are wrong in attempting commerce and manufactures, without which, however, they cannot have great cities. Manufactures especially can never be very extensive in the United States, whilst the high price of manual labour obliges them to sell their clumsy imitations at a higher price than the elegant imported originals would cost. This dearth of labour is occasioned by the disproportion of population in America to its extent; and the consequent cheapness of land, which engages all the industry of the country in cultivation. Labour will continue dear, so long as land shall be cheap, which, in the United States, must be for ages to come, seeing that there are nearly two hundred millions of acres of uncultivated land. If, therefore, the Americans would give birth to manufactures amongst themselves, they must lay such heavy duties upon foreign importations as will be tantamount to a total prohibition of them. The European powers will retaliate; and, as the Americans are universally their own carriers, such a measure will annihilate their commerce, and leave their shipping to rot in their harbours. But the commerce of the United States is too extensive and profitable to permit their inhabitants to balance be-

tween its certain gains, and the uncertainty, if not impracticability, of the establishment of manufactures; and therefore it will be policy in them to import foreign goods, in exchange for their own produce. Thus will manufactory, one great source of population in large cities, be wanting in Washington.

The agricultural system in the United States is still more opposed to the manufacturing, than the commercial system is. New York and Philadelphia, which have been settled for more than a century, and have also been successively the seat of government, and the receptacle of immense swarms of emigrants, have never arrived to the magnitude of many third-rate towns in England. Why? The uncultivated lands of Kentucky, Tennessee, Province of Maine, Vermont, &c. have continually drained them, and will ever do so whilst lands are cheap. Man naturally prefers tilling his own spot of ground to labouring in the workshop of another; and from thence it is not to be wondered at that Kentucky, which in 1771 had not one hundred inhabitants, contains now upwards of one hundred thousand, whilst, notwithstanding the swarms of emigrants, who have yearly poured into Philadelphia and New York, neither of them have increased very sensibly. If the navigation of the River Mississippi should be opened to the United States, the western territory will hold out still greater allurements to emigrants from the eastern shores, which must be felt by Washington, as well as Philadelphia and New York.

It, therefore, America cannot establish manufactures; or, if, by persisting in manufacturing for herself (for she never can hope to export to Europe, which manufactures for all the world) she destroys her commerce, one of the two chief sources of population in great cities is cut off; and the agricultural system, ever acting as a drain through the latter, not only Washington, but no other city in the United States, can ever arrive to any great magnitude.

The rapid increase of Washington, from its commencement, is attributed, by sensible Americans, to its true cause—*speculation*, a field for which being once opened to the land-jobbers, who swarm in the United States, they made large purchases, and bent all their resources towards running up buildings, and giving the city an extrinsic appearance of prosperity. So industriously have these purposes been pursued, that, at this present time, in London, *gold-silver* is asked for about the sixth part

part of a single lot, many of the prime of which, in point of situation, were originally purchased for 30*l.* currency (six shillings to the dollar) and three years credit. If this sudden increase had arisen from actual settlement alone, a more undeniable proof would be given of the prosperity of Washington, than by the magic appearance of uninhabited structures, like mushrooms after a shower. Fruits forced in a hot-house answer very well the purpose of those who bring them first to market, but they have not the substance of more natural productions.

Another and weighty obstacle to the magnitude of American cities, is the *yellow fever*. This dreadful disorder hath ravaged almost every place on that Continent, whether on the sea-coast or inland. Doubts may therefore be reasonably entertained of the justness of the reasons given by Dr. Rush, and other eminent American physicians, for its being a disease imported from the West Indies, and not a local affection. Washington has, in its infancy, been subjected to its ravages; and to extend it to the size talked of, will perhaps be to erect a nursery for future carnage. It may be further remarked, that this epidemic *regularly* appears in some part or other of the United States in the sultry months of June, July, August, and September, and is checked only by the appearance of cold weather. As the intercourse between the United States and the West Indies, where this disorder always prevails, is, more or less, uninterrupted, it is not probable that a disorder imported from the latter should be only periodical in the former. But whether the cause be imported or local, the effect must be more or less dreadful according to the magnitude of the place which is attacked by it.

Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your readers, if they will inform me what books have been written either for, or against, the dreadful practice of *pressing* for the navy. The titles of the books and the publishers names are requested, with such other particulars as may occur to the mind of those who may comply with the request. Your's, &c.

May 16, 1803.

A. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR ingenious Correspondent Dryfaster was not perhaps aware that

a great part of his information in your last number, respecting the celebrated line "*Incidis in Scyllam, &c.*" had already appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1794, p. 1182, where I gave the passage from Walter de Infulis, with some slight variation arising from the difference in the editions quoted. To what has already been said on this subject be pleased to add the following remarks.

The manuscripts of the *Alexandreis* are by no means uncommon; for, besides those mentioned by Dryfaster, there are no less than nineteen in the French National Library, at Paris, and several in that of Berne. The manuscript in the public library at Cambridge, was written in 1564. Most of these have a great number of marginal notes, which are probably the commentaries of the various scholars in whose seminaries this once popular work was used.

The printed editions are the following:

1. In quarto, no place mentioned, 1496. The late George Stevens, esq. had a copy of this edition, but I think it was not quite perfect at the beginning.

2. In quarto, Strasburg, 1513. In the possession of Dr. C. Buinay.

3. In 12mo, Ingolstadt, 1541. In the possession of the writer.

4. In quarto, Lyons, 1558. Was also in Mr. Stevens's library.

In the 1st edition the line stands "*Incidis in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charyb-  
din.*"

2d.

3d. "*Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charyb-  
din.*"

4th. The same.

The variations in dictionaries, &c. are not worth attending to, the line being most likely given *memoriter*: those in the MSS. might deserve examination. Had this been a classical line, it would no doubt have been known to Erasmus, who fairly confesses he knew not whence it came; we may therefore infer, that the *Alexandreis* had been in his time long forgotten.

In 1250, Juan Lorenzo, a Spaniard, of Astorga, translated it into his native language. An Italian translation in rhyme was published in 1521.

In the communication to the Gentleman's Magazine above alluded to, I had requested a reference to a former edition of "*Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat,*" but I believe it was never given, though promised. I have since discovered it in Dupont's "*Homœi Gnomologia*, 1660, quarto," where it is

3 I 2

given

given as a translation of a passage in the *Mulieres Supplices* of Euripides; but where originally in Dupont, or an earlier translation of the Greek author? No one is so competent to this information as the accomplished scholar already mentioned in this letter.

I wish in my turn, Mr. Editor, to ask, where did the line "*Ad visum Druidæ, Druidæ cantare solebant*," first appear? It has been often, but erroneously, ascribed to Ovid.

Your's, &c.

May 14, 1803.

D.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

# CANTABRIGIANA.

LV.—CHAUCER.

**T**HERE is little certainty as to the family and rank of Chaucer; and many other particulars relative to him are equally uncertain. It is, however, agreed, that he is to be revered by all ages, as a profound scholar, no less than admired as an exquisite poet:

Virtue flourisheth in Chaucer still,  
Tho' Death of hym hath wrought his will.

It is, also, generally admitted, that Cambridge had a share in his education. It cannot, therefore, be ill-placed to say something here concerning the Father of English Poetry.

The following observations apply not to his life, but to his writings; and I follow the order, though not the language of a manuscript-letter on the Life and Writings of Chaucer in the public library.

Some poetical pieces of Geoffrey Chaucer are among the first edited works, after printing was known in this country. William Caxton was the collector as well as the printer of them. It seems, however, that he did not send them forth in one collection. For, though Stow observes that Caxton was the first who published the works of Chaucer, yet this observation respects, probably, some poems, printed separately, not complete collections of his works, such as were made by subsequent editors.

The *Canterbury Tales* were first made public by Richard Pynson, from a copy prepared for the press by William Caxton: nor can it be collected from any thing said by Pynson, that the *Canterbury Tales* had ever been printed before. Caxton and Pynson succeeding so well, and giving so much satisfaction, others were encouraged to proceed further, and several improved editions of Chaucer's works

followed. William Borevil, alias Thinne, Esq. succeeded Caxton and Pynson. He procured many old copies of Chaucer's works, corrected a great variety of errors, printed some things not published before, and superadded to the whole notes and explications. This edition was presented to the public in 1540, in folio, by Thomas Bertholet, and dedicated to Henry VIII. In 1560, Stow, the antiquary, collated this edition with various MSS. some of which had been collected by James Sherley, Esq. who died in the year 1540. Several things of Chaucer's not published before were here added by Stow, and two years after he joined to Chaucer's Poems some pieces of Lydgate's. He then drew up an historical Account of the Life, Preferment, Family, and Death of Chaucer, which he formed principally out of the records in the Tower. From these documents was composed the Life of Chaucer, which accompanies the edition of his works, by Mr. Speght. Some time after this, Speght's edition was corrected in numerous places, by Francis Thinne, Lancaster Herald at Arms, a gentleman well read in English antiquities, and descended from the William Thinne already mentioned. Various notes were added to this corrected copy, and the whole was communicated to Mr. Speght. From these was formed the folio edition of Chaucer's Works of 1602, the completest yet made, that is, in May 28, 1709.

The original letter\* was written by Thomas Hearne, the learned Oxford antiquary, and justly celebrated too, notwithstanding he was be-moored by Swift in the following wicked, witty lines:

Quoth Time, Pox on you, Thomas Hearne!  
Whatever I forget, you learn:  
Damme! quoth Thomas in a pet;  
All that I learn, you soon forget.

Chaucer himself informs us, in his *COURTE OF LOVE*, that he was a scholar of Cambridge;

My name alas! my harte why  
Philogenet I cald am ferre and nere  
Of Cambridge, Clerke.

Several of his Poems, too, were written at Cambridge: add to this, that the learned editor of the *Canterbury Tales*, Mr. Tyrwhitt, brother of the gentleman of

\* Since writing the above article I find that Hearne's letter has been printed. It makes the fourth number of the Appendix to Hearne's edition of Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, Oxford, 1724.

that name mentioned in our last, was a Cambridge man. Hence the propriety of this article in our Cantabrigiana.

LVI.—MR. BACKHOUSE.

A Fellow of a College, whose name was Backhouse (founded Bacchus), unfortunately, once found a young gentleman on his staircase, sprawling at full length, being fuller of the juice of the vine, than young gentlemen ought to be. Backhouse took hold of him, and hauling him along somewhat coarsely began to expostulate with him. The youth was thus brought to his recollection, when, on rubbing his eyes, and seeing Backhouse drag him down stairs, he exclaimed,

Quo me, Bacche, rapis, tui  
Plenum? Ho!

LVII.—THE PEPPYSIAN LIBRARY, MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

This collection was made by a gentleman, who was among the first collectors of rare books in this country, Samuel Pepys, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. He died in 1702, and bequeathed his collection to Magdalen College, where, according to his will, a new building was erected to receive them.

Among many other valuable articles here, may be reckoned the following: some choice prints, the most curious of which are the twelve Cæars and their wives, taken from an original painting by Titian; fac-similes of the hand writing of distinguished persons, who corresponded with Mr. Pepys, and various fragments of handwriting of different persons, for several hundred years back; various MSS. of Mr. Pepys's writing, relating principally to the maritime affairs of Scotland; a collection of old English ballads, to the amount of 2000, in five folio volumes, begun by Mr. Selden, finished by Mr. Pepys, and brought down to the year 1700; two volumes of Scottish poetry, one in folio, the other in quarto, called the Maitland Collections, the former in the hand-writing of Sir Richard Maitland, the latter of Miss Mary Maitland, a daughter of Sir Richard's. The folio was begun in 1555, and finished in 1585; the quarto was begun in 1585, and completed in 1587. It comprehends Poems written from about 1420 to 1586.

From the collection of old English ballads, Bishop Percy enriched his three volumes of Ancient English Poetry; and from the Maitland collection, Mr. Pinkerton entirely composed his two volumes of

Ancient Scottish Poems. The latter gentleman, who diligently examined this library, and who is competent to estimate its value, says of it, speaking in reference to old English books, "that it is undoubtedly the most curious in England, those of the British Museum excepted."

LVIII.—TRINITY AUDIT-ALE.

A person more distinguished for drinking copiously of the liquor of Helicon, than of the fermentations of Sir John Barleycorn, was extremely disgusted, on hearing mention made of Trinity Audit-Ale. Odious! exclaimed the learned gentleman, can any associations be more offensive than a literary society and a brewery? What can Trinity Audit-Ale mean? A person in company, accustomed to feel about for analogies, began to fit his wits at work, to trace the connection, and, if necessary, to frame an apology for Trinity Audit-Ale. He proceeded thus: Have not the Muses in all ages had their favourite beverage, their water of Helicon, their fountain of Aganippe, their Pegasus streams, their Fons Carallinus? And why may not a learned society have its ale? Have not Poets, however, in all ages, and in all countries, celebrated Bacchus, the *genialis confector uvæ*, the planter of the genial vine? And why should not a learned society ascribe due honours to Sir John Barleycorn! Ale, thought he again, is a kind of common use between wine and water. Poets and men of fancy are fond of wine, mathematicians and men of profundity drink water. Ale is a kind of link between both, where men of fancy and men of profundity may all unite. Then again, has not every country, almost, its favourite liquor? Hence the Spaniard broths; the French soup; Germans have their mum; the Dutch love the Juniper berry, the Scotch and the Irish are attached to whiskey. Why should not a learned society have its ale? Nay, have not people of different professions their appropriate liquors? Physicians love port; sailors punch and grog; lawyers coffee; and, to ascend as high as possible, have not the gods their nectar? The clergy—here he was reminded of Pope's line in the Prologue to the Dunciad,

"Is there a parson much bemus'd with beer?"

and had a wicked notion come into his head, which, I am sure, is not true, but for which Mr. Pope is to be blamed, viz. that ale was always the favourite beverage of the clergy.

But

But away with reveries! a single fact, well ascertained, saves trouble, and demolishes many a system of analogies. To the question, What can Trinity Audit-Ale mean? a plain answer remains to be given.

To *audit* is, as every body knows, to close an account; and it is equally well known, that the Colleges possess throughout the kingdom numerous estates, which they let to different tenants. Now, when the tenants come to the College, at the close of the year, to have their accounts *audited*, it is customary with the society to invite them to dinner; and, as good eating requires good drinking, there is some excellent ale brewed on the occasion by Trinity-college, hence called TRINITY AUDIT-ALE. Of this rare beverage the society is by no means parsimonious. A vast quantity of it is brewed, and very liberal portions of it are conveyed by the fellows to their friends in every part of the kingdom. The same of Trinity Audit-Ale is as far extended, as that of Cottenham-cheek. Who has not heard of Trinity Audit-Ale? a liquor more penetrating than Dorchester Ale, and more substantial than BROWN-STOUT.

LIX.—MR. KENDAL, of PETER-HOUSE.

The following lines were written by the author of the lines on Garrick, in our last number. They are in the same vein as the former, and a continuation of the same subject. They cannot fail to please many readers:

A king? Aye, every inch a king—  
Such Barry duth appear;  
But Garrick's quite another thing:  
He's ev'ry inch King Lear.

LX.—MR. CHRISTOPHER SMART, late of PEMBROKE-HALL.

Mr. Smart, formerly Fellow of Pembroke-hall, was a man of genius, greatly admired in his day at Cambridge, for his poetical exercises. His *Tripes Poems* had peculiar merit, and were all accounted worthy of an English translation. He obtained the *Scatman prize*\* five times. The poems are characterized by a religious enthusiasm quite natural to the writer, and are still further relieved with the enthusiasm of poetry. They are excellent of the kind. The sensible account

of Smart's Life, prefixed to his *Poems*, was written by Mr. Hunter, formerly fellow of Sidney.

Christopher was no less distinguished for his Latin than his English poetry. He put Pope's *Ode* on St. Cecilia's Day, his *Essay* on Criticism, and Milton's *l'Allegro*, into Latin verse. He also possessed great wit and sprightliness in conversation, which would readily flow off into extemporary verse. The following spondiac, on the three University Bedels, who all happened to be fat men, is an expressive allusion of this kind:

Pinguia tergeminorum abdomina Bedellorum.

Three Bedels found, with paunches fat and round.

and equal to Joshua Barnes's extemporary version of,

Three blue beans in a blue bladder.

Τρεῖς κίχες κίχες ἐν κίχιδι κίχιδος.

LXI.—DR. WILLIAM DELL, formerly MASTER of GONVILLE and CAIUS COLLEGE.

There is a small catalogue of the portraits in the various libraries, lodges, and college halls, in Cambridge, edited by the present Mr. Kerrich, a gentleman distinguished as a man of taste. This, of course, is a useful little guide, though it is become somewhat scarce. The reader will find, by this catalogue, that the Lodge of Caius contains the portraits of all the masters, from the time of the re-building of the college, except Dr. William Dell's. Who, then, was Dr. Dell? And how happened it, that his portrait was not admitted into honourable society with the Masters of Caius?

Dr. Dell was some time Chaplain to Sir Thomas Fairfax's Army, author of *Sermons and Discourses*, in two volumes, preached and printed from between 1651 and 1660. Dr. Calamy says of him, that he was a "very peculiar and unsettled man, challenged for three contradictions: 1. For being against Infant-baptism, and yet having his own children baptized; 2. for preaching against universities, when he held the headship of a college; 3. for being against tithes, yet taking 200l. per annum, at his living at Yelden, in Bedfordshire."

Dr. Dell was an enemy to the Presbyterians: we are not, therefore, to look for the most favourable account of him from one of that party. From his discourses, it appears, that he was no friend even to universities, at least, as then constituted; and that he was the first person in  
this

\* A prize of forty pounds value, left by a Mr. Seaton, to be given to a Master of Arts, who writes the best poem on a religious subject. The poem must be in English, and the prize is annual.

this country, who wrote against baptism. He was a kind of Quaker. He seems, at the same time, to have been a man of talents and of piety. Further still, he disapproved of divinity degrees, supporting himself by the authorities of Wickliffe, of Hus, and of Lusk.

His opinion, moreover, was, that, instead of universities, as now constituted, and confined to two towns, there should be public literary seminaries in every large town in the kingdom. Such were some of the sentiments of Dr. Dell, though it is not intended to discuss them here. It is evident, from his discourses, that he expected a change both in the church and universities; that he was waiting and wishing for a change, and doing every thing in his power to hasten it. And a change did take place, though not such an one as was expected by him. That change cost him and his party. Such is the history of Dr. William Dell; and hence the portrait of Dr. William Dell is not admitted into honourable society with the Masters of Gonville and Caius.

#### LXII.—GREEK MANUSCRIPTS.

Montfaucon, in his *PALÆOGRAPHIA GRÆCA*, makes mention of the Greek Manuscripts in the libraries at Cambridge, in the following order:

In Emanuel College, a few.

In Trinity College, about twenty.

In Sydney College, a few.

In Gonville and Caius, a few.

In Bene't College, a few.

In the Public Library, a few.

Montfaucon's account, however, is necessarily very incomplete. This learned man had not examined these libraries, as he had many of those on the Continent. Besides, additions have been made, more particularly to Trinity-college Library, and to the Public Library, since the time of Montfaucon. The *Palæographia Græca* was published MDCCVIII. since which time Trinity Library has been enriched with some of the learned Dr. Rich. Bentley's Greek Manuscripts and of Dr. Thomas Gale's. The latter were presented to the society by Mr. Roger Gale, the Doctor's son, and include, among several other manuscripts, Photius's Greek Lexicon, which has been copied by the present Greek Professor, for publication.

The Public Library has been, in like manner, enriched by many of Dr. Anthony Askew's and Dr. John Taylor's the learned editor of Demosthenes; though the latter did not accompany those of Dr. Askew, whose property they were. They consist of Dr. Taylor's

own writings on various branches of Greek literature, and on other matters. Dr. Askew's were all Greek manuscripts, distinguished among which are a copy of Æschylus's Tragedies, of Lycophrons Cassandra, and many others.

To these may be added those lately brought from various parts of Greece and Constantinople, by Mr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps, of Jesus College. Among these are Commentaries on the Gospels, and writings of some of the earliest fathers; Greek poems, with Greek music; and many others. One of these manuscripts is of distinguished excellence, both as to contents and form. This is a beautiful copy of about half of Plato's Works, his twenty-four Dialogues, in the order in which they are noticed by Diogenes Laërtius and other ancient critics, and in which they were first edited by Aldus, and the Basil editors. From the scholia of this manuscript, Professor Porson has found various passages of ancient authors, particularly of Aristophanes, which had been torn away from their original authors by the ravage of time. This manuscript is a first volume; but, alas! it is too late in the day to expect such a re-union of the two stragglers, as happened to two mentioned in our last!

#### LXIII.—GREEK MANUSCRIPTS of the NEW TESTAMENT.

Codex Beza; or, a Græco-Latin Manuscript of the four Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles, presented to the University by Theodore Beza, in the year 1581.

Cantabrigiensis 2. a Manuscript of the Acts of the Apostles, and of Paul's Epistles. This manuscript was collated by Mills, but more accurately by Mr. Wigley, of Christ's College, for Mr. Jackson, the Chronologist. Jackson bequeathed the collation to Jesus College, of which society he had been a member; and there it is preserved with his other manuscripts.

Cantabrigiensis 3. or, Codex of Emanuel College, is a Manuscript of all the Epistles, in duodecimo. It is not of great antiquity. Its readings are published in the London Polyglot, and have been thence copied into other editions.

Cantabrigiensis, No. 495, in the Public Library, is a Manuscript of the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles, of the twelfth century.

An Evangelistarium; or, the Gospels divided as they were to be read on particular Days, in the Library of Christ's College. The following notice is written at the beginning.—*Evangelia cum Desingulis*

*frangulis diebus lecta, incipientia die dominico.*

*E dono Francisci Tayleri, July 24, 1654.*

A Manuscript of the four Gospels, purchased at Dr. Askew's sale for twenty p.unds. It belongs to the Public Library, and is in one volume, folio.

A Manuscript of the Gospels in Gothic and Caus Library.

Codex Augiensis in Trinity College Library. The Greek text is written in capital or uncial letters, the Latin in Anglo-Saxon letters. It formerly belonged to Dr. Bentley.

To these might probably be added a few others.

Of the various manuscripts of the New Testament in these libraries, there have been more particular accounts than have been given of the other manuscripts. Weistien, Mills, Griesbach\*, in their various Prolegomena, and others have gone into these matters. Some of them are noticed also in the Catal. Libr. Minorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ of 1697; and in Thomæ Jamellii *Elogia Oxoniæ-Cantabrigiæ* of 1600; but the fullest account is contained in Michaelis's Introduction to the New Testament; and Michaelis's account has been considerably improved and corrected by his learned translator, Mr. Herbert Marsh, Fellow of St. John's. The latter gentleman is eminently distinguished at Cambridge for his critical investigation of these matters.

Of all these Greek Manuscripts of the New Testament, the most curious, as being, perhaps, the most ancient Greek manuscript in the world, is the Codex Bezae, or, Theodore Beza's Græco-Latin Manuscript of the four Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles. Of this Codex,

\* A very elegant edition of Griesbach's *Novum Testamentum Græcè* was printed in 1786, at the expense of the Duke of Grafton, the Chancellor of the University, and circulated at his direction.

therefore, a distinct and rather extensive account shall be given next month.

To the above list might now be added some lately brought into this country by Mr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps, above-mentioned; for these gentlemen have brought over some copies of the Gospels, of the Epistles, and of the Acts of the Apostles.

#### LXIV.—NORRISIAN PRIZE.

A Mr. John Norris, formerly of Norfolk, left the sum of twelve pounds to be given to the author of the best Prose Essay on a Religious Subject. Seven pounds four shillings of it are to purchase a gold medal, the remainder is expended in books. The Norrisian Professor gives the subject; and the distributors of the prize are the Master of Trinity, the Master of Caius, and the Provost of King's; to one or other of whom the Essay is sent by the 10th day before Palm Sunday.

The Essay of each candidate is accompanied with a sheet of paper, folded up and sealed. In the paper is the name of the candidate, and over the Essay is written a motto, either in Greek or Latin. The same motto is also on the sealed paper that contains the name. When the distributors have decided which is the best Essay, they then break open the sealed paper that incloses the name of the successful candidate: the other sealed papers are never opened, but committed to the flames.

A gentleman of Pembroke-hall, a candidate, though an unsuccessful one, for this prize, inscribed his Essay with the following appropriate Latin motto:

*Diffichon ut poscas, nolente volente Minerva;*

*Mos facer! Unde mihi diffichon? En! perago.*

Englished by the same:

Without a diffich, vain th' oration is!

Oh! for a diffich! Doctor, e'en take this.

E. R.

### *Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

#### LADY JANE GRAY.

ANOTHER manuscript in the Museum (Harclean Collection, 2370) contains an exhortation written by Lady Jane Dudley to her sister Katharine, the night before her execution. It is of a

turn very similar to the little addresses printed in our Magazine two months ago, and continues the opinion they support, that Lady Jane had a mind ill suited to ideas of temporal grandeur, that the ambition of others was her downfall, and that her only hope was peace hereafter.

IMPRO-

## IMPROPRIETY OF BURYING IN CHURCHES.

In the Voyages and Travels of Dr. Hafselquist, a Swedish physician, he observes, concerning burials in churches and towns: "The burying-places of the Turks are handsome and agreeable, which is owing chiefly to the many fine plants that grow in them, and which they carefully place over their dead. The Turks are much more consistent than the Christians, when they bury their dead without the town, and plant over them such vegetables as by their aromatic and balsamic smell can drive away the fatal odours with which the air is filled in such places. I am persuaded that by this they escape many misfortunes which affect Christians, from wandering and dwelling continually among the dead.

The great Sir Matthew Hale was always very much against burying in churches, and used to say, "*that churches were for the living, and the church-yards for the dead.*" He himself was interred in the church-yard of Alderley, in Gloucestershire. The best arguments for burying in gardens and fields will be found in *Mr. Evelyn's Sylva*, p. 615.

In Mold Church, in Flintshire, is an epitaph on Dr. William Wynne, written by himself: in which are these words:—

"In conformity to an ancient usage,  
From a proper regard to decency,  
And a concern for the health

Of his fellow-creatures,

He was moved to give particular directions for being buried in the adjoining church-yard, and not

In the church."

In 1776, the King of France prohibited the burying in churches.

Much may be seen on this subject, in Gervase of Canterbury, Butler's Lives of the Saints, and in Kennett's Parochial Antiquities.

## CONTROVERSIES IN RELIGION.

Sir Francis Bacon, writing in 1609 to Dr. Toby Mathew, who had revoked to the Jesuits, uses this simile:—"Myself am like the miller of Grancester, that was wont to pray for peace among the willows, for while the wind blew, the wind-mills wrought and the water-mill was less disturbed. So I see that controversies in religion must hinder the advancement of sciences!"

The letter is in the Middle Temple Library.

DR. BREWSTER, OF CAMBRIDGE.

Dr. Brewster was put out of commons  
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for missing chapel; on which occasion he wrote the following epigram:—

To fast and pray, we are by Heaven taught;  
O, could I practise either as I ought!  
In both, alas! I err; my frailty's such,  
I pray too little, and I fast too much!

This epigram procured his immediate restoration.

## JESUIT'S BARK.

The first book on the virtues of this medicine was printed at London in 1682, and entitled, "The English Remedy; or, Talbor's Wonderful Secret for curing of Agues and Fevers. By Sir Robert Talbor." This work was a mere translation from a French book, written by the surgeon to the Duke of Orleans. In 1683 Dr. Gideon Harvey published a small tract, called "The Concluse of Philistians, with a Discourse on the Jesuit's Bark," in which he treats some of the greatest names in his profession with much scurrility and contempt. Alluding to Dr. Talbor, he says, "Though this Jesuit's powder is not a medicine newly found out, but revived by a debauched apothecary's apprenticeship of Cambridge, in the application to all intermittent fevers, and he, in this empirical practice most diligently imitated by our most famous physic doctors, as their Esculapius and first master (a hoeful tribe, in the mean time, that shall leave their sense, reason, and dogmata, to follow a quack or empiric.)" Dr. Birch notices, that in 1680 Talbor's febrifuge of the bark was mentioned to the Royal Society. Madame de Montesville, in the Memoirs of Queen Anne of Austria, vol. 5. p. 208, says, that in 1663, the Queen being ill of a fever, the physicians gave her the Jesuit's bark, which removed it for a time. This shews the practice of it before Sir Robert Talbor was applied to. Madame de Montesville, who was never absent from the Queen, and is minute to a great degree in whatever concerned her, could not be mistaken. The contents of Talbor's book are given in Mr. Baker's manuscripts.

## HUMPHREY WANLEY.

There are few among the literary characters of the last age, whose lives, if well written, would comprize a more interesting narrative than that of Humphrey Wanley. He was a man whose industry and talents alone raised him to literary eminence; and whose life was so closely interwoven with the dearest interests of learning, that the history of Wanley, and of British literature at its brightest period, would be one. Among the various



projects he recommended or engaged in, was the following, transcribed from a paper in his own hand:—

“We are almost positive that the old Italian version of the Bible, which the Latin church used before St. Jerome’s Translation, as also that a good part of Origen’s Hexapla and Octapla, in short, that many noble authors are still extant in foreign libraries, that are by us supposed to be utterly lost; and perhaps may soon be to through the ignorance or carelessness of their present possessors.

“On the other hand, we know in what particular libraries some most valuable books are now to be found, which were never printed, nor are known to be extant any where else. And of this abundance of instances might soon be made; but one or two may serve: *v. gratia* Eusebius’s *Eclogæ Propheticae de Christo*, in Greek, in the Emperor’s library, which gives us a very great part of the true Septuagint, as it was left corrected by Origen. *The Acts of the Apostles, and Epistles of St. James, St. Peter, St. John, St. Jude, and St. Paul* in Greek, in the Great Duke of Tuscany’s library, at Florence, which were written 1300 years since, and have very considerable commentaries upon them, which were never yet printed. *The Roman Calendar*, in the Emperor’s library, written in the time of Constantine, son to Constantine the Great, at the end whereof are divers noble Tracts, never printed.

“Besides, they have great numbers of valuable books, which, though printed, their copies have not been collated, as the French King’s *Livy*, which was within these few years brought to him from Mount Athos. Others they have, which are known not to have been faithfully or carefully collated, as the *Pandects* at Florence. And many more which are suspected by us to be untruly represented in print, by corrupting, interpolating, and suppressing divers material passages; as many foreign editions of the *Fathers*, not to mention other ancient or modern authors.

“It is humbly conceived therefore, that it will conduce very much to the benefit of learning in this kingdom, if some fit person or persons were sent abroad, who might make it his or their business,

“First. To view the libraries of France, Italy, and Germany; and to give us a good account of their present state, and of the most valuable manuscripts therein.

“Secondly. To collate, with printed editions, the most remarkable and precious copies of the works of the Ancients, now remaining amongst them, written in capital letters. Whereby we may reasonably hope to have a true text restored to many places now unintelligible.

“Thirdly. To transcribe some particular books in Greek or Latin, which we have no copies of in England, and have not been yet printed. By which there will be an accession of more learning to the kingdom than it has at this present. And the Papists are communicative enough for love or money, of any book that does not immediately concern their controversies with Protestants.

“Fourthly. To enquire carefully, all along, what books they have illustrating or appertaining to our English History. And particularly to get an accurate account of the English records and register-books formerly belonging to monasteries in this kingdom, which being carried away to Rome, at the dissolution of abbeyes, are (as it is said) still preserved there in the archives of the Vatican church.

Fifthly. To take off copies of the most rare coins, medals, intaglios, &c. and other curious pieces of antiquity, different from what we have in our English cabinets, and not described in books printed upon that subject.

“Sixthly. To buy up books of value, especially manuscripts, as occasion shall serve.

“Which design has been highly approved of (as appears by particular testimonies under their own hands,) by the Rev. Dr. Paynter, rector of Exeter college, and vice chancellor of the university of Oxford.—The Rev. Dr. Wallis, geometry-professor in the same university.—The Rev. Dr. Mill, principal of Edmund Hall in the same university. The Rev. Dr. Hyde, head library keeper, and professor of Hebrew and Arabic in the same university.—Mr. Henry Dodwell, late history professor in the same university.—The Hon. Mr. Pepys, late secretary to the Admiralty, and F.R.S.—Hans Sloane, M.D. secretary to the Royal Society.—The Rev. Dr. Aldrich, dean of Christ Church, Oxford.—The Rev. Dr. Delaune, president of St. John’s college, Oxford. William Sherard, M.D. fellow of St. John’s college, Oxford.”

ORIGINAL

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MR. SIGMOND, a celebrated Dentist, at Bath,  
as drawing one of the Author's Teeth,

By MR. PRATT.

TO lose a friend, who, in this vale of tears,  
Had been an honest helpmate fifty years!  
A friend, who all that time had firmly stood,  
And proved, in hardest duty, firm and good;  
So close our union, that we seem'd but one,  
Flesh of our mutual flesh, and bone of bone:  
And when, full oft, on desperate service plac'd,  
Each tough encounter like a hero fac'd!

Yer, O! from such a friend at length to part—

Ye, who e'er lost a tooth—O tell the smart.

Thrice every day—still eager for the fight,  
He waged the war, and fought with all his might;

Prepared the muffin, touch'd the toast so nice,  
And help'd at dinner through each dainty slice;  
And, O! what toils Herculean did he brave,  
A stout day labourer, and unwearied slave?  
Now the gigantic ox he piece-meal tore,  
And fang'd the ham of the Westphalian boar;  
Now to the mouth the tempting lamb he drew,  
And seiz'd on all that cook or butcher slew.

Yet, O! from such a friend at length to part—

Ye, who e'er lost a tooth—O tell the smart!

A sanguine compæct! but since men *must*  
eat,

And spite of RITSON \* will not leave off meat,  
Poor hungry mortals go devouring on,  
And the long course of devastation run;  
And blest the man, who safely can depend,  
So deeds so bloody, un a fearless friend!

Yet, O! from such a friend at length to part—

Ye, who e'er lost a tooth—O tell the smart!

Then what to cruel SIGMOND shall I say,  
Whose ruthless forceps dragg'd this friend  
away;

And like the fatal furies with their shears,  
Struck at the pride of half a hundred years!  
And as the hapless victim bleeding lay  
And shew'd the mortal signs of life's decay,  
What shall we say to him who thus could sever  
Such a deep-rooted favorite for ever?

Yet friends, alas! there are, who though  
they prov'd

For many a year deserving to be lov'd,  
Have false and hollow on the sudden turn'd,  
And tarnish'd all the laurels they had earn'd,  
Such was the out-cast—long an honor'd guest—  
Who stung at length the lips he once possess'd.

Then thanks to SIGMOND, whose sagacious  
eye

Could the foul traitor in his frauds espie—  
See him at length his wonted aid give o'er,  
Still fair in form, yet rotten at the core!

Yes, SIGMOND O, thanks! and could thy skill  
perceive

All the false friends, which like that tooth  
deceive—

Could'st thou detect each changeling's hollow  
part,

And pluck the rooted mischief from the heart;  
Each lurking unsound flatterer make thy prey,  
And drag the smiling traitor into day;

O could'st thou—ere the deadly poison spread—  
Check the foul venom ere all truth be dead,

Could lancets, probes, or lotions cleanse the  
fore,

Ere salldhood ulcerate each tainted pore,  
What need, blest Artist! could e'en Kings

bestow?

Were they to give their thrones, they still  
would owe!

## MORAL AND NATURAL BEAUTY.

SWEET is the voice that soothes my care,

The voice of love, the voice of song;

The lyre that celebrates the fair,

And animates the warlike throng.

Sweet is the counsel of a friend,

Whose bosom proves a pillow kind,

Whose mild persuasion brings an end,

To all the sorrows of the mind.

Sweet is the breath of balmy spring

That lingers in the primrose vale;

The woodlark sweet, when on the wing

His wild notes swell the rising gale.

Sweet is the breeze that curls the lakes,

And early wafts the fragrant dew,

Thro' clouds of hovering vapours breaks,

And clears the bright ethereal blue.

Sweet is the bean, the blooming pea,

More fragrant than Arabia's gale

That sleeps upon the tranquil sea,

Or gently swells the extended sail.

Sweet is the walk where daisies spring,

And cowslips scent the verdant mead;

The woodlarks sweet where linnets sing,

From every bold intruder freed.

But far more sweet the virtuous deed;

The hand that kindly brings relief;

The heart that with the widow bleeds

And shares the drooping orphan's grief.

I love the tear, the pearl of woe,

That decks the sympathizing eye,

To see the stream of sorrow flow,

To hear the deeply heaving sigh.

White IF bb Farm, A. WILKINSON, M. D.  
Engfeld House, M. 39, 1803.

\* Who has lately published a very interesting and curious Essay on Abstinence from Animal Food.

## CONTENT.

'TIS not in Pleasure's giddy round;  
 'Tis not in Mirth, Content is found;  
 It is not in a Monarch's treasures;  
 It is not in a Sultan's pleasures;  
 It is not in a sumptuous board;  
 It is not in a Miser's hoard;  
 It is not in the sparkling bowl;  
 (For 'tis not wine that soothes the soul.)  
 She sits not at Preferment's gate;  
 She waits not on a Prince's state;  
 But in the cot of rosy Health,  
 Careless of Luxury and Wealth;  
 Or by some flow'ry river's side,  
 Or in some wood, at even-tide,  
 Content, and all her blissful train reside.

F.

## WILL CLEWLINE.

FROM Jamaica's hot clime, and her pesti-  
 lent dews,  
 From the toil of a sugar-stowed bark,  
 From those perilous boatings that oft thin the  
 crews,  
 And fill the wide maw of the shark;  
 From fever, storm, famine, and all the sad  
 store  
 Of hardships by seamen endur'd,  
 Behold poor Will Clewline escaped, and once  
 more  
 With his wife and his children safe moor'd!  
 View the rapture that beams in his sun-embrow-  
 ned face  
 While he folds his lov'd Kate to his breast,  
 While his little ones, trooping to share his  
 embrace,  
 Contend who shall first be caressed.  
 View them climb his lov'd knee, while each  
 tiny heart swells,  
 As he preads the soft rosy lip,  
 And of cocoa-nuts, sugar, and tamarinds tells,  
 That are soon to arrive from the ship.  
 Then see him reclined in his favourite chair,  
 With his arm round the neck of his love,  
 Who tells how his friends and his relatives  
 fare,  
 And how their dear younglings improve.

The ev'ning approaches; and round the snug  
 fire,  
 Their little ones sport on the floor;  
 When lo! while each accent, each glance is  
 desire,  
 Loud thunderings are heard at the door.  
 And now like a tempest that sweeps through  
 the sky,  
 And kills the first buds of the year,  
 Oh! view, 'midst this region of innocent joy,  
 A gang of fierce ruffians appear.  
 They seize on their prey, all relentless as fate,  
 He struggles—is instantly bound,  
 Wild scream the poor children, and lo! his  
 lov'd Kate  
 Sinks pale and convulsed to the ground!  
 To the hold of a tender, deep, crowded and  
 sunl,  
 Now view the brave seaman confin'd;  
 And on the bare planks, all indignant of soul,  
 All unfriended behold him reclined;  
 The children's wild screamings still ring in  
 his ear,  
 He broods on his Kate's poignant pain;  
 He hears the cat hauling—his pang, are se-  
 vere;  
 He feels—but he scorns to complain.  
 Arriv'd now at Plymouth, the poor *reflec'd*  
 Tar,  
 Is to combat for *freedom* and laws;  
 Is to brave the rough surge in a vessel of war:  
 He sails; and soon dies in the cause.  
 Kate hears the sad tidings, and never smiles  
 more,  
 She falls a meek martyr to grief;  
 The children, kind friends and relations de-  
 plore,  
 But the parish alone gives relief.  
 Ye Statesmen who manage this cold-blooded  
 land,  
 And who boast of your Seamen's exploits,  
 Ah! think how your death-dealing bulwarks  
 are man'd,  
 And learn to respect human rights.  
 Like felons, no more let the Sons of the Main,  
 Be sever'd from all that is dear;  
 If their sufferings and wrongs be a national  
 stain,  
 Let those sufferings and wrongs disappear.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ROBERT CLARK'S (FITZROY-PLACE)  
*for Improvement in the Construction of a*  
 TRUSS, to be worn in the CASE of  
 RUPTURE.

THERE are two considerable improve-  
 ments in the construction of the truss  
 invented by Mr. Clark: the first is a cir-

cular motion, of which the pad is capable;  
 by means of this it may be instantly ad-  
 justed with the greatest nicety to the rup-  
 tured part of the body. Secondly, by  
 another motion, which is also peculiar to  
 this truss, the pad suits itself readily to  
 every change in the posture of the body,  
 without danger of moving from that part  
 where

where the application is necessary. A brass screw and lever regulate the exact degree of pressure which the wearer may conceive his case to require.

*Observation* — The great importance of this machine to multitudes of the human race, renders every improvement interesting to the public; in this view we wish success to the invention before us. To us it appears capable of answering the purposes designed by the patentee; and as it requires no under strap, there will be no risk of friction, and of excoriating those parts which are frequently injured by trusses of the common construction. The lever must be shortened to render the invention more complete.

MR. WILLIAM DOBSON'S (STRAND) for certain Methods, by Means of MACHINE-RY, never before applied for that Purpose, of CHASING AWAY FLIES, and VENOMOUS INSECTS, calculated to promote the free Circulation of Air in Rooms, and to disperse the offensive Effluvia and Steam arising from Meat, Vizards, &c.

The machine described in this specification is denominated the ZEPHYRUS, and it consists of the following parts, viz. A pillar supported by a moveable pedestal; at the top of which is a globe, vase, urn, or flat circular box, for containing the movements, which are wound up by a key; and connected with these movements are arms, on which sails are drawn; the motion of these is to effect the purposes mentioned in the title.

The pillar consists of cylindrical tubes of different diameters, the smallest is inserted, and slides into the larger, like those of a telescope, by which means the sails may be so altered as to act either above the heads or before the faces of the company, as may be most agreeable, so that the pillar is fixed or draws out, screws out or winds up, and may be of one piece or many.

The urn or box at the top of the pillar contains the power which gives motion to the machine; it consists of the strongest and simplest clock, jack, and watch work, that can be used.

The machines are of different kinds, and with powers suited to the effect required to be produced. The arms on which the sails are drawn consist of tubes similar to those which form the pillar, and are made to move horizontally or any other

way; they are jointed at the end, that the sails may be lifted up out of the way, or that the velocity of the machine may be increased. The sails are made of any material and shape, such as lawns, crapes, gauzes, and nettings, the last seems most appropriate to chase away winged insects in general.

When the machine is wound up, and placed in its intended situation, the motion of the sails propel the air in a circular current, which in a few seconds reaches to every part of the room, and the outer part of the circulation being repeatedly driven to the sides of the room, it rushes along in the direction of the sails till it is forced out at the chimney, the usual out-let of the air.

MR. WILLIAM PLEES'S (CHELSEA) for certain Methods of manufacturing PAPER for various Purposes, and of applying one of the said Methods to Purposes for which PAPER has never before been used.

Mr. Ples claims, under this patent, the exclusive right to two inventions. The first is that of a paper manufactured of any of the various substances already known to be veined, clouded, mottled or speckled in different colours, by adding paper-stuff, paper-shavings, rags of linen, cotton, or silk, straw, hay, chaff, tan, tobacco, snuff, bran, bark, bronze, spangles, froils, foils, or any other substances capable of being made to bed, sufficiently, into the stuff which forms the ground. These veins, clouds, &c. are to be mixed with the stuff, so as to form one general mass previously to the dipping; and either cut or torn by hand, by the engine, or by any other machine more suitable or convenient; or else to be sprinkled or poured over the mould before dipping, or over the sheet before or after couching; or received on the mould by repeated dippings before couching; or by couching two or more deliveries on each other. The second invention is for applying the above, and also any other description of paper capable of being rendered elastic, to the purposes of leather, by tanning, currying, or dressing them in any of, or all the various methods already known for finishing leather from hides or skins. The methods principally used, are by taking wool or woollen rags, either alone or mixed with those of linen, cotton, hemp, flax, or junk, the properties intended to be given being those of strength and elasticity.

MR.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY CLAYFIELD'S (BRISTOL) for a Method of reducing and extracting LEAD and other METALS from a compound Substance, known by the Name of REGULUS, and at present obtained as the Residue of certain ORES at the Lead-Furnaces, and also obtained in other Works or Manufactories, which said REGULUS appears to consist of the OXIDES of LEAD and ARSENIC, and also from ORES or NATIVE MINERALS, of nearly the same Composition.

Instead of the ordinary treatment to which the ores of lead are commonly subjected, (that is roasting at a low red-heat, with or without the addition of coal and lime, and subse-quent fusion by a stronger heat, followed by drying up with lime and coal and a succeeding fusion,) Mr. Clayfield adopts the following process:—He first by a strong heat fuses the regulus in a furnace, the bottom of which is covered with lime. To the fused mass is to be added a much larger proportion of coal and of lime, than is commonly used in drying up or checking the fusion of lead ore. By this addition a considerable quantity of the lead is separated in the metallic state, and runs to the bottom of the furnace, where it is to be immediately tapped out. More coal and lime are to

be added, and the whole mass is to be brought to the action of the flame, for ten or twelve hours, at the end of which period the mass will be found in a state much less capable of fusion than before. The residue is then exposed to a greater heat, to extract the remainder of the lead and other metals, by the addition of combustible and other substances, according to the well-known practices of chemists.

Mr. JAMES WHITE has lately taken out a patent in Paris for a pendulum which describes an entirely new curve. The very remarkable slowness of its motion, renders this pendulum highly useful for astronomical purposes. In a future number we hope to be able to give a full description of this invention.

In America, also, Mr. JACOB ALDRICH, of the Delaware, has invented a new pendulum, constructed with six wheels and a pinion, instead of twelve wheels and six pinions, which were used in the most simple instruments of this kind. The inventor intends to secure the benefit of his discovery by a patent; and he asserts that pendulums may, by his plan, be made at less expence, will need less repairs, and last a much longer time, than those of the former construction.

## LIST OF THE NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.

### CHEMISTRY.

Lectures on the Elements of Chemistry, delivered in the University of Edinburgh, by the late Joseph Bleich, M.D. now published from his Manuscripts. By John Robinson, L.L.D. 2 vols. 4to. with plates, 3l. 3s. boards.

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A Continuation of the New Guide to the Italian Language; or, Exercises upon an entire new Plan. By G. A. Graglia. 12mo 4s.

A Mythological Dictionary, containing an

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### GEOGRAPHY.

The Gazetteer of Scotland, containing a Description of the Counties, Cities, &c. with an Account of the Political Constitution, of the State of Agriculture, Population, Natural History, Seats of the Nobility, &c. With a Map. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

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(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

### The THIRTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY.

"— Qui agit, ut prior sit, forsitan etiam, si ovis transferit, æquabit."

QUINCY. ORAT. INSTIT. lib. x. cap. 2.

WE abound in Reviews of Books, and what good reason can be given why there should not be a Review of Pictures? There are now more artists than authors, many that can see who cannot read; and, though every man does not profess to be a judge of poetry, and there are a few who acknowledge their ignorance of the Greek alphabet, there is scarcely a man to be found who will not assume some knowledge of painting, and think he can judge of the character of a countenance, and form some idea of the proportion one part bears to another.

From these circumstances it seems not necessary to enter into a separate detail of the merits of many of the best pictures in the Academy; and, as to the worst, if we had room, which we have not, it would be waste of time to write or read any thing about them. To criticise them with severity, would be to break a butterfly upon a wheel. Sorry we are to remark, that they are so numerous in the present exhibition; in which, though there are unquestionably several fine pictures, there is no leading production to mark any national improvement in the arts. To those who recollect the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Gainsborough, Mr. Mortimer, and Mr. Barry, with which the walls were once decorated, the present view affords a very melancholy and cheerless prospect; and the warmest advocates for the improvement of the arts in this country must acknowledge and lament, that the present exhibition is, in several respects, inferior to some that have preceded it.

We are sorry to remark, that the little MONTHLY MAG. No. 101.

disagreements among the members, which from some cause or other have been kept up from their first institution, are still continued.

A short time previous to the opening of the Exhibition at the Royal Academy, the daily papers teemed with accounts of the President having attempted to introduce a large picture of Hagar and Ishmael, which had been previously laid before the public in the Exhibition of 1776; having obliterated the old date, and inserted that of 1803 in its place. The comments on this circumstance gave rise to a very large portion of acrimony and ill nature, seasoned with a very small portion of wit, and thrown into a fermentation by the misrepresentation of several relative circumstances. We do not wish this retrospect to be considered as the vehicle for recording illiberal comments on the artists, and shall therefore notice no other parts of the transaction than such as we believe are stated as facts by the President's friends, and the consequent resolutions of the academicians, some of whom appear in the eagerness of their zeal to have determined on making a very foolish law, to prevent such things being repeated, which, after weighing the subject with coolness, they wisely abstained from confirming.

The circumstances have been thus stated to us. Mr. West, in consequence of a severe illness, had not the power of painting his usual number of large pictures for the Royal Academy. He had many years since painted a picture of Hagar and Ishmael, which was sold to Lord Cremorne; the figure of Ishmael was considered as having a very striking resemblance to Lord Cremorne's son; the son died, and his lordship, not wishing to possess what perpetually reminded him of an event so distressing to his feelings, disposed of the painting to a person from whom Mr. West afterwards purchased it. Looking at it



with a fresh eye, he saw much to alter, and repainted many parts of it; and, not recollecting that it been formerly exhibited, sent it a second time, but without any attempt to obliterate the date which had been originally inscribed. Some of the academicians appear to have had a better memory than their President; they objected to it; and it was accordingly withdrawn. We have seen the picture, and think it ranks among the best the President ever painted; and looking at many things with which the walls of the Royal Academy are now covered; seeing many things we do see, and remembering what we have seen, we regret that any old law should have prevented its admission.

The following statements appeared in one of the daily papers: "The members of the General Assembly, in pursuance of a notice from the President, met on Tuesday the 3d of May, for the purpose of framing a test for the Council. This strange proposal, however, which had originated in the heat and frenzy of the moment, was upon more mature deliberation prudently abandoned. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Tresham, in a conciliatory speech: Sir William Beechey, Mr. Farrington, and Mr. Shee, ably supported the council of Mr. Tresham; and we sincerely rejoice, and cordially congratulate the Academy, that these foolish and unworthy disputes are now entirely adjusted.

"To the Editor of the Times.

"SIR,

"I am directed to request you to insert in your paper to-morrow the following resolution passed at a General Assembly of Academicians on Wednesday the 27th of April instant.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. RICHARDS, R. A. Secretary.

"Resolved unanimously,

"That the General Assembly of Academicians, having noticed many anonymous statements which have been published, and evidently intended to attach blame to the conduct of the President of the Royal Academy, on account of a picture sent by him for the ensuing exhibition, think it necessary to declare, that he has in no respect acted with the least intention to deviate from the rules and usages of the Academy."

In consequence of this, or from some other causes, the President of the Royal Academy, Historical Painter to his Majesty, has only one picture, No. 235, of *Cupid sleeping on a Bed of Roses; from Anacreon*.

Sir William Beechey, and Mr. Lawrence, have five each; Mr. Opie, and Mr. Hoppner, have each of them eight; and Mr. Shee has seven.

No. 21. *The Visit to the Cottage, or clothing the Naked.* By J. Opie, R. A.

It is impossible for any painting by Mr. Opie to be destitute of merit; but the stark-naked child in the front, and the Blackamoor in the back ground, renders this picture local and rather coarse.

The same gentleman's *Juliet*, "*See how she leans her cheek upon her hand*," is beautiful in parts; but there is no sufficient reason for turning her face from the spectator, unless to discover some other beauty, which is not displayed here.

*Hobnells, or the Spell*, is well imagined, and well painted.

In No. 57, *The Infant Moses treading on Pharaoh's Crown*, we have the same figure who is clothing the naked, in No. 21.

His portrait of Lord Stanhope is excellent.

Sir William Beechey's portraits are, as usual, very well painted; but not knowing the originals, we can form no other judgment of the resemblances than what arises from knowing that his portraits are always like the originals.

No. 22. *Psyche's Return from the Infernal Shades, with the Box of Beauty*, Portrait of Miss Grimstone. By Mr. Hoppner.

This picture is very well imagined, and most admirably painted. The same may be said of No. 76, *Lady Greville*, and the other delineations of this artist; though we think No. 71, *A Portrait of Lady E. Bligh*, is so much in the manner of Sir Joshua Reynolds, that it looks like an imitation of him; and, *We hate e'en Reynolds thus at second hand*.

Wettall's drawings, as is invariably the case, have infinite taste.

No. 378. *Theodosius and Constantia*. Spectator, No. 164.

Has great merit: it is extremely well imagined, and well drawn, and the draperies, which in some of this excellent artist's productions we have thought rather hard, are here easy, flowing, and natural.

*Sapphira discovering the Murder of her Husband*. Spectator, No. 491.

"It was remarkable that the woman who was full of tears and lamentations during the whole course of her affliction, uttered neither sigh nor complaint, but stood fixed with grief at this consummation of her misfortunes."

This drawing is conceived with great simplicity and taste, and executed in a manner that does great honour to the artist. The character of Sapphira is expressed in the most natural and forcible style.

The Landscapes by Joseph Mallord William Turner are in a style so different from any other artist, and so singularly forcible and impressive in their effect, that it is not easy to praise them equal to their merit. At the same time we think his Holy Family is very unworthy of his talents. The figure of Joseph is like a Chinese Mandarin. We hope he will for the future avoid such subjects; for in those that he generally chuses, he is at home, and excellent.

Mr. Raphael Smith's Portraits of General Andreossi, Mr. Otto, &c. lead us to regret that this gentleman did not delineate portraits in the style he has now adopted at an earlier period. They are strong likenesses, and drawn with the utmost accuracy and spirit.

We are sorry that there are no more drawings by Miss Emma Smith, but those exhibited have so much merit as to lead us to hope we shall have a greater number next year.

*Crossing the Brook. H. Thomson, A.*

"But one step more; be not in haste:  
This stone's as slippery as the last.  
Step cautiously; the danger's past.

Now we'll trudge homeward cheerily;  
You'll tell your brother where you've been,  
And what you've done, and what you've seen;  
How gay the fair was on the green,  
And how the day past merrily."

The story in this picture is admirably told; the attention of the woman, and the timidity of the child, are exquisitely conceived; the drawing is accurate, and the air of the head of the female figure is very fine.

With six or eight drawings in water-colours, consisting of different views in Ireland, by T. S. Roberts, we were very much struck. The artist aims at force, and he has attained it to a degree we scarce ever saw before. Some of the drawings have nearly as much relief as an oil-picture; and by those who know several of the places delineated, we are told they are exact representations, and the points of view in which they are taken extremely well chosen.

There are several good miniatures; and Mr. Bone's enamels are, as usual, in a very superior style.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*A Voluntary (No. III.) for the Organ. Composed by S. Wesley, Esq. 2s.*

FROM the perusal of this voluntary we have received all the pleasure we naturally anticipated from a production of Mr. S. Wesley. It comprizes two movements, the first of which consists of some masterly combinations and evolutions of harmony, and may be considered as a characteristic prelude to the finely-wrought double figure by which it is succeeded. The two subjects are extremely simple, and very distinct; yet are at the same time so artfully conducted and inimitably interwoven, as to exhibit in their full force the ingenuity, science, and ready resources of the composer. Great minds, who can well compensate little neglects, are frequently subject to them; but in the present composition we trace not, amidst the labyrinth of digressive modulation and complicated construction, even a single lapse; all is clear, fair, and unembarrassed, and every way calculated to maintain Mr. Wesley in the exalted seat he holds among his ablest contemporaries in this species of writing in his own or any other country.

*Four Trios selected from Corelli's Concertos. Adapted for the Piano-forte, Violin, and Violoncello. By Osmond Saffery, of Canterbury. 7s. 6d.*

Mr. Saffery has adapted these trios in a style that displays much judgment and knowledge of effect. In the piano-forte part the harmonic disposition is particularly commodious for the band, and the powers of the other instruments have been consulted with equal success. Much pains have evidently been taken to give to the whole a pleasing as well as a new shape; and the result, with the lovers of concertante music, will, we are confident, be found adequate to the author's best wishes.

*"The Cottage Girl." A Sequel to the Country School Boy. A Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Dutchess of Devonshire, by T. Haigh. 1s.*

The melody of this Ballad is chiefly characterized by its ease and simplicity. The passages bear a natural reference to each other, and the effect of the whole is that of an unlaboured tale pleasingly told. The words are by Mr. Hursthouse; and

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together with his other lyrical productions, evince talents which we should be glad to see employed in a higher species of writing.

"*Alcanzor and Zaida*," a Moorish Tale, by Percy, imitated from the Spanish. With an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. The Music composed by John Aldridge, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 11.

The chief merit of this ballad, which consists of no less than five verses, is its unaffected simplicity: so far it accords with the style and sentiment of the words; but the passages want novelty, connection, and character; hence a faintness of effect, bordering on insipidity, and a want of that interest of which the poetry would have been found highly susceptible in the hands of a great and original composer.

*Two Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Composed by L. Van Beethoven. 6s.*

Each of these sonatas comprizes three movements, the casts of which are tolerably contrasted; but the general style is hard, extraneously chromatic, and better calculated to please the admirers of dry science, than to gratify those who delight in the pure and unsophisticated efforts of genius. We however are by no means inclined to depreciate this fourteenth work of Mr. Beethoven; it claims a superiority over most productions in the same style, and exhibits a familiarity with the secrets of modulation, and a mastery in transitive combination, highly creditable to the composer's learning and sagacity.

"*The Stout-hind'd Oak*." A Glee for Four Voices, as sung at Harrison and Knyvett's Vocal Concerts. Composed by J. Danby. 2s.

This glee, the words of which are translated from Metastasio, does credit to Mr. Danby as a composer of vocal harmony. Whether the present composition be a posthumous production of the late ingenious Mr. Danby, justly admired for the beauties of many of his glees, or of a son of that gentleman, we know not; and let that doubt infer our inequity of its general merit; yet we must nevertheless observe, that the responses to the several points are not remarkable for the address with which they are conducted; nor does the disposition of the parts bespeak the master-hand of a Cooke, a Stafford, Smith, or Battishill.

"*Britannia's Glorious Charter*." A favourite Song, written and adapted to the National Air, Rule Britannia, harmonized for three Voices, by James Peck. 1s.

Mr. Peck's harmonization of this national and justly-celebrated air is so constructed as to exhibit a tolerable acquain-

tance with the laws of combination. The parts move easily and naturally; and if correctly performed, will be found to produce an effect creditable to the judgment of the harmonizer.

"*The Zephyr*." A favourite Song for the Piano-forte. Written by G. Lefley, Esq. Composed by Thomas Thompson, Organist, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1s.

We cannot but declare ourselves particularly struck with this air. The passages are remarkably original, and arise out of each other with an effect bespeaking great fancy and invention, as well as a matured judgment. The bass, which is chiefly *arpeggio*, is well constructed, and proves the composer to be a well studied musician.

"*The Lavender Leaf*." A new Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp. Likewise adapted as a Duet for Two Voices. Composed by Theodore Smith, Esq. 1s.

In this song we have an additional proof of Mr. Smith's taste and cultivated judgment. The melody is highly pleasing and characteristic; and the *arpeggio* accompaniment is calculated to give much force to the effect.

"*Poor Mary of Buttermere*." A Ballad sung by Master Smith at the Ladies' Concerts. The Poetry by a Lady. The Music composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by Joseph Corfe.

The lady from whose pen the words of this ballad comes has done ample justice to her pathetic and truly-affecting subject; nor has Mr. Corfe followed her with an ineffectual illustration of her sentiments.—The poetry and music lend each other their due aid; and poor Mary's story can never excite a more sincere sympathy than in the way it is here told.

*Peck's Pendulum, or Pocket Metrometer, for ascertaining the Lengths of Musical Notes.*

We have examined this metrometer, and are of opinion that considerable advantages are to be derived from it to those practitioners who will have the curiosity and patience to give it a fair trial. This instrument, which operates by vibration, is very simple in its construction, and may in an instant be so fixed to almost any of the furniture of a room as to answer all the intended purpose.

Dr. Busby's excellent and admired music in the last new Opera produced at Covent-garden is, we are glad to hear, in the press, and will speedily be published. In our next Number we hope to be able to present our musical readers with our remarks on its merits.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*\*• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A WORK which must interest in a very high degree all the lovers of classical literature and antiquities, is now, we understand, in a state of preparation for the press. It is the result of a tour lately made by WILLIAM GELL, Esq. in many parts of the Levant, Sicily, Greece, Turkey, &c. &c. This Gentleman, having spent a considerable time at Athens, proceeded to Constantinople, visited the *Troad* with Homer in his hand, and filed his port-folio with the most accurate and most numerous views and plans that have hitherto been taken of that celebrated spot. The publication of these valuable drawings will probably, as we are informed, decide the controversy respecting Troy, against Mr. Bryant and the few who have adopted his sentiments.

The long-agitated question concerning the authenticity of Ossian's Poems is now in a train of being finally decided. There is in the press a copy of the Celtic original, together with a Latin translation, in which the Celtic word is given in a Latin word *verbatim* as nearly as possible: too closely, perhaps; for, from the specimen we have seen, it appears that the Latin idiom is in so many instances sacrificed to a strictly literal version of the Celtic, as to be unintelligible. It appears that the ground work, or principal scenes, facts, characters, and imagery, is truly Celtic; but that Mr. Macpherson has taken very great liberty with the original, and that by no means, either on the whole, or very often, if ever, for the better. Mr. Macpherson, who had been long in the habits of a schoolmaster, was very well acquainted with the Bible; the circumstance of his having so many children to read the Bible for so many years, made the scriptural style, and particularly that of the Poets, as the Psalms, Isaiah, &c. &c. perfectly familiar to him, and made it in some measure his own. He seems also to have been not a little conversant with the best Heathen poets. Into his Ossian he has forced every where imagery and phraseology taken from writings sacred and profane. He has made his Ossian a mixture of idioms. His characters do not wear one *costume*; his regiments are not in uniforms, but a kind of speckled clothes. Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English idioms inter-

spersed in Macpherson's Ossian, make rather a motley performance; though it is in many places wonderfully sublime and pathetic. It is a general complaint that the sentences in Macpherson's Ossian are cut so short; and such an abrupt and starting manner, that it is difficult to follow the thread of the narrative. In the original no such difficulty occurs; there is less rant or studied swell than in Macpherson, but more circumstantiality of description. A translation was made of a canto in Ossian into verses corresponding as nearly as possible with the original; in this translation Ossian appears in his true colours, without any extraneous ornament, and to much greater advantage, than in the translation of Macpherson.

The Letters and other Works of Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE, never before published, will certainly make their appearance within the first week of June.

Professor White's valuable *Diateffaron* will shortly appear in an English dress, by the Rev. R. WARNER. The accompaniment of foot notes, historical, geographical, &c. and illustrative of the numerous allusions to Oriental and Jewish manners, customs, principles, and opinions, will render the publication still more useful. A second volume of Sermons, from the same gentleman, we learn, is in the press.

Mr. ASTLE's excellent work on the Origin of Writing, is in the press, and will be speedily published; as also the first volume of the *Archæologia*, which the Antiquarian Society have ordered to be republished, in order to supply many of their members who are without it.

A new edition of Dr. WATKINS's *Biographical Dictionary* will immediately be put to press, and the Author is desirous to avail himself of the communications of literary persons who may have noticed errors or omissions in his first edition. The additions, particularly in foreign articles of modern date, will be exceedingly numerous. It is also intended that the type of the new edition should be smaller, and the volume more than one hundred pages thicker.

Mr. J. BYERLEY announces for publication, in the course of the next winter, a *Topographical Delineation of the Seven United*

United Provinces, interspersed with Anecdotes and Observations, Historical and Descriptive; comprising a Tour through the Provinces, made in the Spring and Summer of 1802, embellished with Engravings.

A great improvement in the construction of lamps and reflectors, has lately been made by Mr. NICHOLAS PAUL, of Geneva, who in conjunction with Mr. SMETHURST, an eminent lamp-contrivator, made a public experiment last week, by illuminating the upper part of New Bond-street. Fifteen of the new lamps, with reflectors, were substituted in place of more than double that number of common ones; the effect of which was, that the street was enlightened with at least twice the usual quantity of light. This effect is produced, not by the combustion of an extra-quantity of oil, but by the scientific construction of the apparatus; the lamp being for the first time formed upon the principles of the best air-furnace, whereby the whole of the combustible material employed is converted into light and heat, without smoke; and this light is distributed, by means of the reflectors, to those situations where it is required, in such a manner, that the strongest and brightest light is thrown to the greatest distance, whilst the milder is distributed nearer at hand, and some of the weakest is directed underneath the lamp itself, by this means equally enlightening the whole space required.

Mr. PRATT's closing volume of the "Gleanings" may be expected in the course of the next month.

On the 23d of December last, Mr. J. C. Walker, author of an Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy, &c. &c. was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Dublin Society.

The Committee of the Royal Institution are preparing to remove the stigma which has so long attached itself to the metropolis by the want of a public library on a grand and liberal scale. Nearly five thousand pounds are already subscribed for the purpose, and that sum would be doubled or trebled if it were needful. In our next we will insert the plan at length.

Specimens have just been published of an entirely new art, denominated Polyautography, consisting of Impressions taken from original Drawings, made purposely for the work. The drawing which is printed by means of this art, is made on a stone, with a pen and a liquid resembling Indian ink, or with a composition not un-

like French or Italian chalk; and by a simple chemical process this single drawing is rendered capable of yielding an indefinite number of impressions, without the interference of the graver or any other instrument whatever. Thus a drawing may be multiplied, without losing, even in the smallest degree, that spirit of freedom, and those nicer characteristic touches, which constitute the great merit of an original design, and which have ever distinguished it from a copy. The inventor is a Mr. ALOYS SENEFFELDER, a German, and the patentee in this country is Mr. P. ANDER, of Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square.

The age of superstition has not passed away!—A COUNT DE ROBASSONS, residing in London, has circulated proposals for a subscription for Gold Rings, containing an exact Imitation of a famous Labrador Stone, "which" he says, "bears the precious resemblance of Louis XVI. The striking resemblance is perfectly manifest; it has a wide scar on the neck, with the impression of a drop of blood, as if Nature had taken pains to characterize the manner in which the life of the best of kings was terminated. The head of this unfortunate Monarch, of the brightest azure, is ornamented with a crown of the colour of the garnet, bordered by the hues of the rainbow, and decorated with a small silver plume, the whole on a most brilliantly shaded green and gold ground, which art would attempt in vain to imitate. If there be a treasure above all value, it is surely this; for the terrestrial globe might be searched to its inmost recesses without finding another production wherein Nature has combined so much splendour with precision to delineate so precious an object. This stone has been announced to be disposed of by lottery at Frankfurt on the Main for ten thousand louis d'or: the drawing is to take place at Hamburgh in the course of the month of September next."!!!

We understand that a French translation of Mr. WALKER's Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards, is preparing for the press in Paris.

We inserted in our Magazine, vol. xi. p. 259, the communication of Dr. MITCHELL, of New York, concerning the effect of exhorting apple-trees. A tree, peeled in the summer of 1798, remained uninjured by the succeeding winter, though a very severe one; that another, which was stripped in June 1799, had completely reproduced its bark before September, and bore a large crop of fruit. Our readers will be pleased to learn the  
result

result of an experiment which was instituted with a view to ascertain the facts above asserted, and which, so far as we know, is the only trial of the kind that has been noticed or made in this country.—After the middle of May 1801, two old apple-trees, the one a small nonsuch, and the other a large Dutch codlin, were completely stripped of their bark, from the root to the top of the trunk. They were at that time blossoming, and were not affected by the operation that was performing upon them during any part of that process. They afterwards proceeded to fructify. The fruit of the latter was of the usual size, but that of the former very small. In the autumn their leaves appeared to decay rather sooner than those of their congeners. In the spring of 1802 both the trees in question showed buds, but of those of the nonsuch very few spread into leaf. The codlin, however, blossomed, and produced apples at the regular time; but the growth of the fruit was checked before it had attained half its usual size. Other symptoms of debility soon succeeded, and this unfortunate subject appeared to receive an untimely death long before the other trees shed their leaves: the other seemed to have died in the month of May. Now though the result of this experiment did not correspond with the representation of Dr. Mitchell, it may not prove useless in ascertaining the physiology of the bark. The codlin tree was excoriated to the height of twelve feet, and could only make an imperfect attempt, to the extent of half an inch in length, in renewing its bark; yet, as we have stated, it went through its natural processes for nearly two seasons with its accustomed vigour.—Can the bark, then, be the channel, as is commonly supposed, through which the sap is circulated? That the bark is of importance to the tree is evident from the result of this experiment: but may not the utility of it, like that of the cuticle of the animal system, principally consist in preserving the body from external injury? The denuded trees were affected by several long fissures, which appear to have been produced by the alterations of heat and cold, and from these injuries seem to have immediately received their death.—If the body of denuded trees were protected by matting, or other effectual means, from the effects of the weather, would they experience the injuries above stated? That experiment deserves to be tried.

Dr. BUTT, a Russian physician, lately in London, has been commissioned by

the Emperor of Russia to travel through that empire for the purpose of extending the vaccine inoculation.

M. VAUQUELIN has shewn by a number of experiments, that prussic acid exists, completely formed, in all bitter kernels, and in those of apricots, by which he has confirmed the discoveries of M. Schrader on this subject. As the result of these experiments he observes: 1. That bitter almonds, the kernels of apricots, and without doubt those of peaches, cherries, &c. contain a small quantity of prussic acid, completely developed, and capable of forming a green precipitate with iron, which proves that it is oxygenated. 2. That when we take orgeat, emulsions, or any other composition in which bitter almonds are employed, we take at the same time a certain quantity of prussic acid. 3. That we are now enabled to account for the similar effects produced on birds, and even on men, by the distilled liquor of bitter almonds, of the bay-tree, and prussic acid. 4. That prussic acid must henceforward be accounted one of the immediate principles of vegetables. The same Chemist has made many experiments on the juice of the papaw-tree, from which he infers, that it possesses all the properties belonging to animal substances, and particularly to the albumen of blood, for the manner in which it acts with acids, metallic solutions, alcohol, &c. is perfectly similar to that of albumen. Hence it follows, that nature has given to certain kinds of plants the faculty of forming similar compositions to those produced by the animal organization.

Another new metal is said to have been discovered, which is called *palladium*, or new silver. It possesses the following properties. 1. It dissolves in pure spirit of nitre, and makes a dark red solution. 2. Green vitriol throws it down in a state of regulus from this solution, as it always does gold from *aqua-regia*. 3. If the solution be evaporated, a red calx is obtained, that dissolves in spirit of salt or other acids. 4. It is thrown down by quicksilver, and by all the metals, except gold, platinum, and silver. 5. Its specific gravity by hammering was only 11.3; but by flattening, it is as much as 11.8. 6. In a common fire it tarnishes a little and turns blue, but comes bright again, like the other noble metals, when strongly heated. 7. The greatest heat of a blacksmith's fire would hardly melt it. 8. But if it be touched while hot with a small bit of sulphur, it runs as easily as zinc.

Dr.

Dr. BENZENBERG has lately made from the tower of St. Michael's church at Hamburg, a great variety of experiments and observations relative to astronomy and physics, thirty-one of which relate to the rotation of the earth, twenty to the resistance which the air makes to falling water, and four hundred and forty to the resistance which is made by the air to falling balls of lead an inch and a half in diameter. These experiments were made at different heights, from 10 to 340 feet Paris measure. The greatest care was taken to observe with accuracy the times of falling, and the elevation was one hundred feet greater than that at Bologna, where Riccioli made his experiments two hundred years ago, and eighty-five feet greater than that of St. Paul's, where experiments were made the beginning of last century, by Sir I. Newton.

The Petersburg academy of arts has obtained an annual grant from the Emperor of 140,000 rubles, instead of 60,000, which was formerly allowed.

Mr. DEGRENER has lately published at Boston a general theory of the winds and currents, in which is a refutation of the vagaries of St. Pierre, which absurdly suppose that the melting of the ice under the pole is the cause of tides and currents; and a confirmation of what that ingenious author asserts with regard to the motion of the earth in the ecliptic, which he attributes to the alternate melting of the ice under the poles.

M. TROMSDORFF gives the following method for obtaining metallic cobalt perfectly pure. "Mix a pound of best saffire with four ounces of nitrate of potash, and two ounces of pulverized charcoal, and throw the mixture in small portions into a red-hot crucible: repeat the same operation three times; at the third time leave the matter exposed to a white heat; remove it rapidly, and add four ounces of black flux; place the crucible in the furnace, and let it remain perfectly red-hot for an hour: when cold, separate the reduced part of the cobalt, which, in consequence of the treatment to which it has been subjected, has lost great part of its arsenic and iron; it must then be mixed with thrice its weight of nitrate of potash, and the mixture deflagrated in small portions in a red-hot crucible. By this last operation the iron is completely oxydized, the arsenic is converted into acid, and taken into combination by the potash. By levigation with warm water, all the saline parts are carried off, and the oxyd of cobalt is separated by the filtre. The oxyd

is to be dissolved in a suitable nitric acid, and the solution filtered."

The University of Copenhagen has lately proposed the following question:—"Whether it would be a advantageous to the literature of the North to substitute the use of the mythology of the North to that of the Greek mythology." Three Memoirs have appeared on this subject, all very interesting, and worthy to be taken into consideration. That which has been adjudged the best, demonstrates the necessity of retaining the Greek mythology, as the most cultivated and most ingenious: the two others give the preference to the mythology of the North, as more proper to produce *chef d'œuvre*; than the other, which has already produced so many, and which seems to be exhausted.

There appeared at Peterburg, in the year 1801, a Collection of Historical Notices on the Monguls, volume II. in German, by Counsellor PALLAS. It contains a sketch of the different religious opinions of those hordes, the state of the hierarchy and of the clergy of Thibet, the description of the religious and civil orders, and of the ceremonies in use at interments; including likewise a notice on the literature of the inhabitants of the vast countries that are the object of this work.

There has lately appeared at Kiel a publication in German, under the title of "Observations and Experiments for a Number of Years on the Defect of Hearing in the Deaf and Dumb;" particularly useful to those who are employed in the practical part of Galvanism. To this is added the description of a new kind of cornet, or hearing-horn. The author is M. PRINGSTEN, Director of the Institute of Deaf and Dumb at Kiel, (1802).—The author, who for the last 14 years has superintended that useful establishment with a highly commendable zeal, and whose whole life (say the foreign journals) is marked by acts of beneficence and traits of humanity, makes an observation, founded on a great number of experiments, that we should not depend too much on the salutary effects of Galvanism as applied to the deaf and dumb; for the defect in the auditory organ often returns after having been removed; and those who employ the Galvanic agents are often too apt to mistake for the re-establishment of the organ, what is only the effect of that fine and delicate sensation with which the generality of the deaf and dumb are endowed. As to the cornet that the author proposes, its principal advantage is, that it occasions no buzzing in the ear, which

which all the other instruments hitherto made use of do.

About the end of March eight waggons arrived at Paris, loaded with the most valuable works of art and antiques formerly belonging to the Villa Albani and the palace of the Principe Braschi. The Medicean Venus and the Pallas of Velletri are expected soon to follow.

The Academy of Arts and Sciences of New York has opened a subscription of 25,000 dollars, for the purpose of procuring from Paris, by means of the American Minister, works of art of every kind, drawings and copies of pictures, casts of the most beautiful statues, antiques, &c. No foreign works, in whatever language, and upon whatever subject they be written, are allowed to be sold in Spain, until a copy has been sent to the Council of Castile for examination, and a licence obtained. In consequence of this regulation, and the tardy proceedings of the licensors, whole bales of printed paper are lying useless or spoiling in the custom-houses.

The officers of police in Paris lately

seized several pirated editions of books; and the French Government are now more attentive than ever to put a stop to this species of robbery, which had become but too frequent during the revolution.

A Greek Poem has lately been published at Vienna, by Father AMBROSIO POMPERY, consisting of 306 verses, which have the same meaning when read either backwards or forwards.

About two years ago a number of Polish literati formed themselves into a society, under the presidency of Bishop Albrebrandi. The name of this Society, which consists of sixty members, is the Warsaw Society of Friends of the Sciences; and the objects of their labours are, to preserve and cultivate the Polish language, to compose practical treatises, to translate classical authors, and to publish works of general utility. The first volume of their Transactions has lately made its appearance.

Last year a colossal equestrian statue was cast in bronze at Mexico by MANUEL TORO, Director of the Academy of Sculpture in that city.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

*ANALYSIS of a MEMOIR read to the CLASS of LITERATURE and FINE ARTS, during the FIRST QUARTERLY SITTING of YEAR 11, by CITIZEN MONGEZ.*

**T**HIS Memoir relates to the discovery of a number of medals in the Department of Cantal. Citizen Mongez opens it with the following preliminary observations.

"A taste for instruction and for design is becoming general, of late, in the departments. This may be attributed to the central schools, and antiquarians highly applaud one-another on the circumstance. As soon as any subterranean research is set on foot, or any interesting discovery made, citizens of enlightened sentiments hasten to the spot, assiduously collect the discovered objects, and, by means of the art of design, propagate their useful labours throughout all France."

In the beginning of this year, as some men were digging at the distance of two kilometers from Auillie, near Fabiegue, in a meadow watered by the river Jor-

dane, a portion of a circular inclosure was found, formed by a double wall. The interior wall consisted of very beautiful circular baked bricks, with joints tending to the centre. It was environed with a wall of dry stones, intended, without doubt, to support the grounds.

While digging in this inclosure, and after demolishing it, medals of gilt bronze were found of all the Roman emperors down to Commodus, Otho excepted; which proves, that, from the second century, the bronze medals of that prince were very rare, and had not perhaps been till then transported into Gaul. With the small vases of pottery, which contained the medals, some smaller ones were disinterred, which contained spices: the workmen took them for tobacco; but finding them tasteless, they threw them away, and carefully washed the vases that held them; so that it is impossible to distinguish the nature of these spices, and not even the odour which the vases would have retained of them. Two small pieces of very white and moulded clay were also disinterred; one representing a dog, whose legs have been broken; the other is the bust of a woman, the remaining part of



whose body was reduced to dust, during the excavation. And lastly, were found an agrafe of bronze, and a glass ring so large, that, if made use of for a ring, it could only be worn on the thumb. History informs us, that Maximin the Elder, celebrated for his enormous stature, wore his wife's bracelet on his thumb, in the manner of a ring.

The circular form of the inclosure discovered near Aurillac, leads Citizen Mongez to conjecture that it was made use of to burn bodies, and was a *ustrinum*; like the circular inclosure of ground on which the body of Augustus was burned, and which was religiously preserved near his mausoleum, a part of which subsists to this day; like an inclosure of the same form, discovered, in the year 1763, near Placentia, in the ruins of the ancient Veleia, which appears to have been buried by the fall of a mountain; an inclosure which Winkelmann recognized for a *ustrinum*. Some of the inscriptions read on the sepulchral stones of the Romans, indicate an express prohibition to join a *ustrinum* to the monument.—What was the motive of this prohibition? This is a matter which has not been hitherto investigated. After having noticed the law of the *Twelve Tables*, which forbade the burning of any bodies nearer than the distance of sixty feet from any building, unless the owner consented to let the funeral pile approach, our colleague is of opinion that this prohibition supposed the vicinity of some building, the proprietor of which rigorously exacted the execution of the law.

A second object which has given place to subterranean researches, is the small bust of a woman, found in certain excavations at Aurillac; which bust is the remainder of an entire figure. Citizen Mongez reminds us that Montfaucon has given the design of four similar figures of women; they were all of the kind of clay called pipe-clay; the workmanship was rude, and so in all; and they had all been moulded. One of them was found in the year 1710, in excavations made at Blois, in the inclosure of the Abbey de St. Lomer. It was deposited in a small case, which contained the honey fragments of animals half-burned; among which was found the leg-bone of a horse, and a dog's tooth. It was a custom among the ancient Gauls, to throw into their funeral pile the animals which they valued most, such as dogs and horses. We may, therefore, conclude, that the cave of Blois was a place of Gallic sepulture; and, by analogy, that the inclosure of Aurillac ap-

pertained to the same nation. The bust of a woman found here, exhibits, in fact, the same characters as the figures published by Montfaucon; and, moreover, with this bust was found a figure of a dog of the same materials, and of the same workmanship.

These figures of women have been so often disinterred in the sepulchres of the Gauls, the style, the workmanship, and the materials, have so strong a resemblance, that we cannot refrain from supposing that one and the same motive caused them to be deposited there. Citizen Mongez conceives that they might have represented the mother-goddesses in general; and, in particular, such of those divinities as the deceased, whose ashes reposed in those tombs, had adopted for their protectresses. Much has been written, in the two last centuries, on the mother-goddesses, of whom mention is made in the sepulchral inscriptions of the Romans—*Dis Matribus . . . Matronis, &c.* As there were sometimes joined to these inscriptions bas-reliefs, which represented three women, sometimes standing up, seated, holding fruits, pine-apples, and cornucopie, the mother-goddesses were taken, at first, for rural divinities. But one of these monuments was found in the city of Lyons; and, among other titles, they are called the mothers of Galicia, the mothers of Gabia, &c. Their protection extended likewise over the city and provinces. Keiser imagined that they were those Druid women for whom the Gauls had so great a veneration; but he is contradicted by the monuments of this kind which have been consecrated in countries very remote from Gaul. Lastly, others have taken the mother-goddesses for the three Destinies; but it is not so very certain that the Destinies made a part of the mythology of all the nations among which the divinities here alluded to were honoured; besides, these latter had their peculiar denomination, *Fata*. And, lastly, Barier suggests the most probable opinion relative to these mother goddesses; he supposes them to be divinities common to several nations, and that their surnames designated the places where worship was paid to them.

We may add, that the women acknowledged them for their special tutelary deities, as we read on two inscriptions: *Matronis Gabiabus.—Junonibus Gabiabus*. Every woman professed to have a genius of her own sex, who protected her; by whom she swore, and whom she called her *Jun*. It was also by her *Jun* that the

infamous

infamous spouse of Sporus, the vile Nero, swore. The Greeks, particularly the Cretans and the Sicilians, rendered worship to the celestial Urfs, or Bears (constellations so called) under the name of *mothers*. But it may appear doubtful whether the mother-goddesses of Gaul, of Britain, Germany, Spain, &c. were the same divinities. At least, it is certain that in that case, by transmigration, the notions relative to these goddesses, their functions, and their attributes, had been strangely altered. With respect to the figures published by Montfaucon, they hold children in their arms, like the figures of women, that appear on the medals of some empresses, with the legend *Juno Lucina*; which confirms the opinion of Citizen Mongez, that his figures represent the mother-goddesses in general; and the Junes, or the Genii of women in particular. He has before endeavoured to prove, that the inclosure discovered near Aurillac was a place designed for the burning of bodies, and that it had been made use of as such by the Gauls, under the first emperors.

But the science of antiquity is not confined to statues, to columns, to vases, or to garments; it embraces, in general, all that men have done, in every kind, from the earliest times of the world, to those that approach the times wherein we live; its ramifications are so varied, so multifarious, that no wise individual would pretend to possess it in all its extents. Altho' the knowledge of the costume of ancient nations is but a very circumscribed division of it; it is, notwithstanding, immense; and neither the labours of the indefatigable literati that have preceded us, nor the new and frequent discoveries of antique monuments in modern times, have been able entirely to dispell the obscurity which conceals a great part of it from our researches.

Men renowned for their erudition and profound knowledge, the Salmasiiuses, the Casaubons, and many other literati who have been employed on this interesting part of antiquity, never fulfilled the promise they had made of forming and publishing complete treatises of it; and perhaps, without falling short of the respectful opinion we entertain of their ability and knowledge, it is only fair to presume that they were discouraged by the extreme difficulty of the undertaking.

To present this science in its *ensemble*; to pursue it through all its details; to develop its gradual progress; and, lastly, to explain and teach it with precision, perspicuity, and the evidence indispensable to

the right understanding of it, is a task still reserved for the sagacity, judgment, assiduous study, and perseverance, of some future author; not one having, to this day, satisfactorily executed it.

But the efforts employed to succeed in this difficult labour, however insufficient they may be, never failing to occasion fresh improvements, it is useful to appreciate and to encourage them.

Citizen Maillot, professor in the central school of the department of Upper Garonne, has lately presented to the Institute a new *Treatise on Costume*; it is principally designed, however, for young pupils who cultivate the fine arts. A commission has been appointed to render an account of it to the class, and some notice has been already taken of it in a former number of this Magazine.

TRANSACTIONS of the SOCIETY instituted at LONDON for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE.

A FEW months since, a number of public-spirited and wealthy persons associated for the purpose of abolishing the common method of chimney sweeping. Feeling themselves perhaps inadequate to the carrying their laudable intentions into execution, they applied to the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, requesting them to offer premiums on the subject. In consequence of this application, the Society departed from their usual routine of business, and offered the gold medal to the person who should invent the most effectual mechanical or other means for cleansing chimneys from soot, and obviating the necessity of children being employed within the flues; and to the next in merit, the silver medal. On the third of May, the time limited by the Society for candidates to put in their claims, five persons had sent in machines with proper certificates of their having been used with effect in sweeping chimneys. The candidates were Messrs. Horneblower, Wyatt, Smart, Barber, and Orme; their several machines were referred to the Committee of Mechanics, in order that they might appreciate their various merits. The candidates were desired to attend the Society's rooms to shew the effect of their machines by actual experiment. A chimney was fixed on for the purpose, upwards of 70 feet high. Mr. Wyatt's machine consisted of a set of brushes with pulleys and weights, which were to be let down from the top of the chimney; but as the object of the Society was to find an

apparatus to effect the purpose from the inside of the house, this machine was deemed unfit to accomplish their views. Mr. Horneblower's method was that of throwing gravel up the chimney by means of condensed air; as this plan could succeed only in cases where the chimneys are perpendicular, it had no claim to the premium as a general method of cleaning chimneys. Mr. Orme's apparatus consisted of elastic rods of whalebone and cane, with a brush on the upper one: this in short and straight chimneys might probably answer the end very completely, but in that on which the experiment was made it could not be made to ascend.

The two competitors for the gold medal were Mr. Barber and Mr. Smart. The apparatus of the former consisted of laths several feet long, which locked into one another, and on the upper one was fixed an elastic expanding brush, which in its contracted state was reduced to a space of about six inches square, but which when spread is capable of filling a square the side of which is twenty four inches: a string attached to the brush the whole length of the rods, is intended to open it after they have reached the top of the chimney-pot. Twice did Mr. Barber attempt to send his brush up without effect; but it expanded before it had ascended more than about fifty feet: he requested leave to make some al-

terations, and renew his experiments; this was readily granted; still however, after repeated attempts, he was completely unsuccessful; between fifty and sixty feet was the greatest height to which he could force his brush; nor could he then by any means in his power open and expand it. Another material inconvenience attending this machinery is, that it requires a man to stand in the flue to force up the rods, thereby exposing him to all the inconvenience which attach to the climbing-boys under the common method.

Mr. Smart's apparatus has been already described in this Magazine.\* The brush attached to the upper tube of this machine presently appeared out at the top of the chimney, and in less than twelve minutes the whole operation was completed. Some doubts were entertained as to the efficacy of the brush in bringing down all the soot adhering to the sides of the chimney. To ascertain more fully the merits of this and Mr. Barber's machine, the Committee have ordered new experiments to be made. The progress of these, as well as of every thing else connected with the subject, we shall carefully watch, and report in the succeeding Numbers of the Monthly Magazine.

\* See p. 259.

## ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

*From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.*

*Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.*

	No. of Cases.	
FEBRIS Catarrhalis	-	13
Tussis	-	27
Dyspnoea	-	18
Rheumatismus	-	21
Asthénia & Dyspepsia	-	49
Amenorrhœa	-	28
Ménorrhagia	-	9
Leucorrhœa	-	6
Hæmorrhœa	-	44
Epilepsia	-	8
Hysteria	-	5
Morbi Cutanei	-	21
Mort. Infantiles	-	32

late retired in a great measure from the reach of his professional observation. It is remarkable as a fact, not of medical merely, but likewise of political importance, that, soon after the suspension of hostilities with a foreign power, this domestic enemy evidently contracted the sphere of its extensive devastation. The abject necessities and extreme wretchedness of the lowest class of society were in a considerable degree relieved by the more accessible price of those articles which are essential to the support of life.

The recent renewal of war, it is probable, will ere long be followed by the return of pestilence and famine. The *scourge of the poor*\* will again raise its head, and require

THE last month has not been marked by the prevalence of any particular disease. Typhus, which for several years was the topic that more especially occupied the attention and pen of the reporter, has of

\* By this expression it is meant that a dis-

require the unremitting vigilance of our medical protectors, to resist its encroachments, and, where it has already extended, to counteract, or at least alleviate, the malignity of its power.

Two remarkable cases have this month occurred. One is a case of trismus, or what is commonly called locked-jaw, that

bleness to typhous fever, although not exclusively, is principally, attached to the condition of the poor, or to that of persons who are accidentally, or officially, connected with them.

If we count the comparatively small number of practitioners, who, in the empoisoned atmosphere of this metropolis, exercise their profession to a great extent amongst the indigent ranks of society, and calculate the proportion of them who yearly fall martyrs to a conflict with febrile contagion, it will be found that the field of Mars is less pregnant with danger and with death, than the theatre of medical experience and observation.

took place in a young man, in consequence of an accidental wound in his leg. This complaint continued, with spasm of the arms and severe pains in the back. In three weeks he was decidedly cured by opiate frictions. Nearly an ounce a day was forced into the interior of the frame, by this mode of cutaneous application. Peruvian bark, wine, and steel, were employed to accelerate and secure the restoration of the patient.

Chore, vulgarly denominated St. Vitus's dance, although it had previously continued for a very long time, was effectually relieved in a girl of eight years of age, by steel pills, each of which consisted of one grain and a half of ferr. vitriol: with two grains of myrrh: three of these pills were given four times in the four-and-twenty hours.

Southampton-row,  
May 25, 1803.

J. RESO.

**ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.**

**BANKRUPTCIES.**

*The Solicitors Names are between Parent braces.*

**AGNEW, J.** Grosvenor square, banker. (Potts, Gresham, Jewin Street)

**Amber, A. Marcus,** London Street, Tottenham Court Road, linen draper. (Cockayne and Taylor, Lyon's Inn)

**Brewer, W. Rochester,** coach maker. (Hill, Road Lane)

**Baynes, E. Rochester,** shopkeeper. (Cobling, Bartlett's building)

**Beare, D. Kensington,** stillier. (Field, Richmond buildings, 5, 6, 7)

**Bracewell, T. Walling,** fitter and ironmonger. (Kinderly, Long, and Ince, Lymond's Inn)

**Brown, J. Luton,** gun maker. (Manning, Clement's Inn)

**Byron, J. Great Bell Alley,** merchant. (Apsall, Quality Court, Chancery Lane)

**Beavis, H. Upper Thames Street,** vintner. (Burden, St. Andrew's Court, Holborn)

**Beckley, J. Southampton,** grocer. (Parker, Palmer, and Cripps, Elm Street)

**Bentley, R. Whitechapel Square,** haberdasher. (Willis, Warwick Court)

**Bogue, P. Whitechapel,** builder. (Newcomb, Vine Street, Piccadilly)

**Bones, T. Great Barlow Street,** Marybone, water closet maker. (Gale, Redford Street, Bedford Row)

**Barber, J. Manchester,** machine maker. (Ellis, Curfew Street)

**Booth, T. and T. Ireland,** Blackley, dyers. (Seddon, Manchester)

**Chapman, R. Old Bethlem,** chip and straw hat manufacturer. (Kearley, Inner Temple)

**Curtis, J. Oxford,** wine and brandy merchant. (Bishop, Edin Street, Strand)

**Chater, W. Charles Street,** Long Acre, coach spring maker. (Frame, Little St. Martin's Lane)

**Courties, J. and J. Sycamore, Penny, shopkeepers. (Rardone, Cornhill Court)**

**Crowen, G. Norton,** oil and colour man. (Crawford, Craven Buildings, City Road)

**Croket, P. and T. Seatonby,** Liverpool, merchants. (Bartley, Chancery Lane)

**Clanigan, W. Garden place,** St. George's Fields, bricklayer. (Howard, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden)

**Cox, J. Leighton Buzzard,** corn and flour merchant. (Adams, Old Jewry)

**Donald, J. Aldermanbury,** warehouseman. (Sherman, Han Street, Essexbury)

**Dealey, T. and J. Hallett,** Little Queen Street, Holborn, coach makers. (Johnson, Ely place)

**Dorset, G. J. Johnston, J. Wilkinson, W. Bennett, and J. Tilton,** New Bond Street, bankers. (Curdall, Railways, and Spear, Gray's Inn)

**Driscoll, M. and J. Madden,** Union Court, Broad Street, merchants, hatters, and insurers. (Palmer and Tumbull, Warwick Court)

**Dunery, T. Rytown,** shopkeeper. (Boyes, Norwich)

**Evory, W. New Sarum,** shopkeeper. (Phipps, Philpot Lane)

**Freeman, W. St. Martin's,** Stamford Street, grocer and cheesemonger. (Sears, Staple Inn)

**Farrer, E. Jos. Stratford,** Kiln, butcher. (Argill, Whitechapel Road)

**Gwynne, D. Finsbury,** Taylor. (Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden)

**Galt, J. Bridgewater,** innkeeper. (Blenfield and Allen, New Inn)

**Gardner, H. Thames Street,** shoemaker. (Wilson and Broad, Union Street, Southwark)

**Garnod, S. Lambeth,** tailor and draper. (Rabet and Co., Canton, Suffolk)

**Garrett, W. Road Lane,** merchant. (Wild, Warwick Square)

**Gough, P. Birmingham,** butcher. (Kenton, Gray's Inn)

**Grady, J. Bristol,** dealer. (Stevens, Palace Lane)

**Gibbs, J. Birmingham,** button maker. (Devau and Tooke, Gray's Inn)

**Hitchener, W. H. Bird in hand Court,** Cheapside, warehouseman, firm, W. H. Hitchener and J. Green. (Manning, Clement's Inn)

**Hudfin, J. Devonshire Square,** merchant, partner with Messrs Stronborn, of the Cape of Good Hope. (Gregory, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street)

**Harris, J. Exeter,** coach maker. (Dewee and Loxham, New Inn)

**Hippely W. Shepton Mallet,** shopkeeper. (Warry, New Inn)

**Hobden, L. Warwick Lane,** coffee house keeper. (Thompson, Portsmouth Street)

**Hornshaw, R. Palace wharf,** Lambeth. (Murphy, Bowdler Street)

**Hallam, R. Inn, Rury St. Edmunds,** chymist and druggist. (Lyon and Collyer, Bedford Row)

**Jones, J. Wood Street,** Cheapside, Leaden hall warehouseman. (Housfield, Bouvier Street)

**Jones, T. Old pallage house,** vintner. (Begg, Harton Garden)

**Johnson, W. Whitechapel,** mercer and woollen draper. (Clement, Staple Inn)

**Jacobs, B. Tabernacle walk,** Finsbury Square, dealer. (Hence, Great George Street, Minories)

**Johnson, M. Pocklington,** spirit merchant. (Sykes and Knowles, Bowtell Court)

**Jacob, W. Finsbury,** shopkeeper. (Mawley, Tottenham Street)

**Jefferys, AG. New Bond Street,** goldsmith. (Tollant, Barnard's buildings)

**Kelly, J. Liverpool,** flour dealer. (Parr and Thompson, Liverpool)

Kennett,



## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

*The CORRESPONDENCE between GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE on the SUBJECT of the late NEGOTIATION, presented by his MAJESTY'S COMMAND, to both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT.*

PAPERS presented to both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, MAY 18, 1803.

**N**OS. 1 and 2, dated May 23 and 24, 1802, are letters from Messrs. Otto, and Lord Hawkesbury, announcing the appointments of General Vial, on the part of the French government, and of Sir Alexander Ball, on the part of the British government, to execute that part of the treaty of peace which related to the surrender of Malta.

No. 3 is a dispatch from Lord St. Helens's, dated Petersburg, April 23, 1802, by which it appeared that he entertained doubts whether the Emperor of Russia would guarantee the arrangements of the treaty of Amiens, relative to Malta.

No. 4 consists of a dispatch from Lord St. Helens, dated Petersburg, May 7, 1802, in which he states that he has reason to hope that the first impressions that had been produced here by certain parts of the arrangement relative to Malta, have been removed; and that his Imperial Majesty may even be ultimately induced to guarantee the whole of that arrangement; provided that the steps which have been taken towards the election of a new Grand Master, according to the mode suggested by this court, be considered as fulfilling what is required on that head by the latter part of the paragraph of the 10th article of the Treaty of Amiens; and consequently that no new election for that office is to take place in the manner pointed out by the former part of the same stipulation.

No. 5 is a letter from Lord Hawkesbury to Mr. Merry, at Paris, informing him that his Majesty agrees to the election noticed in the previous communication, and requesting that the French government should instruct, without delay, their Ambassadors or Ministers at Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, to make, conjointly with his Majesty's Ministers at those courts, an official communication, desiring the accession of those powers to the arrangements relative to Malta in the definitive treaty; by which it is provided, that the independence of the island and the other stipulations shall be under the guarantee of those powers, in conjunction with his Majesty, the French Government, and the King of Spain.

No. 6 contains Mr. Merry's note to Talleyrand, and his acquiescence.

No. 7.

My Lord, *Paris, June 4, 1802.*

I had occasion to see M. Talleyrand yesterday

afternoon, for the purpose of introducing to him, by appointment, some English gentlemen previously to their presentation to-day to the First Consul.

Having gone first alone into the Minister's Cabinet, he said, that he had been directed by General Bonaparte, to represent to me several circumstances which stood very much in the way of that perfect reconciliation and good understanding between the two countries and their governments, which it was the First Consul's sincere wish to see re-established, in order that such obstacles might be removed before the arrival in London of the French Ambassador; because, although the circumstances in question had already produced a very disagreeable effect, whilst only M. Otto, as Minister, had to witness them, they would acquire a greater addition of force if they should still exist when the Ambassador should be present; and since the First Consul had given orders for General Andreossi to proceed to his destination with as little delay as possible, he wished that I should take an early opportunity to give an account to your Lordship of the observations which he was charged to make to me.

After a preface to this effect, M. Talleyrand proceeded to state to me, that the accounts which M. Otto had transmitted of the disgust and inconvenience which he could not but feel and experience at meeting frequently at his Majesty's court, and at other places, the French Princes, and some French persons still decorated with the insignia of French orders which no longer existed; and at seeing the countenance and support which continued to be given in England, to what he termed the old-devant French Bishops, as well as to other persons (here he mentioned Georges) inimical to the present Government of France, had affected to strongly the First Consul, and were in fact so calculated to prevent that system of cordiality which he was anxious to see established, that it was incumbent upon him to express his wish, that his Majesty's Government might be disposed to remove out of the British dominions all the French Princes and their adherents, together with the French Bishops and other French individuals whose political principles and conduct must necessarily occasion great jealousy to the French Government. He continued to observe, that the protection and favor which all these persons in question continued to meet with, in a country so close a neighbour to

to France, must alone be always considered as an encouragement to the disaffected here, even without those persons themselves being guilty of any acts tending to foment fresh disturbances in this country; but that the Government here possessed proofs of the abuse which they were now making of the protection which they enjoyed in England, and of the advantage they were taking of the vicinity of their situation to France, by being really guilty of such acts, since several printed papers had lately been intercepted, which it was known they had sent, and caused to be circulated in France, and which had for object, to create an opposition to the Government. I cannot, my Lord, do better than refer you to what you will have read in the official paper of the day before yesterday, under the article of Paris, for the exact text of M. Talleyrand's discourse upon this subject; which he concluded by saying, that he thought the residence of Louis XVIII. was now the proper place for that of the rest of the family, and that I might add this suggestion in my report to your Lordship.

I answered the French Minister, that, without any reference to you, I could assure him, that the practices of the French residing in England, of which he complained, had not been encouraged, nor would be countenanced by his Majesty's Government; which was as sincerely disposed to cultivate harmony and a good understanding between the two countries, as he had represented the First Consul to be; but that I could by no means say how far they would be disposed to adopt the measures which he had intimated it to be General Bonaparte's wish that they should pursue, in order to remove so effectually every thing which might not perhaps be considered equally by them, as giving just cause of offence or jealousy to France.

M. Talleyrand did not rejoin upon the matter; but asked me when I proposed writing. Upon my replying I should lose no time, he said, that, if I should write as to-day, he would avail himself of the opportunity to convey a letter to M. Otto.

A. MERRY.

The Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c.

No. 8.

Sir, *Downing-street, June 10, 1802.*

Your dispatches of the 4th instant were received on Monday night, and have been laid before the King.

The account given in that dispatch of the conversation which passed on the 3d instant, between you and M. Talleyrand, respecting the French Princes and their adherents, would have afforded here considerable surprise, if his Majesty's Government had not in some degree been prepared for it by information which had been previously received: from the manner, however, in which this subject has been mentioned to you, it is important that you should take a proper opportunity to explain, candidly and fairly, to the

French Government the line of conduct which his Majesty feels it to be his duty to pursue in this very delicate business. His Majesty would certainly consider it inconsistent with both the letter and spirit of the treaty of peace between him and the French Republic, to encourage or countenance any projects that might be hostile to the present Government of France. He is sincerely desirous that the peace which has been concluded may be permanent, and may lead to the establishment of a system of good understanding and harmony between the two countries. With these sentiments he is disposed to employ all the means in his power to guard against any circumstance which can have the effect of disturbing the tranquillity that has been so happily restored; and he certainly expects that all foreigners who may reside within his dominions, should not only hold a conduct conformable to the laws of the country, but should abstain from all acts which may be hostile to the Government of any country with which his Majesty may be at peace. As long, however, as they conduct themselves according to these principles, his Majesty would feel it inconsistent with his dignity, with his honour, and with the common laws of hospitality, to deprive them of that protection which individuals resident in his dominions can only forfeit by their own misconduct. The greater part of the persons to whom allusion has been made in M. Talleyrand's conversation with you, are living in retirement, and his Majesty has no reason whatever to suppose that since the conclusion of peace they have availed themselves of their residence in this country to promote any designs injurious to the Government of France.

HAWKESBURY.

Anthony Merry, Esq.

No. 9.

My Lord, *Paris, June 17, 1802.*

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I have executed the instructions given me by your secret and confidential dispatch (No. 14) in consequence of the communication from M. Talleyrand, which I transmitted in my number 23, respecting the residence of the French Princes and other French persons in his Majesty's dominions.

In delivering my answer on this business to the French Minister, I took care to express in the strongest manner the assurances which your Lordship has authorized me to give of his Majesty's sincere desire that the peace which has happily been concluded should be permanent, and that it should lead to the establishment of a system of harmony and good understanding between the two countries; and that, as his Majesty's conduct would in every respect be guided by those sentiments, he of course would not tolerate, much less encourage, any proceedings on the part of persons within his dominions, which might be hostile to the present Government of France; which assurances, might, I trusted,

be sufficient to tranquilize and satisfy the First Consul, without recurring to the measures which had been intimated to me, and which could not but be considered as inconsistent with his Majesty's dignity and honour, as well as with the common laws of hospitality, which he could not but observe towards foreigners within his dominions, until they should have forfeited that protection by their misconduct.

M. Talleyrand expressed to me in reply, that the First Consul had solicited no more than the British Government itself had, at the time, demanded of France, when the Pretender was in this country, and than had been practised between other Governments under similar circumstances: that he could not see any humiliation in the measure which he had intimated to me; that he could assure me it had not been suggested with any such idea; and that he could only repeat, that the adoption of it would be in the highest degree agreeable and satisfactory to the First Consul, and be considered by him as the most convincing proof of his Majesty's disposition to see a cordial good understanding established between the two countries; concluding his answer with a request that I would report it to your Lordship.

I rejoined upon the subject by observing to the French Minister, that even without adverting to the serious consideration of the King's dignity and honour, the feelings of the people of England were to be taken into account on the occasion: that he must be sensible the relative situation, hitherto, of the two countries, especially in regard to trade, afforded his Majesty's subjects no room to reap those advantages which were common to, and which were always expected from, a state of peace; and that it therefore appeared to me that the First Consul would equally give a proof of his disposition to see harmony and a friendly intercourse re-established between the two nations, by not repeating his wish upon a matter which would operate in the strongest manner against such an approximation and reconciliation of sentiments, were it even only to come to the knowledge of his Majesty's subjects.

I am happy, my Lord, to say, that M. Talleyrand shewed no warmth, or any very marked eagerness, in his manner of replying to my communication; and that our conversation on this head terminated with the last remarks I made to him, when he changed it to another subject. ANTHONY MERRY.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

No. 10.

*Portman-square, July 25, 1802.*

My Lord,

I transmitted some time ago, to Mr. Hammond, a number of Peltier, containing the most gross calumnies against the French Government, and against the whole nation; and I observed, that I should probably re-

ceive an order to demand the punishment of such an abuse of the press. That order is actually arrived, and I cannot conceal from you, my Lord, that the reiterated insults of a small number of foreigners, assembled in London to conspire against the French Government, produce the most unfavourable effects on the good understanding between the two nations. Even though the first article of the treaty of Amiens had not provided for the maintenance of that respect, which two independent nations owe to each other; the general maxims of the law of nations would formally condemn so revolting an abuse of the liberty of the press. It cannot be believed, that the law can give more latitude to a libellist than to any other individual, who, without declaration of war, should permit himself to violate the duties of good neighbourhood. The offence in question is so much the more serious, as its object is evidently to disturb the harmony which subsists between the two Governments.

It is not to Peltier alone, but to the editor of the *Courier François de Londres*, to Cobbet, and to other writers who resemble them, that I have to direct the attention of his Majesty's Government. The perfidious and malevolent publications of these men are in open contradiction to the principles of peace, and if it could ever enter into the mind of the French Government to permit retaliation, writers would doubtless be found in France, willing to avenge their countrymen by filling their pages with odious reflections on the most respectable persons, and on the dearest institutions of Great Britain.

The want of positive laws against these sorts of offences cannot palliate the violation of the law of nations, according to which peace should put a stop to all species of hostilities; and doubtless those which wound the honour and the reputation of a Government, and which tend to cause a revolt of the people, whose interests are confided to that Government, are the most apt to lessen the advantages of peace, and to keep up national resentments.

OTTO.

To Lord Hawkesbury.

No. 11.

Sir, *Downing-street, July 28, 1802.*

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the subject of the last number of Peltier. It is impossible that his Majesty's Government could peruse the article in question without the greatest displeasure, and without an anxious desire that the person who published it should suffer the punishment he so justly deserves. The calumnies, however, to which his Majesty's Government, and many of the best subjects in this country, are frequently exposed in the public prints, must necessarily convince all foreign Governments of the difficulties which exist in a constitution like that of Great Britain, in preventing the abuse which is often unavoidably attendant on the greatest of all

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political benefits; and though publications of this nature are, as they certainly ought to be, by the law of England, subject to punishment, it is often difficult to prove the guilt of an individual so satisfactorily as to obtain the judgment of a court of justice; and the inconvenience which arises from prosecution, unless there is a reasonable prospect of success, is frequently sufficient to deter both the Government and individuals from undertaking it. In the present case I have thought it my duty to refer the article in question to his Majesty's Attorney General, for his opinion whether it is or is not a libel, according to the construction of the law of England, and whether it is such a libel as he would, under all the circumstances, recommend for prosecution. As soon as I receive his report, I shall have the honour of communicating it to you. **HAWKESBURY.**

M. Otto.

No. 12.  
NOTE.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic having submitted to his Government the letter which his excellency Lord Hawkesbury, Minister and Principal Secretary of State of his Britannic Majesty, did him the honour of writing, under date of the 27th July, is directed to offer the following observations:

If the British Government tolerates censures upon the acts of its administration, and the personal abuse of the most respectable men, it does not suffer even the slightest attempt against the public tranquillity, the fundamental laws of the empire, and the supreme authority which arises from them. Every nation is, moreover, at liberty to sacrifice any advantage whatever in its interior, in order to obtain another to which it attaches a higher value; but the Government which does not repress the licentiousness of the press when it may be injurious to the honour or the interests of foreign powers, would afford an opportunity for libellists to endanger the public tranquillity, or at least the good understanding that forms the basis of it, and whenever such serious injuries are continued in a regular and systematic manner, doubts must arise as to its own dispositions.

The particular laws and constitution of Great Britain are subordinate to the general principles of the law of nations, which supersede the laws of each individual state. If it be a right in England to allow the most extensive liberty to the press, it is a public right of polished nations, and the bounden duty of Governments to prevent, repress, and punish, every attack which might by those means be made against the rights, the interests, and the honour, of foreign powers.

This general maxim of the law of nations has never been mistaken without paving the way for the greatest divisions, and has even furnished in England a plausible pretext to those who have written volumes to prove the

necessity of the last war against France. Are these men now desirous of presenting to the Consular Government a weapon which they have wielded with so much address? And can they flatter themselves that the authority which has signed the peace has not power to maintain it?

By the first article of the Treaty of Amiens, the two powers agree to afford no protection, either directly or indirectly, to those who should cause prejudice to any of them.

But the greatest of all injuries doubtless is, that which tends to defame a foreign Government, or to excite within its territory civil and religious commotions; and the most decided of all protections, is that which places under the safeguard of the men who seek not only to disturb the political tranquillity of Europe, but even to dissolve the first bonds of society.

The undersigned Minister must moreover observe, that this is not a question respecting some paragraphs, which, through the inadvertence of an editor, might have been accidentally inserted in a public print; but is a question of a deep and continued system of defamation, directed not only against the Chief of the French Republic, but against all the constituted authorities of the Republic, against the whole nation, represented by these libellers in the most odious and degrading terms. It has even been remarked that many of these prints contain an appeal to the French people, against the Government and fundamental laws of their country.

If these observations apply to the English writers, who, for these three months past, have deluged the public with the most perfidious and unbecoming publications, they are still more applicable to a class of foreign calumniators, who appear to avail themselves of the asylum offered them in England, only for the purpose of the better gratifying their hatred against France, and undermining the foundations of peace.

It is not merely by insulting and seditious writings, evidently published with a view to circulation in France, but by other incendiary papers distributed through the maritime departments, in order to excite the evil-disposed or weak inhabitants, to resist the execution of the Concordate, that these implacable enemies of France continue to exercise hostilities, and to provoke the just indignation of the French Government and people. Not a doubt exists of those writings having been composed and circulated by Georges, and by the former Bishops of France. These men can no longer be considered but as rebels against both political and religious authority; and after their reiterated attempts to disturb the good understanding between the two Governments, their residence in England militates openly against the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Peace.

The meetings likewise which have taken place

place in the island of Jersey, and the odious plots which are there framed, in spite of the representations which the undersigned minister has already taken care to make on this subject, also demand immediate measures to be taken, by a Government, the neighbour and friend of France.

Other persons (attached, by recollections never to be effaced, and by regrets too long fostered, to an order of things which no longer exists in France) find themselves daily implicated by the plots of those who pretend to serve them. A loss of their own reputation will without doubt lead them to avoid a focus of intrigues, with which they ought not to have the least connection.

Peace happily re-established, the mutual desire of the two Governments to render it solid and lasting, and the general interests of humanity, require that all these causes of dissatisfaction should be done away, and that his Majesty's Ministry should by frank and energetic measures, manifest their disapprobation of all the attempts made to produce new divisions.

The undersigned has in consequence received especial orders to solicit.

1st. That his Majesty's Government will adopt the most effectual measures to put a stop to the unbecoming and seditious publications, with which the newspapers and other writings printed in England are filled.

2d. That the individuals mentioned in the undersigned Minister's letter of the 23d July last, shall be sent out of the island of Jersey.

3d. That the former Bishops of Arras and St. Pol de Leon, and all those, who like them, under the pretext of religion, seek to raise disturbances in the interior of France, shall likewise be sent away.

4th. That Georges and his adherents shall be transported to Canada, according to the intention which the undersigned has been directed to transmit to his Government at the request of Lord Hawkebury.

5th. That, in order to deprive the evil-disposed of every pretext for disturbing the good understanding between the two Governments, it shall be recommended to the Princes of the House of Bourbon at present in Great Britain, to repair to Warsaw, the residence of the head of their family.

6th. That such of the French emigrants as still think proper to wear the orders and decorations belonging to the ancient Government of France, shall be required to quit the territory of the British empire.

These demands are founded upon the Treaty of Amiens, and upon the verbal assurances that the undersigned Minister has had the satisfaction to receive in the course of the negotiations, with regard to a mutual agreement for maintaining tranquillity and good order in the two countries. If any one in particular of these demands does not proceed so immediately from the treaty concluded, it would be easy to justify it by striking

examples, and to prove how very attentive the British Government has been in times of internal fermentation, to remove from the territory of a neighbouring power those who might endanger the public tranquillity.

Whatever may be the protection which the English laws afford to native writers, and to other subjects of his Majesty, the French Government knows that foreigners do not here enjoy the same protection; and that the law, known by the title of the Alien Act, gives the Ministry of his Britannic Majesty an authority which it has often exercised against foreigners whose residence was prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain. The first clause of this act states, expressly, that any Order in Council which requires a foreigner to quit the kingdom shall be executed under pain of imprisonment and transportation. There exists, therefore in the Ministry a legal and sufficient power to restrain foreigners, without having recourse to the courts of law; and the French Government, which offers on this point a perfect reciprocity, thinks it gives a new proof of its pacific intentions, by demanding that those persons may be sent away, whose machinations uniformly tend to sow discord between the two people. It owes to itself and to the nation at large, (which has made it the depository of its power and of its honour,) not to appear insensible to insults and to plots daring profound peace, which the irritation of open war could not justify; and it is too well acquainted with the conciliatory dispositions of the British Ministry, not to rely upon its efforts to disperse a faction, equally the enemy of France and England.

OTTO.

London, 17th Aug. 1802.

No. 13.

Sir, Downing-street, Aug 28, 1802.

I send you the copy of a letter which I received some days ago from M. Otto, together with a copy of an official note inclosed in it. I have informed M. Otto, that you would receive instructions to enter into explanations with the French Government on the several points to which it refers. It is impossible not to feel considerable surprize at the circumstances under which it has been thought proper to present such a note; at the style in which it is drawn up, and at the complaints contained in it. Whatever may be the general dispositions of the French Government towards this country, supposing them to be as hostile as they have been at any former period, or even more so, it would appear so contrary to their interest to provoke a war with us at the present moment, that I am inclined to ascribe their conduct, in the whole of this business, more to temper, than to any other motive; but whether their conduct is to be referred to temper or to policy, the effects of it may still be the same; it is therefore become of the utmost importance that a frank explanation should be made of the line of conduct which his Majesty has determined to adopt on reasons of the nature of

those to which this note refers, and of the motives on which it is founded; and it is to be hoped that such an explanation will have the effect of putting an end to a course of proceeding which can lead only to perpetual irritation between the two Governments, and which might ultimately tend to the most serious consequences.

The first consideration that naturally arises on this transaction, is that of the peculiar circumstances under which the note of M. Otto has been presented. It cannot be denied that some very improper paragraphs have lately appeared in some of the English newspapers against the Government of France; it cannot be denied likewise, that publications of a still more improper and indecent nature have made their appearance in this country, with the names of foreigners affixed to them. Under these circumstances, the French Government would have been warranted in expecting every redress that the laws of this country could afford them; but as, instead of seeking it in the ordinary course, they have thought fit to resort to recrimination themselves, or at least to authorize it in others, they could have no right to complain if their subsequent appeal to his Majesty had failed to produce the effect that otherwise would have attended it.

Whatever may have been the nature of the prior injury, they have in fact taken the law into their own hands: and what is this recrimination and retort? The paragraphs in the English newspapers, the publications to which I have above referred, have not appeared under any authority of the British Government, and are disavowed and disapproved of by them; but the paragraph in the *Moniteur* has appeared in a paper avowedly official, for which the Government are therefore considered as responsible, as his Majesty's Government is responsible for the contents of the *London Gazette*. And this retort is not confined to the unauthorized English newspapers, or to the other publications of which complaint is now made, but is converted into, and made a pretence for a direct attack upon the Government of his Majesty. His Majesty feels it beneath his dignity to make any formal complaint on this occasion; but it has been impossible for me to proceed to the other parts of the subject, without pointing your attention to the conduct of the French Government in this respect, that you may observe upon it in the manner it deserves.

The propositions in M. Otto's official note, are six in number; but may in fact be divided under two heads: the first, that which relates to the libels of all descriptions, which are alleged to be published against the French Government; the last, comprehending the five complaints which relate to the emigrants resident in this country. On the first, I am sure you will be aware that his Majesty cannot, and never will, in consequence of any reproachful or any menacing from a foreign power, make any concession which can be in the

smallest degree dangerous to the liberty of the press, as secured by the constitution of this country. This liberty is justly dear to every British subject. The constitution admits of no previous restraints upon publications of any description; but there exists judicatures, wholly independent of the Executive Government, capable of taking cognizance of such publications as the law deems to be criminal, and which are bound to inflict the punishment the delinquents may deserve; these judicatures may take cognizance not only of libels against the Government and the magistracy of this kingdom, but, as has been repeatedly experienced, of publications defamatory of those in whose hands the administration of foreign Governments is placed. That our Government neither has nor wants any other protection than what the laws of the country afford; and though they are willing and ready to give to every foreign Government all the protection against offences of this nature which the principle of their laws and constitution will admit, they never can consent to new-model their laws, or to change their constitution, to gratify the wishes of any foreign power. If the present French Government are dissatisfied with our laws on the subject of libels, or entertain the opinion that the administration of justice in our courts is too tardy and lenient, they have it in their power to redress themselves by punishing the vendors and distributors of such publications within their own territories, in any manner that they may think proper, and thereby preventing the circulation of them. If they think their present laws are not sufficient for this purpose, they may enact new ones; or, if they think it expedient, they may exercise the right which they have of prohibiting the importation of any foreign newspapers, or periodical publications, into the territories of the French Republic. His Majesty will not complain of such a measure, as it is not his intention to interfere in the manner in which the people or territories of France should be governed; but he expects, on the other hand, that the French Government will not interfere in the manner in which the Government of his dominions is conducted, or to call for a change in those laws with which his people are perfectly satisfied. With respect to the distinction which appears to be drawn in M. Otto's note, between the publications of British subjects and those of foreigners, and the power which his Majesty is supposed to have in consequence of the alien act, of sending foreigners out of his dominions, it is important to observe, that the provisions of that act were made for the purpose of preventing the residence of foreigners, whose numbers and principles had a tendency to disturb the internal peace of his own dominions, and whom the safety of those dominions might require in many instances to be removed, even if their actual conduct had not exposed them to punishment by law. It does not follow that it would be a warrantable applica-  
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tion of such a law to exert its powers in the cases of individuals such as those of whom complaint is now made, and particularly as they are liable to be prosecuted under the law of the land, in like manner as others have been in similar cases, at the instance, and upon the complaint of foreign Governments.

The second general head, which includes the five last complaints, relates to the removal of some of the French emigrants resident in this country. His Majesty entertained hopes that the explanation furnished on this head in my dispatch, Nov. 14. would have proved satisfactory, and would have precluded the necessity of any farther discussion on this subject. The French Government have, upon several occasions, resorted on this part of the subject to precedent, and have particularly rested on the demand formerly made by this country, that the person then called the Pretender, should be sent from the French dominions. It is important that the differences between these two cases should be stated. When James the Second abdicated the throne, and left this country, he retired with his adherents to France; and though in the war which immediately succeeded that event, the French Government adopted his cause as their own, no stipulation was made, at the Treaty of Ryswick, that he should be sent from that country, nor was any subsequent demand ever made to the French Government to this effect, but he was suffered to remain at St. Germain, in the neighbourhood of Paris, surrounded by his family and friends; till the time of his death. It was not till after his demise, when Lewis the XIVth. in direct violation of the treaty of Ryswick, had acknowledged his son as King of Great Britain, that a different course of proceeding was adopted by the British Government; and in the treaty of peace signed at Utrecht, which put an end to the war which had been carried on, on account of the Spanish succession, an article was inserted to prevent the Pretender from residing in any part of the French dominions. The demand which was subsequently made for the removal of the Pretender from a town which was situated in the centre of these dominions, was founded on this article of the treaty, which was in fact one of the conditions of the Peace; but both the article in the treaty and the demand were confined to the Pretender personally, and were not extended to any of his family, or to any of his adherents. After his removal, many of his adherents continued to reside in France; many persons resident in this country, who were attached to the cause of the Pretender, and had promoted the rebellion in his favour, and who were consequently attainted for high treason, sought refuge in France, and were permitted to remain there till their death, without any application ever having been made by the British Government for their removal. The Duke of Berwick, the natural son of James the Second, who from his principles and talents was the

most dangerous man to the interests of this country and the Protestant succession, continued to be a general in the French armies; and though descended from the King, an Englishman, and an emigrant, it was not required that he should be sent out of France. In the present case, there is no article in the Treaty of Peace by which his Majesty is bound, to send from this country any Frenchman whatever, except on account of the crimes specified in the 10th article of the definitive treaty, and in consequence of the proofs therein required having been adduced. In the present case, it cannot be pretended that his Majesty has ever given the slightest countenance to the cause of the royalists in France against the present Government, since the period when he acknowledged that Government; and if there were not these important differences in the two cases, they would be totally dissimilar in the only remaining point; for in the case of the house of Stuart, as has been already stated, notwithstanding the violence of the times, and the danger to which the Protestant succession was really exposed, this strong act of authority was confined to the person of the Pretender; and the individual who must be recognized in that character by the French Government, and whose case can alone bear any similarity to the former, even in this respect, is not, and never has been, within his Majesty's dominions: other precedents might be adduced on this subject; but it is not necessary to state them, as the foregoing are sufficient.

With respect to the complaints in detail under the second head. Upon the first, you may inform the French Government; that the emigrants in Jersey, many of whom had remained there solely on account of the cheapness of subsistence, had actually removed, or were removing, previous to the representation concerning them in M. Otto's note; and that before your explanation with M. Talleyrand can take place, there will probably not be an emigrant in the island.

To the second complaint, which relates to the Bishops of Arras and Saint Pol de Leon, and others, his Majesty can only reply, that if the facts alleged against them can be substantiated; if it can be proved that they have distributed papers on the coast of France, with a view of disturbing the Government, and of inducing the people to resist the new church establishment, his Majesty would think himself justified in taking all measures within his power for obliging them to leave the country; but some proof must be adduced of those facts; and such proof must not be that of their having in a single instance, viz. in reply to the Pope's mandate, published a vindication of their own conduct, in refusing to conform to the new establishment, a proceeding in which they would be justifiable on every principle of toleration and justice; but it should shew that they have since availed themselves of their situation in this country

to excite the people of France against the authority of that Government, whether civil or ecclesiastical.

On the third complaint, which respects the removal of Georges, and those persons supposed to be described as his adherents, M. Otto must have mistaken me in what he supposes me to have said on the subject. His Majesty is however very desirous to obviate any cause of complaint or uneasiness with respect to these persons; and measures are in contemplation, and will be taken, for the purpose of removing them out of his Majesty's European dominions.

On the fourth complaint, respecting the Princes of the House of Bourbon, I can only refer you to my former answer. His Majesty has no desire that they should continue to reside in this country; if they are disposed, or can be induced to quit it; but he feels it to be inconsistent with his honour and his sense of justice to withdraw from them the rights of hospitality, as long as they conduct themselves peaceably and quietly; and unless some charge can be substantiated of their attempting to disturb the peace which subsists between the two Governments.

With respect to the fifth complaint, which relates to the French emigrants wearing in this country the orders of their ancient Government; there are few, if any, persons of that description in this country who wear such orders. It might be more proper if they all abstained from it; but the French Government could not persist in expecting, that even if it were consistent with law, his Majesty could be induced to commit so harsh an act of authority as to send them out of the country on such an account.

I have thus stated to you his Majesty's sentiments on the several points contained in M. Otto's note. You will take an early opportunity of communicating these sentiments to the French Government, and of accompanying them with the arguments and explanations above stated. And if it should be desired, and you should be of opinion, that it was likely to produce any good effect, there is no objection to your putting the substance of what you shall have stated in writing, and of delivering it to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as a memorandum of your conversation.

Upon the general tone and style of M. Otto's note, it is important to observe, that it is far from conciliating; and that the practice of presenting notes of this description, on any motive or suggestion of personal irritation, cannot fail to have the effect of indisposing the two Governments towards each other, instead of consolidating and strengthening the peace which happily subsists between them. That after a war, in which the passions of men have been roused beyond all former examples, it is natural to suppose that the distrust, jealousy, and other hostile

feelings of individuals should not immediately subside; and under these circumstances it appears to be both the interest and the duty of the two Governments, by a mild and temperate conduct, gradually to allay these feelings, and not on the contrary to provoke and augment them by untimely irritation on their part, and by ascribing proceedings like those above-noticed, to causes to which they have no reference. His Majesty has thus fully and frankly explained his sentiments, and the ground of his conduct. He is sincerely disposed to adopt every measure for the preservation of peace, which is consistent with the honour and independence of the country, and with the security of its laws and constitution. But the French Government must have formed a most erroneous judgment of the disposition of the British nation, and of the character of its Government, if they have been taught to expect that any representation of a foreign power will ever induce them to consent to a violation of those rights on which the liberties of the people of this country are founded.

Anthony Merry, Esq. HAWKESBURY.

No. 14 consists of a note from M. Otto, stating that the First Consul would have been desirous that the two thousand Neapolitans who are ready to depart, could have been transported at an early period to the island of Malta, to be in readiness, whenever the evacuation of Malta shall be on the point of being effected; but that Mr. Drummond, the English Minister at Naples, has not been authorised by his Government to facilitate this transport; and, that the motive alleged by that Minister was, that the stipulations which ought to precede the evacuation not being fulfilled, that evacuation could not yet take place.

No. 15 states, in reply, that when the Neapolitan Government notified to Mr. Drummond, the King's Minister at Naples, that the 2000 troops which his Sicilian Majesty had selected to serve in Malta, were ready to proceed to their destination, that gentleman declined taking any step to facilitate their embarkation, till he should receive intelligence of the arrival of Sir Alexander Ball in that island, and till he should be informed that the Commander in Chief of the British forces had made suitable preparations for their reception. He added, that His Majesty is most sincerely desirous to see all the stipulations of the tenth article of the Definitive Treaty carried into effect with the utmost punctuality, and with the least possible delay. With this view he observed to M. Otto, that by the very last dispatches from the English Ambassador, at St. Petersburg, the French Minister at that Court had not even then received any instructions from his Government relative to the steps to be taken in concert with Lord St. Helene, for inviting the Emperor to become a guarantor of the provisions and stipulations of the article in question.

question. And the French Minister at Berlin was in the same predicament.

No. 16, 17, and 18, contain the applications from Switzerland for the aid of England, and instructions from Lord Hawkebury to Mr. Moore.

No. 19, consists of a letter from Mr. Moore, dated Constance, October 31, 1802, in which he states, that having received authentic information of the submission of the Diet of Switzerland, assembled at Schwitz, to the French arms, he had contented himself by taking up his residence in the neighbourhood of Switzerland, and there await his Majesty's farther orders.

No. 20 consists of a letter from Lord Hawkebury to Mr. Moore, desiring him to return to England.

Nos. 21 and 22 contain letters from Mr. Liffon, relative to the continuance of the French troops in Holland.

No. 23.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Hawkebury, to Lord Wootton, dated Nov. 30th, 1802.*

His Majesty's Government have learnt with some surprise from the communications from General Stuart, that that officer had signified to Colonel Sebastiani his inability to evacuate Egypt, until he should receive specific orders for that purpose. It is certainly true that no warrant has been transmitted to General Stuart, or to his predecessor, the Earl of Cavan, for the evacuation of Egypt; neither was it considered to be necessary, inasmuch as his Majesty's Government had already expressed their intention to General Stuart, in his instructions, that, except in a case of absolute necessity, the King's troops should remain in Egypt no longer than the month of July last. In all the instances of places which have been conquered by the King's forces, and of which possession had been taken in his Majesty's name, it has been usual when they have been restored to the French Republic, or its Allies, that the Commanding Officer should be furnished with a regular warrant, under the King's sign manual, authorising him to make such restoration. But the case of Egypt is different, as that country had never been taken possession of in his Majesty's name, as it had been actually restored to the Ottoman Porte, and as certain stations in it were continued to be occupied merely as military posts, until the means of removing the troops should be provided.

It is probable, that, in the present instance, General Stuart may have been misled by a doubt as to the extent of his own power; and by the opinion that he required a warrant to evacuate Egypt, similar to that which had been granted to officers who superintended the restitution of conquests, of which possession had been taken in his Majesty's name. In order, however, to obviate any farther difficulties, instructions have now been sent to General Stuart, directing him to remove the King's troops from Egypt with as little delay

as possible, and information has been given to this effect to General Andreossi.

No. 24 and 25, contain letters (dated July 20, and August 3) from Lord St. Helens, stating that the French Minister, at Peterburgh, had not received any instructions from Paris, to solicit the Emperor's guarantee of Malta.

No. 26 contains a dispatch from the Hon. A. Paget, to Lord Hawkebury, dated Vienna, 18th of July, 1802, stating, that he and the French Minister had presented requests to the Emperor to become one of the guaranties of Malta, but that the French Minister had done so without having received any instructions from his Government.

No. 27 contains the Emperor's formal guarantee.

No. 28.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Mr. Cassmajor to Lord Hawkebury, dated Berlin, August 23, 1802.*

Having opened the subject of your Lordship's last dispatch, relative to the accession of this court to the arrangement stipulated in the 10th article of the Treaty of Amiens, to Mr. Bignon, this gentleman undertook very willingly to mention the same to his Government, and has in fact already performed his promise. In several conversations with Mr. Bignon, in which I have occasionally remarked that nothing had hitherto been said to me here upon the subject of Malta, he has constantly affected the greatest indifference, and treated it as a business of too little importance to occupy the attention of the French Government.

No. 29 contains a dispatch from Mr. Cassmajor to Lord Hawkebury, dated Berlin, August 31, 1802, by which it appears that Mr. Bignon had received instructions from the French Government, to invite the King of Prussia, conjointly with him, to accede to the guarantee of the independence of the Island of Malta.

No. 30 is also from Mr. Cassmajor to Lord Hawkebury, dated Berlin, October 2, 1802, stating that his note upon the subject of the guarantee of Malta remains unanswered.

No. 31.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Mr. Jackson to Lord Hawkebury, dated Berlin, November 25, 1802.*

At my first interview with Count Haugwitz, I told him that the only subject in suspense between our two courts, to which I need call his immediate attention, was that of the guarantee of Malta, on which an answer was still due from him. He adverted to what he told Mr. Cassmajor, of the King his master having ordered a report to be made to him, on the state of the commanderies in Silesia, hinting that this country took a very slight interest in the fate of the island; and that he was countenanced in withholding its guarantee, by the example of Spain. He, however, added that the report in question had been made to the King, and that he only waited his Majesty's commands to confer with me farther upon the subject. No.

No. 32 contains a dispatch from Mr. Galignani to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Petersburg, September 17, 1802, stating that the French Minister had at length been directed by his Government to make, conjointly with his Majesty's Minister here, a formal invitation to the Emperor of Russia for his Imperial Majesty's guarantee.

No. 33 consists of a dispatch from Sir John Borlase Warren to Lord Hawkesbury, dated St. Petersburg, November 18, 1802, stating that on the 31 of that month he had waited upon the Chancellor with General Hedouville; and that the General entered into various reasons to induce the Russian Government to grant the guarantee; the principal of which was to prove, that without the guarantee of Russia, either of the two powers, upon the first difference between them, would look upon themselves at liberty to seize upon the island, which was only important in a military point of view; and the only alteration he should make in his invitation was, that the island might be given up to the Neapolitan troops.—He added, that the act of guarantee would not be considered as affecting the arrangement of any particular power with the Order, or of any alteration that power might wish to make in the bailiages, or that part belonging to itself, as *Spain had already done*.

No. 34 contains the conditions upon which his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias is willing to accede to the stipulations of the 10th article of the Treaty of Amiens.

No. 35.

My Lord, *Paris, January 27, 1803.*

I have to report to your Lordship the purport of a conversation I had on Tuesday last, by appointment, with M. Talleyrand. He had invited me some days ago for this purpose. The communication he had to make to me related to two points, both equally important, as he said, to the maintenance of good harmony between the two countries; with this difference however, that the one originated with himself, and was dictated by his anxiety to do away every thing which might feed the mutual irritation of the two countries; and the other by the express order of the First Consul. That which came from himself related to the English Newspapers, against which he pronounced a most bitter Philippic, assuring me that the First Consul was extremely hurt to find that his endeavours to conciliate had hitherto produced no other effect than to increase the abuse with which the papers in England continually loaded him. He expatiated much upon this topic, and endeavoured to establish a fact, which I assured him a reference to any one newspaper in Paris would instantly refute; that during four months not a word of provocation had appeared in any French journal, which could justify a retort from those published in England. For the rest, he avowed nothing but what had been said on more than one occasion to Mr. Merry, and

reported by him to your Lordship. I was, however, given to understand, that the First Consul was in fact highly incensed, and the more so, he was pleased to say, as it came from a country of whose good opinion he was so very ambitious.

In my reply, I could but go over the old ground, and endeavour to make M. Talleyrand understand—first, that whatever was said in the English newspapers might be considered but as a national retaliation for what was published in the French papers;—secondly, that what was generally published here was inoffensive so in England;—and, thirdly, that although the Government possessed a controul over the press in France, the English Government neither had nor could have, unless they purchased it at the same price, any what in England. Upon this he endeavoured to prove to me, that there were papers in England attached to different parties, and went over their names and supposed connections with great precision; and that consequently his Majesty's Ministers might so far controul those at least which depended upon them, as to prevent their inserting that abuse which must be considered as having their sanction. I endeavoured to explain to him what the influence was, which he supposed Ministers to possess in England; that it amounted to nothing more than a preference which your Lordship, for instance, might give to one paper rather than to another, by sending to it any articles of news which it might be wished to make public; but that your Lordship's influence went no further; and that if the editor of such a paper conceived it more for his interest to continue to write after his own fancy and uncontrouled, than to be the publisher of such occasional articles, in that case all influence was at an end. I told him, that if he had remarked any abusive article in any paper of such a description, it was natural and fair to conclude that it did not depend upon Government to prevent it. He persisted in his opinion, that his Majesty's Ministers might keep certain papers in order, as I did in assuring him, that until the First Consul could so far master his feelings as to be as indifferent to the sensibility of the English prints, as the English Government was to that which daily appeared in the French, this state of irritation was irremediable. I told him, however, that I would report the substance of this communication to your Lordship, although I could assure him that your Lordship could add nothing to the explanation which had been given, and in such detail, by Mr. Merry, from your Lordship.

M. Talleyrand, with great solemnity, required of me to inform him, and this by the express order of the First Consul, what were his Majesty's intentions with regard to the evacuation of Malta. He again on this occasion made great professions of his sincere desire to set aside every thing which could interrupt the good understanding between the

two Governments; adding, that it was absolutely necessary that the French Government should know what it was meant to do, when that clause in the Treaty of Amiens, which stipulates the cession of Malta, should be fully accomplished. He said that another Grand Master would now very soon be elected; that all the powers of Europe invited so to do, with the exception of Russia, whose difficulties it was easy to remove, and without whom the guarantee would be equally complete, were ready to come forward; and that consequently the term would very soon arrive, when Great Britain could have no pretext for keeping longer possession. I informed him that I would report his conversation to your Lordship, and would have the honour of communicating to him your Lordship's answer as soon as I could receive it.

WHITWORTH.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

No. 36.

*Downing-street, Feb. 9, 1803.*

My Lord,

In answer to your Excellency's dispatch of January 27, relative to the inquiry made of you, by the French government, on the subject of Malta, I can have no difficulty in assuring you, that his Majesty has entertained a most sincere desire that the Treaty of Amiens might be executed in a full and complete manner; but it has not been possible for him to consider this treaty as having been founded on principles different from those which have been invariably applied to every other antecedent treaty or convention, namely, that they were negotiated with reference to the actual state of possession of the different parties, and of the treaties or public engagements by which they were bound at the time of its conclusion; and that if the state of possession, and of engagements, was so materially altered by the act of either of the parties as to affect the nature of the compact itself, the other party has a right, according to the law of nations, to interfere for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction or compensation for any essential difference which such facts may have subsequently made in their relative situation; that if there ever was a case to which this principle might be applied with peculiar propriety, it was that of the late treaty of peace; for the negotiation was conducted on a basis not merely proposed by his Majesty, but specially agreed to in an official note by the French government, viz. that his Majesty should keep a compensation out of his conquests for the important acquisitions of territory made by France upon the continent. This is a sufficient proof that the compact was understood to have been concluded with reference to the then existing state of things; for the measure of his Majesty's compensation was to be calculated with reference to the acquisitions of France at that time; and if the interference of the French Government in the general affairs of Europe,

since that period; if their interposition with respect to Switzerland and Holland, whose independence was guaranteed by them at the time of the conclusion of the treaty of peace; if the annexations which have been made to France in various quarters, but particularly those in Italy, have extended the territory and increased the power of the French Government, his Majesty would be warranted, consistently with the spirit of the treaty of peace, in claiming equivalents for these acquisitions, as a counterpoise to the augmentation of the power of France. His Majesty, however, anxious to prevent all ground of misunderstanding, and desirous of consolidating the general peace of Europe, as far as might be in his power, was willing to have waved the pretensions he might have a right to advance of this nature; and as the other articles of the definitive treaty have been in a course of execution on his part, so he would have been ready to have carried into effect the true intent and spirit of the 10th article, the execution of which, according to its terms, had been rendered impracticable by circumstances which it was not in his Majesty's power to controul. A communication to your Lordship would accordingly have been prepared, conformably to this disposition, if the attention of his Majesty's Government had not been attracted by the very extraordinary publication of the report of Colonel Sebastiani to the First Consul. It is impossible for his Majesty to view this report in any other light than as an official publication; for without referring particularly to explanations which have been repeatedly given upon the subject of publications in the *Moniteur*, the article in question, as it purports to be the report to the First Consul of an accredited agent—as it appears to have been signed by Colonel Sebastiani himself, and as it is published in the official paper, with an official title affixed to it, must be considered as authorized by the French Government. This report contains the most unjustifiable insinuations and charges against the officer who commanded his forces in Egypt, and against the British army in that quarter, insinuations and charges wholly destitute of foundation, and such as would warrant his Majesty in demanding that satisfaction, which, on occasions of this nature, independent powers in a state of amity have a right to expect from each other. It discloses, moreover, views in the highest degree injurious to the interests of his Majesty's dominions, and directly repugnant to, and utterly inconsistent with, the spirit and letter of the treaty of peace concluded between his Majesty and the French Government; and his Majesty would feel that he was wanting in a proper regard to the honour of his crown, and to the interests of his dominions, if he could see with indifference such a system developed and avowed. His Majesty cannot, therefore, regard the conduct of the French Government on various occasions since the



conclusion of the definitive treaty, the insinuations and charges contained in the report of Colonel Sebastiani, and the views which that report discloses, without feeling it necessary for him distinctly to declare, that it will be impossible for him to enter into any further discussion relative to Malta, unless he receives satisfactory explanation on the subject of this communication.

Your Excellency is desired to take an early opportunity of fully explaining his Majesty's sentiments as above stated to the French Government.

HAWKESBURY.

His Excellency Lord Whitworth.

No. 37.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, February 17, 1803.*

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I saw M. de Talleyrand on Tuesday last, for the purpose of carrying into effect your Lordship's instructions of the 9th instant. I began by telling him that I had nothing new to communicate to him; but merely to confirm officially that which I had already from myself premised. I did not however pass over with the same indifference, the arguments with which your Lordship has furnished me. I recapitulated them all; the principle on which the Treaty of Amiens was founded; and the right which naturally arose from that principle, of interference on our part for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction or compensation, for any essential differences which may have arisen in the relative situation of the two countries. I instanced the case, beginning with Italy and concluding with Switzerland, in which the territory or influence of France had been extended subsequent to the Treaty of Amiens.

I represented to him that this principle of compensation had been fully and formally admitted by the French Government, in the course of the negotiation at Amiens. I then told him that, notwithstanding the indisputable right which his Majesty might have derived of claiming some counterpoise for such acquisitions, instructions would have been given me, by which I should have been empowered to declare his Majesty's readiness to carry into effect the full intent of the tenth article of the treaty, if the attention of his Majesty's Government had not been roused by the official publication of Colonel Sebastiani's report to the First Consul. It was useless to recapitulate the particulars of this very extraordinary report; but I appealed to him whether it was not of a nature, exclusive of the personal allusions it contained, to excite the utmost jealousy in the minds of his Majesty's Ministers, and to demand on their part every measure of precaution. I concluded with the distinct declaration, that it was impossible for his Majesty to enter into any further discussion relative to Malta, unless he receives satisfactory explanations on the subject of the First Consul's views.

M. de Talleyrand, in his reply, did not attempt to dispute the drift of my argument. He admitted, with an affected tone of candour, that the jealousy we felt on the score of Egypt, with a view to our possessions in India, was natural. But he could not admit that any thing had appeared in the conduct of the French Government in justification of the alarm we expressed. After repeating what he had said to me in a former conversation on the subject of Sebastiani's mission, which he asserted to be *strictly commercial*, he expatiated at great length on the sincere desire of the First Consul to maintain inviolable the peace which had been so lately concluded; adding, that the situation of the French finances was such, that were not this desire for peace in the First Consul an effect of system, it would be most imperiously dictated to him by the total impossibility in which this country found itself of carrying on that extensive state of warfare, which even a partial rupture would naturally lead to. He expressed great surprise, therefore, that any suspicion should attach, when the means of disturbing the public tranquillity were, as must be well known in England, so completely wanting; and desired to know what was the nature and degree of satisfaction which his Majesty would require. On this I told him, that I could not pretend to say by what means those apprehensions, which the conduct of this Government had raised in England, were to be allayed; but I could assure him, that in the discussion of them, we should be animated solely by a sincere desire to be convinced of the truth of his assertions, since on that depended the peace and happiness of Europe. I took this opportunity of assuring him, that although, according to his statement of the situation of France, we might possess in a greater degree the means of supporting the expense of a war, since those means arose from sources which even a state of warfare did not dry up, yet such was his Majesty's sincere desire of maintaining peace, that nothing but absolute and unavoidable necessity would ever induce him to deprive his subjects of the blessings which they begin to enjoy.

No. 38.

My Lord, Paris, February 21, 1803.

My last dispatch of the 17th, in which I gave your Lordship an account of my conference with M. de Talleyrand, was scarcely gone, when I received a note from him, informing me that the First Consul wished to converse with me, and desired I would come to him at the Thuilleries at nine o'clock. He received me in his cabinet with tolerable cordiality, and, after talking on different subjects, for a few minutes, he desired me to sit down, as he himself did on the other side of the table, and began. He told me, that he felt it necessary, after what had passed between me and M. de Talleyrand, that he should, in the most clear and authentic manner, make known his sentiments to me, in  
arist

order to their being communicated to his Majesty; and he conceived this would be more effectually done by himself than thro' any medium whatever. He said, that it was a matter of infinite disappointment to him, that the Treaty of Amiens, instead of being followed by conciliation and friendship, the natural effects of peace, had been productive only of continual and increasing jealousy and mistrust; and that this mistrust was now avowed in such a manner as must bring the point to an issue.

He now enumerated the several provocations which he pretended to have received from England. He placed in the first line our not evacuating Malta and Alexandria, as we were bound to do by treaty. In this he said that no consideration on earth should make him acquiesce; and of the two, he had rather see us in possession of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine than Malta. He then adverted to the abuse thrown out against him in the English public prints; but this he said he did not so much regard as that which appeared in the French papers published in London. This he considered as much more mischievous, since it was meant to excite this country against him and his Government. He complained of the protection given to Georges and others of his description, who, instead of being sent to Canada, as had been repeatedly promised, were permitted to remain in England, handsomely pensioned, and constantly committing all sorts of crimes on the coasts of France, as well as in the interior. In confirmation of this he told me, that two men had within these few days been apprehended in Normandy, and were now on their way to Paris, who were hired assassins, and employed by the Bishop of Arras, by the Baron de Rolle, by Georges, and by Dutheil, as would be fully proved in a court of justice, and made known to the world.

He acknowledged, that the irritation he felt against England increased daily, because every wind (I make use as much as I can of his own ideas and expressions) which blew from England, brought nothing but enmity and hatred against him.

He now went back to Egypt, and told me, that if he had felt the smallest inclination to take possession of it by force, he might have done it a month ago, by sending twenty-five thousand men to Aboukir, who would have possessed themselves of the whole country in defiance of the four thousand British in Alexandria. That instead of that garrison being a means of protecting Egypt, it was only furnishing him with a pretence for invading it. *This he should not do, whatever might be his desire to have it as a colony, because he did not think it worth the risk of a war, in which he might, perhaps, be considered as the aggressor, and by which he should lose more than he could gain, since sooner or later Egypt would belong to France, either by the failing of power of*

*the Turkish empire, or by some arrangement with the Porte.*

As a proof of his desire to maintain peace, he wished to know what he had to gain by going to war with England. A descent was the only means of offence he had, and that he was determined to attempt, by putting himself at the head of the expedition. But how could it be supposed, that after having gained the height on which he stood, he would risk his life and reputation in such a hazardous attempt, unless forced to it by necessity, when the chances were, that he and the greatest part of the expedition would go to the bottom of the sea? He talked much on this subject, but never affected to diminish the danger. He acknowledged that there were one hundred chances to one against him; but still he was determined to attempt it, if war should be the consequence of the present discussion; and that such was the disposition of the troops, that army after army would be found for the enterprise.

He then expatiated much on the natural force of the two countries. France with an army of four hundred and eighty thousand men, for to this amount it is, he said, to be immediately completed, all ready for the most desperate enterprises; and England with a fleet that made her mistress of the seas, and which he did not think he should be able to equal in less than ten years: two such countries, by a proper understanding, might govern the world, but by their strifes might overturn it. He said, that if he had not felt the enmity of the British Government on every occasion since the Treaty of Amiens, there would have been nothing that he would not have done to prove his desire to conciliate; participation in indemnities as well as in influence on the continent; treaties of commerce, in short, any thing that could have given satisfaction, and have testified his friendship. Nothing, however, had been able to conquer the hatred of the British Government, and therefore it was now come to the point, whether we should have peace or war. To preserve peace, the Treaty of Amiens must be fulfilled; the abuse in the public prints, if not totally suppressed, at least kept within bounds, and confined to the English papers; and the protection so openly given to his bit ereft enemies (alluding to Georges and persons of that description), must be withdrawn. If war, it was necessary only to say so, and to refuse to fulfil the Treaty. He now made the tour of Europe, to prove to me, that, in its present state, there was no Power with which we could coalesce for the purpose of making war against France; consequently it was our interest to gain time, and if we had any point to gain, renew the war when circumstances were more favourable. He said, it was not doing him justice to suppose, that he conceived himself above the opinion of his country

or of Europe. He would not risk uniting Europe against him by any violent act of aggression; neither was he so powerful in France as to persuade the nation to go to war unless on good grounds. He said, that he had not chastised the Algerines from his unwillingness to excite the jealousy of other Powers, but he hoped that England, Russia, and France would one day feel that it was their interest to destroy such a nest of thieves, and force them to live rather by cultivating their land than by plunder.

In the little I said to him, for he gave me in the course of two hours but very few opportunities of saying a word, I confined myself strictly to the tenour of your Lordship's instructions. I urged them in the same manner as I had done to M. de Talleyrand, and dwelt as strongly as I could on the sensation which the publication of Schastaiow's Report had created in England, where the views of France towards Egypt must always command the utmost vigilance and jealousy. He maintained, that what ought to convince us of his desire of peace, was, on the one hand, the little he had to gain by renewing the war, and, on the other, the facility with which he might have taken possession of Egypt with the very ships and troops which were now going from the Mediterranean to St. Domingo, and that with the approbation of all Europe, and more particularly of the Turks, who had repeatedly invited him to join with them, for the purpose of forcing us to evacuate their territory.

I do not pretend to follow the arguments of the First Consul in detail; this would be impossible, from the vast variety of matter which he took occasion to introduce. His purpose was evidently to convince me, that on Malta must depend peace or war, and at the same time to impress upon my mind a strong idea of the means he possessed of annoying us at home and abroad.

With regard to the mistrust and jealousy which he said constantly prevailed since the conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens, I observed, that after a war of such long duration, so full of rancour, and carried on in a manner of which history has no example, it was but natural that a considerable degree of agitation should prevail; but this, like the swell after a storm, would gradually subside, if not kept up by the policy of either party; that I would not pretend to pronounce which had been the aggressor in the paper war of which he complained, and which was still kept up, though with this difference, that in England it was independent of Government, and in France its very act and deed. To this I added, that it must be admitted that we had such motives of mistrust against France as could not be alleged against us; and I was going to instance the accession of territory and influence gained by France since the Treaty, when he interrupted me by saying, I suppose you mean Piedmont and Switzer-

land; "*se font des bagatelles*" and it must have been foreseen whilst the negotiation was pending; "*vous n'avez pas le droit d'en parler à cette heure.*" I then alleged as a cause of mistrust and jealousy, the impossibility of obtaining justice, or any kind of redress, for any of his Majesty's subjects. He asked me in what respect; and I told him, that since the signing of the Treaty not one British claimant had been satisfied, although every Frenchman of that description had been so within one month after that period; and that since I had been here, and I could lay as much of my predecessors, not one satisfactory answer had been obtained to the innumerable representations which we had been under the necessity of making in favour of British subjects and property detained in the several ports of France and elsewhere, without even a shadow of justice; such an order of things, I said, was not made to inspire confidence; but, on the contrary, must create mistrust. This, he said, must be attributed to the natural difficulties attending such suits, when both parties thought themselves right; but he denied that such delays could proceed from any disinclination to do what was just and right. With regard to the pensions which were granted to French or Swiss individuals, I observed, that they were given as a reward for past services during the war, and most certainly not for present ones, and still less for such as had been insinuated, of a nature repugnant to the feelings of every individual in England, and to the universally acknowledged loyalty and honour of the British Government. That as for any participation of indemnities, or other accessions, which his Majesty might have obtained, I could take upon myself to assure him, that his Majesty's ambition led him rather to preserve than to acquire. And that, with regard to the most propitious moment for renewing hostilities, his Majesty, whose sincere desire it was to continue the blessings of peace to his subjects, would always consider such a measure as the greatest calamity; but that, if his Majesty was so desirous of peace, it must not be impured to the difficulty of obtaining allies; and the less so, as those means which it might be necessary to afford such allies, for perhaps inadequate services, would all be concentrated in England, and give a proportionate increase of energy to our own exertions.

At this part of the conversation he rose from his chair, and told me, that he should give orders to General Andreossi to enter on the discussion of this business with your Lordship; but he wished that I should at the same time be made acquainted with his motives, and be convinced of his sincerity, rather from himself than from his Ministers. He then, after a conversation of two hours, during the greatest part of which he talked incessantly, conversed for a few moments on indifferent subjects, in apparent good humour, and retired.

Such

Such was nearly, as I can recollect, the purport of this conference.

It must however be observed, that he did not, as M. Talleyrand had done, affect to attribute Colonel Sebastiani's mission to *commercial motives only*, but as one rendered necessary, in a military point of view, by the infraction by us of the Treaty of Amiens.

WHITWORTH.

P. S. This conversation took place on Friday last, and this morning I saw M. de Talleyrand. He had been with the First Consul after I left him, and he assured me that he had been very well satisfied with the frankness with which I had made my observations on what fell from him. I told him, that without entering into any farther detail, what I had said to the First Consul amounted to an assurance, of what I trusted there could be no doubt, of the readiness of his Majesty's Ministers to remove all subjects of discussion, where that could be done without violating the laws of the country; and to fulfil strictly the engagements which they had contracted, in as much as that could be reconciled with the safety of the State. As this applied to Malta and Egypt, he gave me to understand, that a project was in contemplation, by which the integrity of the Turkish empire would be so effectually secured as to do away every cause of doubt or uneasiness, either with regard to Egypt or any part of the Turkish dominions. He could not then, he said, explain himself farther. Under these circumstances, no one can expect that we should relinquish that assurance which we have in hand, till something equally satisfactory is proposed and adopted.

No 39.

*Downing-street, February 18, 1803.*

My Lord,

Your Excellency's dispatch, of February 21st, has been received, and laid before the King.

I have great satisfaction in communicating to you his Majesty's entire approbation of the able and judicious manner in which you appear to have executed the instructions which I gave you in my dispatch of the 9th instant.

The account you have given of your interview with the First Consul is in every respect important.

It is unnecessary for me to remark on the tone and temper in which the sentiments of the First Consul appear to have been expressed, or to offer any observations in addition to those so properly made by your Excellency at the time, upon several of the topics which were brought forward by the First Consul in the course of your conversation; I shall, therefore, content myself with referring your Excellency to my dispatch to Mr. Merry, of August 28, 1802, in which the subjects of the complaints of the French Government, respecting the freedom of the press, the emigrants, &c. are particularly discussed. I cannot however avoid noticing,

that nothing approaching to explanation or satisfaction is stated to have been thrown out by the First Consul, in answer to the just representations and complaints of his Majesty, in consequence of the unwarrantable innuendoes and charges contained in Colonel Sebastiani's Report against his Majesty's Government, the Officer commanding his forces in Egypt, and his army in that quarter; but that, on the other hand, the language of the First Consul has tended to strengthen and confirm the suspicions which that publication was peculiarly calculated to excite.

I shall now proceed to give you some farther instructions on the language which it may be proper for you to hold respecting the charge which has been advanced against his Majesty's Government, of their unwillingness to fulfil the Treaty of Amiens. The Treaty of Amiens has been in a course of execution, on the part of his Majesty, in every article in which, according to the spirit of that Treaty, it has been found capable of execution. There cannot be the least doubt, that Egypt is at this time completely evacuated. The delay which had arisen in the evacuation of Alexandria was owing to accidental circumstances, the particulars of which were explained to you in my dispatch of the 30th November last; and I had every reason to believe, from the communication I had with General Andreossi on the subject, that the French Government were perfectly satisfied with the explanation which he was authorized at the time to give them respecting it.

With regard to that article of the Treaty which relates to Malta, the stipulations contained in it (owing to circumstances which it was not in the power of his Majesty to control) have not been found capable of execution. The refusal of Russia to accede to the arrangement, except on condition that the *Maltese langue* should be abolished; the silence of the Court of Berlin, with respect to the invitation that has been made to it, in consequence of the Treaty, to become a guarantee Power; the abolition of the Spanish Priories, in defiance of the Treaty, to which the King of Spain was a party; the declaration of the Portuguese Government, of their intention to sequester the property of the Portuguese Priory, as forming a part of the Spanish *langue*, unless the property of the Spanish Priories is restored to them; the non-election of a Grand Master: these circumstances would have been sufficient, without any other special grounds, to have warranted his Majesty in suspending the evacuation of the island, until some new arrangement could be adjusted for its security and independence. But when it is considered how greatly the dominion, power, and influence of France have of late been extended, his Majesty must feel, that he has an incontestable right, conformably to the principles on which the Treaty of Peace was negotiated

and concluded, to demand additional securities in any new arrangement which it might be necessary to make with a view of effecting the real objects of that Treaty. And these considerations, sufficient as they might be in themselves to justify the line of conduct which his Majesty had determined to adopt, have received additional force from the views which have been recently and unequivocally manifested by the French Government, respecting the Turkish dominions, and the islands in the Adriatic (*and which have been in a great degree admitted by the First Consul in his interview with your Excellency*)—views which are directly repugnant, not only to the spirit, but to the letter of the Treaty of Amiens.

From the postscript in your Excellency's letter it appears, that a project was in contemplation, by which, according to the declaration of M. Talleyrand, the integrity of the Turkish territory would be secured, so as to do away every cause of doubt or uneasiness, either with regard to Egypt or to any other part of the Turkish dominions.—His Majesty will consider the communication of such a project as indicating a disposition, on the part of the French Government, to afford him explanation and satisfaction respecting some of the points which have been the subject of his representations. But after all that has passed, his Majesty cannot consent that his troops should evacuate the island of Malta until substantial security has been provided for those objects which, under the present circumstances, might be materially endangered by their removal.

HAWKESBURY.

His Excellency Lord Whitworth.

No. 40.

My Lord, Paris, 5th March, 1805.

I saw M. de Talleyrand yesterday, and acquitted myself of your Lordship's instructions. I recapitulated the several arguments therein contained, dwelling particularly on the open avowal of the First Consul's views in Egypt; and concluding with the resolution of his Majesty not to withdraw his troops from Malta, until some security should be given, that by so doing his Majesty should not expose the safety of his own dominions.

He heard me with great patience, and in answer endeavoured, as before, to convince me that there was no reason whatever for the apprehensions which we entertained. That it was true, the acquisition of Egypt had been, and perhaps still was, a favourite object of the First Consul, but that it was not so much so as to allow him to go to war for its attainment.

I then told him that what had in a particular manner excited the attention of your Lordship, in my last report, was the assurance he had given me of some project being in contemplation, whereby the integrity of the Turkish Empire would be so ensured in

all its parts, as to remove every doubt or apprehension. I begged him, therefore, to explain himself on this subject, which I conceived to be of the utmost importance; since it was only by such means that both parties could be satisfied. He then gave me to understand, that what he had termed a project was nothing more than what had been expressed in the First Consul's message to the Legislative Body, when he says, that there is a French Ambassador at Constantinople, who is charged to give every assurance of the disposition of France to strengthen, instead of to weaken, that Government. I expressed a doubt whether this, or any other parole security, would be considered as sufficient in such a transaction. Hereupon he repeated the question, What then is the security which you require, and which the First Consul can give? Thus, I told him, must be the subject of the negotiation on which we were willing to enter; and I trusted that the French Government would bring into it the same temper, and the same real desire to conciliate, which was manifested by his Majesty's Ministers.

M de Talleyrand now informed me, that the First Consul had, five or six days ago, ordered instructions to be sent to General Andreossi, by which he was to require an immediate and categorical answer to the plain question, Whether his Majesty would, or would not, cause Malta to be evacuated by the British troops? That he concluded this communication was already made, and that he expected to learn the result of it in a very few days; adding, that all the First Consul wanted was to know precisely on what he had to depend.

I could not help lamenting this precipitate measure, since it could answer no good purpose, and would only tend to introduce into the discussion ill humour and offended dignity, in the place of dispassionate reasoning. I begged him, however, to be prepared, and to prepare the First Consul to meet with more opposition to his will than he had been accustomed to on similar occasions.

I told him, that his Majesty was willing to discuss the point in dispute with fairness and candour, but certainly never would be intimidated into acquiescence, and I repeatedly urged, that if he wished well to the peace of the two countries, he should prepare the First Consul for the consequences which might naturally be expected from this step, and thus prevent the effect of any sudden gust of ill-humour. He was unwilling to admit that there could be any chance of satisfying the First Consul short of a compliance with his wishes, founded, as he pretended, on good faith.

Our conversation ended here, and I wait the result of General Andreossi's communication with the utmost impatience.

WHITWORTH.

P. 3.

P. S. In the interval between the writing and the transcribing the above dispatch, I have taken another opportunity of seeing M. de Talleyrand, and I am glad to find, that (for what purpose I know not) he had represented the instructions to General Andreossi as much more absolute and offensive than they really are. I found him to day entirely disposed to give me another opinion, and to convince me that the First Consul, far from wishing to carry matters to extremity, was desirous to discuss fairly and without passion, a point which he admitted was of importance to both countries. He repeatedly assured me, that much as the First Consul might have the acquisition of Egypt at heart, he would sacrifice his own feelings to the preservation of peace; and henceforth seek to augment his glory by improving and consolidating the internal situation of the country, rather than by adding to its possessions.

## No. 41.

*Note from General Andreossi to Lord Hawkesbury, dated March 10, 1803.*

The undersigned Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French republic to his Britannic Majesty, had received from the First Consul express orders to require from the British Government some explanations respecting the protracted occupation of the island of Malta by the English troops. He had hoped that verbal communications would have been sufficient to have produced satisfactory explanations, by preparing the way for the mutual conciliation of minds and interests, a conduct which has been prescribed to him by his ardent zeal for the maintenance of harmony between the two countries, and of the peace of Europe, objects of the solicitude of the French Government: but the undersigned thinks he can no longer delay complying with the instructions he had received, and he has therefore the honour of addressing the following observations to his Excellency Lord Hawkesbury, which recall to recollection the spirit and the leading features of the verbal communications which he has previously made to him.

By the conditions of the fourth paragraph of the 10th article of the treaty of Amiens, the English troops were to evacuate the island of Malta and its dependencies three months after the exchange of the ratifications.

Ten months have elapsed since the ratifications have been exchanged, and the English troops are still at Malta.

The French troops, on the contrary, who were to evacuate the Neapolitan and Papal States, have not waited the expiration of the three months which were granted to them to withdraw, and have quitted Tarentum, the fortifications of which they had re-established, and where they had collected 100 pieces of cannon.

What can be alleged in justification of the delay in evacuating Malta? Has not the 10th article of the treaty of Amiens provided

for every thing? and the Neapolitan troops being arrived, under what pretext do those of England still remain there?

Is it because all the powers enumerated in the sixth paragraph have not yet accepted the guarantee which is devolved upon them? But this is not a condition that relates to the evacuation of the island; and, besides, Austria has already sent its act of guarantee; Russia itself has made only a single difficulty, which is done away by the accession of the First Consul to the modifications proposed, unless indeed England itself throws obstacles in the way, by refusing to accede to the proposals of Russia, which after all could not affect the engagements of his Britannic Majesty; who, according to the express conditions of the treaty, is to evacuate the island of Malta within three months, placing it under the guard of the Neapolitans, who are to garrison it until the definitive arrangements of the Order are settled.

It should therefore seem impossible, and it would be without example in the history of nations, were his Britannic Majesty to refuse to execute a fundamental article of the pacification, of the very one which, in the drawing up of the preliminaries, was considered as the first, and as requiring to be settled previously to every other point.

Indeed, the First Consul, who cordially relies on the intentions of his Britannic Majesty, and cannot suppose them to be less open and generous than those with which he is animated, has hitherto been unwilling to attribute the delay of the evacuation of the island of Malta to any other than maritime circumstances.

The undersigned is therefore charged to require explanations on this point, and he is persuaded that the British Ministry will be the more anxious to furnish such as will be satisfactory, as they must be sensible how necessary they are for the maintenance of harmony, and how important they are for the honour of the two nations.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Lord Hawkesbury, the assurances of his high consideration.

Portland Place, F. ANDROSSI.  
10th March, 1803.

## No. 42.

*My Lord, Paris, March 12, 1803.*

The messenger, Mafon, arrived yesterday morning early, with your Lordship's letter of the 7th, informing me, that in consequence of the preparations in the ports of France and Holland, which though avowedly intended for colonial service, might, in the event of a rupture, be turned against some part of the British dominions, his Majesty had judged it expedient to send a message to both Houses of Parliament, recommending, in terms void of offence, the adoption of such measures as may be consistent with the honour of his crown and the security of his dominions, and at the same time such as will manifest his Majesty's

Majesty's disposition for the preservation of peace.

I beg leave to return your Lordship my thanks for having apprised me of this circumstance by a special messenger; I found, however, on going to M. de Talleyrand, at two o'clock, that he was already informed of it. He was just setting out to communicate it to the First Consul, and appeared under considerable agitation. He returned with me to his cabinet, and though he told me he was pressed for time, he suffered me to relate the circumstance without interruption. I endeavoured to make him sensible that this measure was merely precautionary, and not in the least degree intended as a menace. I concluded my observations by repeating that it was merely a measure of self-security, founded on the armaments which were carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, remarking at the same time, that had not even these armaments been as notorious as they were, the very circumstance of the First Consul's determination to augment so considerably his army in time of peace, would have been a full and sufficient motive for such a measure of precaution.

M. de Talleyrand now informed me that he was already acquainted with the business; that a messenger had that morning arrived, who had brought him a copy of the message, which he communicated to me. I could draw from him no reply whatever to my observations. He confined himself strictly to the assurance which he has so repeatedly made, that there was no foundation whatever for the alarm which was felt by his Majesty's Ministers; that the First Consul was pacific; that he had no thoughts whatever of attacking his Majesty's dominions, unless forced to do so by a commencement of hostilities on our part; that he should always consider the refusal to evacuate Malta as such a commencement of hostilities; and that as we had hitherto hesitated to do so, he was justified in adopting the measures which might eventually be necessary. He disclaimed every idea of the armaments fitting out in the Dutch ports having any other destination than to the colonies; and concluded, that for his part he could not comprehend the motives which had necessitated a resort to such a measure on the part of his Majesty's Government.

He then desired leave to go to the First Consul, promising that he would let me know the result when we met at dinner at the Prussian Minister's. He did not come there till near seven o'clock, and when we rose from dinner he took me aside and informed me, that although the First Consul had been highly irritated at the unjust suspicion which his Majesty's Government entertained, yet he would not allow himself to be so far mastered by his feelings, as to lose sight of the calamities which the present discussion might entail upon humanity. He

dwelt much on this topic, and explained the measures to which he should be obliged to resort; he said, that if England wished to discuss fairly, he wished the same; that if England prepared for war he would do the same; and that if England should finally determine on hostilities, he trusted to the support of the French nation in the cause of honour and of justice. It was in vain that I repeated that England did not wish for war; that peace was as necessary to us as it could be to France; that all we desired, and all that we were contending for, was security; that every thing proved to us, that that security was threatened by the First Consul's views on Egypt; and that consequently our refusal to evacuate Malta, was become as much a necessary measure of precaution, as the defence of any part of his Majesty's dominions. To this kind of reasoning M. de Talleyrand opposed the moderation of the First Consul, his great self-denial, and his determination to sacrifice even the most favourite points to his sincere desire to avoid a rupture.

M. de Talleyrand now told me, that, in order to facilitate my communication of the First Consul's sentiments, he would communicate to me a paper which he had that morning drawn up with him; that it was not to be considered as any thing absolutely official; that it was a memorandum to assist me, but such as I might, if I chose, transmit to your Lordship.

WHITWORTH.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkebury.

*Verbal Note referred to in No. 42.*

I. If his Britannic Majesty, in his Message, means to speak of the expedition of Helvoetsluys, all the world knows that it was destined for America, and that it was on the point of sailing for its destination, but in consequence of his Majesty's Message, the embarkation and putting to sea are about to be countermanded.

II. If we do not receive satisfactory explanation respecting these armaments in England, and if they actually take place, it is natural that the First Consul should march 20,000 men into Holland, since Holland is mentioned in the Message.

III. These troops being once in the country, it is natural that an encampment should be formed on the frontiers of Hanover; and, moreover, that additional bodies should join those troops which were already embarked for America, in order to form new embarkations, and to maintain an offensive and defensive position.

IV. It is natural that the First Consul should order several camps to be formed at Calais, and on different points of the coast.

V. It is likewise in the nature of things, that the First Consul, who was on the point of evacuating Switzerland, should be under the necessity of continuing a French army in that country.

VI. It is also the natural consequence of all this, that the First Consul should send a fresh force into Italy, in order to occupy, in case of necessity, the position of Tarentum.

VII. England arming, and arming with so much publicity, will compel France to put her armies on the war establishment, a step so important as cannot fail to agitate all Europe.

The result of all these movements will be, to irritate the two countries still more. France will have been compelled to take all these precautions in consequence of the English armaments; and, nevertheless, every means will be taken to excite the English nation by the assertion, that France meditates an invasion. The whole British population will be obliged to put themselves under arms for their defence, and their export trade will, even before the war, be in a state of stagnation throughout the whole extent of the countries occupied by the French arms.

The experience of nations, and the course of events, prove, that the distance between such a state of things and actual hostility, is unfortunately not remote.

As to the differences, of which mention is made in his Britannic Majesty's Message, we know not of any that we have with England; for it cannot be imagined that a serious intention can have existed in England of evading the execution of the Treaty of Amiens under the protection of a military armament. Europe well knows that it is possible to attempt the dismemberment of France, but not to intimidate her.

#### No. 43.

My Lord, *Paris, March 14, 1803.*

The messenger Mafon went on Saturday with my dispatches of that date, and until yesterday, Sunday, I saw no one likely to give me any further information, such as I could depend upon, as to the effect which his Majesty's Message had produced on the First Consul. At the Court which was held at the Tuilleries upon that day, he accosted me, evidently under very considerable agitation. He began by asking me if I had any news from England? I told him that I had received letters from your Lordship two days ago. He immediately said, "And so you are determined to go to war?"—"No!" I replied, "we are too sensible of the advantages of peace."—"Nous avons," said he, "déjà fait la guerre pendant quinze ans." As he seemed to wait for an answer, I observed only, "C'en est déjà trop."—"Mais," said he, "vous voulez la faire encore quinze années, et vous m'y forcez." I told him that was very far from his Majesty's intention. He then proceeded to Count Marcow and the Chevalier Azara, who were standing together at a little distance from me, and said to them, "Les Anglois veulent la guerre, mais s'ils sont les premiers à tirer l'épée, je ferai le dernier à la remettre. Ils ne respectent pas les traités. Il faut dorénavant les couvrir de

crepe noir." He then went his round. In a few minutes he came back to me, and resumed the conversation, if such it can be called, by something personally civil to me. He began again: "Pourquoi des armemens? contre qui des mesures de precaution? Je n'ai pas un seul vaisseau de ligne dans les ports de France: mais si vous voulez armer, j'armerai aussi; si vous voulez vous battre, je me battrai aussi. Vous pourrez peut-être tuer la France, mais jamais l'intimider."—"On ne voudroit," said I, "ni l'un ni l'autre. On voudroit vivre en bon intelligence avec elle."—"Il faut donc respecter les traités," replied he; "malheur à ceux qui ne respectent pas les traités; ils en seront responsables à toute l'Europe." He was too much agitated to make it advisable for me to prolong the conversation; I therefore made no answer, and he retired to his apartment, repeating the last phrase.

It is to be remarked, that all this passed loud enough to be overheard by two hundred people who were present; and I am persuaded that there was not a single person who did not feel the extreme impropriety of his conduct, and the total want of dignity, as well as of decency on the occasion.

WHITWORTH.

Right Honourable Lord Hawkesbury.

#### NOTE.

No. 45.

The undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has laid before the King the note of his Excellency the French ambassador of the 10th instant.

In obeying the commands of his Majesty, by returning an official answer to this note, the undersigned feels it necessary for him to do little more than repeat the explanations which have been already given on more than one occasion by himself verbally to General Andreossi, and by Lord Whitworth to M. Talleyrand, on the subject of the note, and of the points which appear to be connected with it. He can have no difficulty in assuring the French ambassador, that his Majesty has entertained a most sincere desire that the Treaty of Amiens might be executed in a full and complete manner; but it has not been possible for him to consider this Treaty as having been founded on principles different from those which have been invariably applied to every other antecedent treaty or convention, namely, that they were negotiated with reference to the actual state of possession of the different parties, and to the treaties or public engagements by which they were bound at the time of its conclusion; and that if that state of possession and of engagements was so materially altered by the act of either of the parties as to affect the nature of the compact itself, the other party has a right, according to the law of nations, to interfere for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction or compensation for any essential difference



which such acts may have subsequently made in their relative situation; that if there ever was a case to which this principle might be applied with peculiar propriety, it was that of the late Treaty of Peace: for the negotiation was conducted on a basis not merely proposed by his Majesty, but specially agreed to, in an official note, by the French Government, viz. *that his Majesty should keep a compensation out of his conquests for the important acquisition of territory made by France upon the Continent.* That is a sufficient proof, that the compact was understood to have been concluded in relation to the then existing state of things; for the measure of his Majesty's compensation was to be calculated with reference to the acquisitions of France at that time; and if the interference of the French Government in the general affairs of Europe since that period; if their interposition with respect to Switzerland and Holland, whose independence was guaranteed by them at the time of the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace; if the acquisitions which have been made by France in various quarters, but particularly those in Italy, have extended the territory and increased the power of France, his Majesty would be warranted, consistently with the spirit of the Treaty of Peace, in claiming equivalents for these acquisitions, as a counterpoise to the augmentation of the power of France. His Majesty, however, anxious to prevent all ground of misunderstanding, and desirous of consolidating the general peace of Europe, as far as might be in his power, was willing to have waved the pretensions he might have a right to advance of this nature; and as the other articles of the Definitive Treaty have been in a course of execution on his part, so he would have been ready to have carried into effect an arrangement conformable to the true intent and spirit of the tenth article; the execution of that arrangement, according to its terms having been rendered impracticable by circumstances which it was not in his Majesty's power to controul. Whilst his Majesty was actuated by these sentiments of moderation and forbearance, and prepared to regulate his conduct in conformity to them, his attention was particularly attracted by the very extraordinary publication of the report of Colonel Sebastiani to the First Consul. This report contains the most unjustifiable insinuations and charges against his Majesty's Government; against the officer commanding his forces in Egypt; and against the British army in that quarter: insinuations and charges wholly destitute of foundation, and such as would have warranted his Majesty in demanding that satisfaction which, on occasions of this nature, independent powers in a state of amity have a right to expect from each other. It discloses, moreover, views in the highest degree injurious to the interests of his Majesty's dominions, and directly repugnant to, and utterly inconsistent with, the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Peace con-

cluded between his Majesty and the French Government. His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris was accordingly directed to make such a representation to the French Government, as his Majesty felt to be called for by imputations of the nature above described, by the disclosure of purposes inconsistent with good faith, and highly injurious to the interests of his people; and as a claim had recently been made by the French Government on the subject of the evacuation of Malta, Lord Whitworth was instructed to accompany this representation by a declaration, on the part of his Majesty, that before he could enter into any farther discussions relative to that island, it was expected that satisfactory explanations should be given upon the various points respecting which his Majesty had complained. This representation and this claim, founded on principles incontestably just, and couched in terms the most temperate, appear to have been wholly disregarded by the French Government; no satisfaction has been afforded, no explanation whatever has been given; but, on the contrary, his Majesty's suspicions of the views of the French Government with respect to the Turkish empire have been confirmed and strengthened by subsequent events. Under these circumstances, his Majesty feels that he has no alternative, and that a just regard to his own honour, and to the interests of his people, make it necessary for him to declare, that he cannot consent that his troops should evacuate the island of Malta, until substantial security has been provided for those objects, which, under the present circumstances, might be materially endangered by their removal.

With respect to several of the positions stated in the note, and grounded on the idea of the 10th article, being executed in its literal sense, they call for some observations. By the 10th article of the Treaty of Amiens, the island of Malta was to be restored by his Majesty to the order of St. John, upon certain conditions. The evacuation of the island, at a specified period, formed a part of these conditions; and if the other stipulations had been in a due course of execution, his Majesty would have been bound, by the terms of the Treaty, to have ordered his forces to evacuate the island: but these conditions must be considered as being all of equal effect; and if any material parts of them should have been found incapable of execution, or if the execution of them should from any circumstances have been retarded, his Majesty would be warranted in deferring the evacuation of the island until such time as the other conditions of the article could be effected; or until some new arrangement could be concluded which should be judged satisfactory by the contracting parties. The refusal of Russia to accede to the arrangement, except on condition that the Maltese language should be abolished; the silence of the court of Berlin, with respect to the im-

visitation that has been made to it, in consequence of the Treaty, to become a guarantee power; the abolition of the Spanish priories, in defiance of the Treaty to which the King of Spain was a party; and the declaration of the Portuguese Government, of their intention to sequester the property of the Portuguese priory, as forming a part of the Spanish langue, unless the property of the Spanish priories was restored to them—these circumstances would have been sufficient, without any other special grounds, to have warranted his Majesty in suspending the evacuation of the island. The evacuation of Tarentum and Brundisium is in no respect connected with that of Malta. The French Government were bound to evacuate the kingdom of Naples, by their Treaty of Peace with the King of Naples, at a period antecedent to that at which this stipulation was carried into effect.

The French Government were bound, likewise, by engagements with the Emperor of Russia, to respect the independence of the kingdom of Naples; but even admitting that the departure of the French troops from Tarentum depended solely on the article of the Treaty of Amiens, their departure is, by the terms of the Treaty, to take place at the same period as the other evacuations in Europe; namely, one month after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty; at which period both Porto Ferrajo and Minorca were evacuated by his Majesty's forces; whereas the troops of his Majesty were in no case bound to evacuate the island of Malta antecedent to the period of three months after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty; and even in that event, it must be considered as depending upon the other parts of the arrangement being in a course of execution. With respect to the assertion in the note, that the Neapolitan troops were to form the garrison of Malta until the period when the arrangements relative to the Order could be carried into effect, it will appear, by a reference to the article, that by the preliminary paragraph, the island was to be restored to the Order upon the condition of the succeeding stipulations, and that it was only from the period when the restitution to the Order had actually taken place, that by the 12th paragraph the Neapolitan troops were to form a part of the garrison.

The undersigned has thus stated, with all the frankness which the importance of the subject appears to require, the sentiments of his Majesty on the note delivered to him by General Andreossi, and on the points in discussion between the two countries.

His Majesty is willing to indulge the hope, that the conduct of the French Government on this occasion may be influenced by principles similar to those which have invariably influenced his own. That as far as possible all causes of distrust, and every impediment to a good understanding between the two countries, may be completely and effectually

removed, and that the peace may be consolidated on a secure and lasting foundation.

Downing-street, March 15, 1803.

HAWKESBURY.

His Excellency General Andreossi.

No. 46.

My Lord, *Paris, March 17, 1803.*

I called yesterday on M. de Talleyrand, to converse with him on the subject of what had passed on Sunday last at the Thuilleries. He had been since that day so fully occupied with his expeditions to different foreign courts, that I had no opportunity of seeing him sooner. I told him, that I had been placed by the First Consul in a situation which could neither suit my public nor my private feelings; that I went to the Thuilleries to pay my respects to the First Consul, and to present my countrymen, but not to treat of political subjects; and that unless I had the assurance from him that I should not be exposed to a repetition of the same disagreeable circumstances, I should be under the necessity of discontinuing my visits to the Thuilleries. M. de Talleyrand assured me, that it was very far from the First Consul's intention to distress me; but he had felt himself personally insulted by the charges which were brought against him by the English Government; and that it was incumbent on him to take the first opportunity of exculpating himself in the presence of the Ministers of the different powers of Europe. He assured me that nothing similar would occur.

WHITWORTH.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

No. 47.

My Lord, *Paris, March 18, 1803.*

I received your Lordship's dispatch, with its inclosures, this morning early; and I learnt at the same time that a messenger had arrived from General Andreossi to M. de Talleyrand; shortly after, M. de Talleyrand sent to desire I would call upon him, which I accordingly did. He told me, that he had not only received your Lordship's note to the French Ambassador, but also the sentiments of the First Consul upon it, which he was desirous to communicate to me, before he re-dispatched the messenger. This he did, and I refer your Lordship to the communication which General Andreossi will make, according to his instructions, without loss of time.

From the tenour of this note, it appears that this Government is not desirous to proceed to extremities; that is to say, it is not prepared so to do; and therefore it expresses a willingness to enter on the discussion of the point, which appears, according to their conception, or rather to the interpretation they choose to give it, the most material. This of course is the safety of Egypt. On this the First Consul declares in the note, as M. de Talleyrand did repeatedly to me, that he would be willing to enter into any engagement, by which such a security as would fully quiet our apprehensions, might be given

on the part of the French Government. On the subject of Malta, the First Consul maintains that he cannot listen to any compromise; with regard to Egypt he is willing to enter into any engagement which may be thought sufficient.

I told him that he had departed from the letter and the sense of your Lordship's note, by confining the question to Malta alone. That note had comprehended other most important considerations. That the best method of bringing the discussion to a speedy conclusion, such as his Majesty's Government appeared to wish, was to take it up on a broader scale. But that at the same time his Majesty's Government would not refuse to lend itself to any thing reasonable which might be suggested. There was, however, I told him, one distinction to be made in the situation of the two Governments, in the discussion of this question. By our possession of Malta, France was not threatened; but the reverse was the case, should the access to Egypt be opened by its evacuation.

WHITWORTH.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

No. 48.

*D. wing-street, March 22, 1803.*

My Lord,

With respect to the subject of your Excellency's dispatch of March 14, I have it in command to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure, that you take the earliest opportunity to represent to Monsieur de Talleyrand, the surprise with which his Majesty has learnt the conduct which the First Consul had observed towards your Excellency in the instance to which that dispatch refers; and you will add, that as his Majesty has a right to expect that his Ambassador should be treated with the respect and attention due to the dignity of the Sovereign whom he represents, it will be impossible for you to present yourself on any days of ceremony to the First Consul, unless you receive an assurance that you will never be exposed to a repetition of the treatment which you experienced on the occasion.

HAWKESBURY.

His Excellency Lord Whitworth, K.B.

No. 49.

The undersigned General of Division, Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, has laid before his Government the note addressed to him by his Excellency Lord Hawkesbury. He has received orders to make the following answer to the observations therein contained.

The object of this note appears to be to explain his Britannic Majesty's message; and to give some elucidations which had been demanded respecting the execution of the Treaty of Amiens.

The First Consul will not make any complaint relative to the extraordinary and unexpected assertions of this act issued by his Britannic Majesty. Not one of them is founded.

His Britannic Majesty believes that his

kingdom is menaced by preparations made in the ports of Holland and France. He has been deceived: the First Consul has made no preparation.

There were, at the time of the message, but two frigates in the roads of Holland, and but three corvettes in the road of Dunkirk.

How can his Britannic Majesty's Ministers have been deceived on facts so evident? His Britannic Majesty's Ambassadors at Paris, and at the Hague, have seriously to reproach themselves, if they have credited information so evidently false, and if they did not foresee that they thereby exposed their Government to err in the most important deliberations.

Was it not conformable to the usage practised among nations, first to demand explanations, and thus to take means for being convinced of the falsehood of the intelligence which the Ministers might have received? Must not the least effects of the omission of this practice be, to bring on the ruin of families, and carry confusion, uncertainty, and disorder into all the commercial affairs of both nations? The First Consul knows, both from his own sentiments, and judging of other people by the French, that a great nation can never be terrified. He believes that good policy, and the feelings of true dignity, ever inspire the sentiment of esteem for a rival nation, and never the design of menacing her. A great nation may be destroyed, but not intimidated.

The second part of his Majesty's message consists of another assertion no better founded.

His Britannic Majesty makes mention of discussions, the success of which is doubtful. What are these discussions? What official notes, what protocols prove the opening, the progress, the vicissitudes of a debate? Can a state of difficulties, which leads to an alternative of peace or war, spring up unawares, without commencement, without progression, and lead without distinction, to an appeal to arms before all the means of conciliation have been exhausted.

In this case, the appeal has been publicly made, before it could be known that there was room for misunderstanding. The termination of the discussions was announced before they had begun. The issue of a difficult discussion has been declared before it arose. What would Europe, what would both nations think, if they knew that these discussions, announced by his Britannic Majesty as so difficult to terminate, were unknown to the French Government; and that the First Consul, on reading the message, could not comprehend the meaning of either of the declarations therein contained.

He has also abstained from any ostensible step; and whatever may have been the clamour, the activity, the provocations of war, which have taken place in England since that message, he has given no orders, he has made no dispositions, no preparations. His

places

places his glory in an affair of this nature, wholly in being taken in an unprovided state. He will continue in this system of honest frankness, until his Britannic Majesty has reflected fully on the part he proposes to take.

In Lord Hawkebury's note, an opinion is expressed, that the French Republic has increased in power since the peace of Amiens. This is a decided error. Since that epoch, France has evacuated a considerable territory. The French power has received no degree of augmentation. If his Britannic Majesty is determined to make war, he may alledge all the pretexts he pleases. He will find few left founded.

As to the complaints made respecting the publications which may have appeared in France, they are of an order too secondary to be capable of influencing such a decision. Are we then returned to the age of tournaments? Motives of this nature might have authorized, four centuries ago, the combat of Thirties; but they cannot, in this age, be a reason for war between the two countries.

It might suffice, in this respect, to reply to his Excellency, that no representation has been made by him on the subject to the Government of the Republic; and that, if it was but justice to grant satisfaction, the First Consul had a right to expect that, which was required by M. Otto, in his note of the 22d Thermidor last, upon grounds more serious and more just.

Is it possible that the English Ministry can have been ignorant, that ever since the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens, the English press has not ceased to spread, through Europe, the rage of war, the discredit of peace, and shameless and boundless outrages against every thing which is the object of the love and veneration of the French people?

A few days after the ratification of peace, one of his Britannic Majesty's Ministers declared, that the peace establishment must be considerable; and the distrust excited by this declaration, made in Parliament with as much bitterness as impropriety, furnished a commentary for the exaggeration and alarms which were circulated in despicable pamphlets, and in newspapers as contemptible as those libels. Since that time, these writers have found themselves invariably supported in their insolent observations by particular phrases taken from the speeches of some leading members of parliament. These speeches, scarcely to be exceeded by the newswriters themselves, have, for these eighteen months, tended to encourage insult against other Governments to that degree, that every European must be offended, and every reasonable Englishman must be humiliated by such unheard of licentiousness.

What, if we connect with these sallies, proceedings more offensive and serious; the indulgence granted to French criminals, publishing daily outrages in the French language;

the still more inexcusable toleration extended to villains, covered with crimes, and plotting assassinations incessantly, such as Georges, who still continues to reside at London, protected, and having a considerable establishment; in a word, the little justice which has been shewn to all our representations?—How are we to account for the publicity of the complaint which his Britannic Majesty has thought proper to make respecting some indefinite wrongs, which he has hitherto thought unnecessary to bring before the First Consul?

The First Consul has had cause to be convinced, that all his representations on all these points were useless, and that his Britannic Majesty, regardless of the neighbouring powers, was resolved to authorize every thing within his dominions; but he did not on that account entertain a doubt of the continuance of peace, nor alarm Europe with the notification of war. He confined himself to this principle of conduct, to permit or prevent in France, with respect to England, whatever should be permitted or prevented in England with regard to France.

*He has, however, expressed, and he again expresses his wish, that means should be adopted to prevent in future any mention being made of what is passing in France, either in the official discussions, or in the polemical writings in England, as in like manner in the French official discussions, and polemical writings, no mention whatever should be made of what is passing in England.*

Lord Hawkebury mentions an article in a newspaper, containing the report of a French colonel. In serious discussions an answer on this point might be dispensed with; but it is neither a long nor difficult matter.

A Colonel in the English army has published a work in England, filled with the most atrocious and disgusting calumnies against the French army and its General. The lies it contains have been contradicted by the reception which Colonel Sebastiani experienced. The publicity of his report was at once a refutation and a reparation, which the French army had a right to expect. On his arrival in Egypt, this officer, to his great astonishment, found the English army there, although they should have evacuated it, and the Turks prodigiously alarmed at the continuance of the English army, and at its relations with the natives in rebellion and open revolt against the Sublime Porte.

He must have conceived, that the treaties which connect us with the Porte, and by which we have guaranteed to it the integrity of its possessions, compelled us to unite ourselves with that power. It was natural to think, that England meant to declare war from the instant she refused to execute the articles of the treaty. For, after all, France is not reduced to such a state of debasement, as to suffer treaties, made with her, to be executed or not at pleasure.

Hence the researches made by this officer, as to the forces which were in Egypt, and as to the position occupied by the English army.

But Egypt has since been restored to the dominion of its lawful sovereign, and the idea of a rupture between the two nations, on account of the engagement contracted with the Porte, no longer exists.

There remains, therefore, but one object worthy of fixing the attention of the two nations—the execution of the Treaty of Amiens, as far as concerns Malta. His Majesty has engaged to restore it to the Order, and to intrust it to the Neapolitan army till the Order should be in a condition to guard it. His Majesty will reject all sophistry, every distinction, every mental reservation, which might be offered to him, to put in doubt the force and the validity of his engagement. His Britannic Majesty's equity, his conscience, in this respect, are the guarantees for the French Republic. Were it otherwise, what means in future would the two nations have for coming to an understanding? Would not all be chaos? This would indeed be adding another calamity to those which have menaced social order.

The undersigned is directed to declare, in short, that the First Consul will not take up the defiance of war given by England to France; that, as to Malta, he sees no subject for discussion, the treaty having provided for every thing, and settled every thing.

Portland-place, F. ANDREOSSI.  
March 29, 1803.

(*Inclosure referred to in No. 49.*)

The undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has laid before the King the note of his Excellency General Andreossi, of the 29th of last month.

His Majesty has been induced, by that spirit of moderation and forbearance which have invariably governed his conduct in every part of his communications with the French Government, to abstain from making many observations, which the perusal of this note may naturally have suggested to his mind.

His Majesty has perceived, with great regret, that the French Government continue to withhold all satisfaction and explanation on the points on which he has complained; and that at the time when they evade all discussion on the subject of his misrepresentations, they persist in their requisition, that the island of Malta should be forthwith evacuated by his forces.

His Majesty can never so far forget what is due to himself and to his people, as to acquiesce in such a course of proceeding: he has, therefore, judged it expedient to give instructions to his Ambassador at Paris, to ascertain distinctly from the French Government, whether they are determined to persevere in withholding all satisfaction and explanation on the points on which his Ma-

jesty has complained—or whether they are disposed, without delay, to give such satisfaction and explanations upon the present state of affairs as may lead to an arrangement which may be calculated to adjust the differences at present subsisting between the two Governments. It is his Majesty's anxious desire, that by this mode of proceeding an end may be put to that state of suspense and irritation, which must be so injurious to the interests of both countries; and that the two Governments, actuated by the same principles of justice and moderation, may be led to concur in such measures as are most likely to conduce to their permanent tranquillity.

HAWKESBURY.

Downing-street, April 3, 1803.  
His Excellency General Andreossi.

No. 50.

Downing-street, April 4, 1803.

My Lord,

It is become essential, that the discussions which have been for some time subsisting between his Majesty and the French Government should be brought to an issue within as short a time as is consistent with the deliberation which must be given to objects of so much importance.

The last note presented by General Andreossi, in the name of his Government, in answer to my note of the 15th of last month, evades all explanation, and even all discussion, of the points on which complaint has been made by his Majesty.

If the French Government should seriously intend to persist in this course of proceeding, there can be no hopes of a successful termination to the present negotiation. It is important, therefore, that you should ascertain distinctly, in the first instance, whether they are disposed to enter into explanation on the points on which his Majesty has complained, and to come to such an arrangement as may be calculated to adjust the differences at present subsisting between the two countries; and for this purpose you will present a note to the effect of that which is herewith inclosed. It is possible that the French Government may continue to evade all discussion on the points in question, and confine themselves to a categorical demand, that Malta should be immediately evacuated. In that case, it is his Majesty's pleasure, that you should declare the impossibility of the relations of amity continuing to subsist between the two countries, and the necessity that you will be under of leaving Paris within a certain time. But if on the other hand, they should shew a readiness to enter into discussion, and to give reasonable satisfaction and explanation, it is important that you should be informed, without loss of time, of the sentiments of his Majesty's Government, as to what might be considered as an equitable adjustment of the differences between the two Governments at this moment.

I have

I have therefore, by his Majesty's command, inclosed the project of an arrangement, which, under the present circumstances, would meet the ideas of his Majesty's Government; which would afford security for those objects which are considered as endangered by the unequivocal disclosure of the views of the First Consul, and which, at the same time, might entirely save the honour of the French Government.

HAWKESBURY.

His Excellency Lord Whitworth.

(First Inclosure referred to in No. 50.)

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, has received the orders of his court to make the following communication to the French Government.

His Majesty has perceived, with great regret, that the French Government continue to withhold all satisfaction and explanation on the points on which he has complained; and that at the time when they evade all discussion on the subject of his representations, they persist in their requisition that the island of Malta should be forthwith evacuated by his forces. His Majesty can never so far forget what is due to himself, and to his people, as to acquiesce in such a course of proceeding. He has therefore commanded the undersigned to ascertain distinctly from the French Government, whether they are determined to persevere in withholding all satisfaction and explanation upon the points on which his Majesty has complained, or whether they are disposed, without delay, to give such satisfaction and explanation upon the present state of affairs, as may lead to an arrangement, which may be calculated to adjust the differences at present subsisting between the two Governments.

It is his Majesty's anxious desire, that by adopting this mode of proceeding, an end may be put to that state of suspense and uncertainty which must be so injurious to the interests of both countries; and that the two Governments, situated by the same principles of justice and moderation, may be led to concur in such measures as are most likely to conduce to their permanent tranquility.

WHITWORTH.

(Second Inclosure referred to in No. 50.)

*Heads of an Arrangement to be concluded by Treaty or Convention between his Majesty and the French Government.*

Malta to remain in perpetuity in the possession of his Majesty. The Knights of the Order of St. John to be indemnified by his Majesty for any losses of property which they may sustain in consequence of such an arrangement.

Holland and Switzerland to be evacuated by the French troops.

The island of Elba to be confirmed by his Majesty to France, and the King of Etruria to be acknowledged.

The Italian and Ligurian republics to be acknowledged by his Majesty, provided an arrangement is made in Italy for the King of Sardinia, which shall be satisfactory to him.

No. 52.

My Lord, *Paris, April 7, 1803.*

I have seen M. de Talleyrand, and communicated to him the enclosed note, which I trust

your Lordship will find as close a translation as possible of that which I received from your Lordship. He read it over with much attention, and when he had done he appeared to be in expectation of some other communication. Upon desiring he would explain himself, he said that he was in hopes I should have furnished him with the heads of those points, on which it was affirmed in the note that the French Government had so repeatedly refused all explanation and satisfaction. I told him, that it would have been entirely useless to repeat what had been so often urged in vain; that he could not but know that the explanation required, referred to the conduct of the French Government, and the system of aggrandizement which it had constantly pursued since the conclusion, and in direct violation, of the Treaty of Amiens, *fourth*, as it indisputably was, on the state of possession of the two countries at the time; that with regard to the satisfaction, it evidently referred to the unjustifiable insinuations and charges against his Majesty's Government, against the officer commanding his forces in Egypt, and against the British army in that quarter, contained in the official report of Colonel Sebastiani. He was by no means disposed to admit, that either of these cases could justify the assertion of the French Government having refused explanation and satisfaction, on the ground that no notice had been taken of these transactions but in a very cursory manner; nor had any explanation ever been required as to any particular transaction, whether in Italy or elsewhere; and if it had, it would immediately have been given; and that the language of Col. Sebastiani was not to be put in any comparison with that used by Major Wilson, in his account of the campaign of Egypt. I urged the difference of a common publication like that to which he alluded, and a report to the First Consul, published by him as his official paper. On this occasion, M. de Talleyrand was disposed to call in question the authenticity of the *Moniteur*. In short, the most ungrounded assertions were substituted for arguments; and amongst these, I cannot but place that so often repeated of the First Consul's having entirely given up all idea whatever of Egypt, consequently we could have no pretext for retaining Malta.

He assured me for the rest, that he would communicate it this evening to the First Consul, and that tomorrow he should, in all probability, have a communication to make in return.

WHITWORTH.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

No. 53.

My Lord, *Paris, April 9, 1803.*

In my conversation yesterday evening with M. de Talleyrand, I found him, after he had seen the First Consul, more disposed to contest the substance of the note which I had presented the day before, than to afford any farther explanation. He said, that in order to proceed regularly, it would be necessary that the French Government should be informed precisely what were the objects which had created such uneasiness, and on which it was alleged all explanation had been refused. That although this had, perhaps, been touched upon in general conversation, yet no specific charge had been ad-  
dressed in such a manner as to demand a formal explanation.

explanation. I told him, that if the object of the French Government was to protract the present state of suspense and uncertainty, that object might be answered to the extent indeed of a very few days, by forcing me in such a reference; but I must, at the same time, declare to him, that it could be productive of no advantage, and would serve only to provoke such a recapitulation of the system and conduct which France had pursued since the Treaty of Amiens, as would have all the appearance of a manifesto, every item of which would carry conviction to every individual in Europe; that it appeared, therefore, more likely to answer the end which both parties proposed, that of hastening the conclusion of an amicable arrangement, to take up the business on the basis which I should propose, and by which they would admit no more than what was incontrovertible, namely, *that if the French Government exercised a right of extending its influence and territory, in violation of the spirit of the Treaty of Amiens, Great Britain but, if she chose to avail herself of it (which I was confident she would not so far as was necessary as a measure of security), an undoubted right to seek a counterpoise.* He did not seem inclined to dispute this position, but rather to admit that such a right did exist, and might be claimed in consequence of the acquisitions which had been made by France. On the point of satisfaction I found him much more obstinate: he said that the First Consul was hurt at the expression (*satisfaction*), to which he gave an interpretation I had never understood belonging to it, as implying superiority; so that if the British Government required satisfaction of the French, it arrogated to itself a superiority. I told him, what certainly must be understood by every one, that the demand of satisfaction implied that one party had been offended by another, and of course had a right to demand such satisfaction; that an inferior had an equal right with his superior to demand it: but in the case in question there was perfect equality, and consequently there was no offence to be found but in the conduct which rendered such an appeal necessary. The discussion of this point took up a considerable time without producing any thing decisive.

We at last came to the main point of the business; and on this I cannot say any real progress has been made. M. de Talleyrand repeated to me, that the First Consul had nothing more at heart than to avoid the necessity of going to war, and that there was no sacrifice he would not make, short of his honour, to obtain this end. Is there, said M. de Talleyrand, no means of satisfying both parties? for, at the same time that the First Consul insists, and will always insist, on the full execution of the Treaty, he will not object to any mode by which you may secure the security you think so necessary. You are not satisfied with the independence of Neapolitan troops; what others will answer the purpose? He then started the idea of a mixed garrison, composed of English, French, Italian, Germans, &c. He begged that I would refer once more to your Lordship, and submit the inclosed paper, which he drew up in my presence. I told him that we were only losing time by such a reference; that my instructions were positive, and had certainly not been sent me without the fullest consideration. I could not, however re-

fuse what he so earnestly required; and your Lordship will see by the paper how the matter rests after this conference. I will confess to your Lordship, that my motive for consenting to forward this sort of proposal is, that supposing we should find the First Consul as obstinate as he now appears to be on the point of abandoning Malta to us in perpetuity, and that a temporary partition might be considered as the least evil thing, something of this kind might derive from it.

WHITWORTH.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

(Translation of Inclosure referred to in No. 53.)

The conversation with M. Talleyrand to day has led us to this result: every thing which may tend to violate the independence of the Order of Malta, will never be consented to by the French Government. Every thing which may tend to put an end to the present difficulties, or be agreeable to the English Government, and which shall not be contrary to the Treaty of Amiens, the French Government have no objection to make a particular convention respecting it. The motives of this convention shall be inserted in the preamble, and shall relate to the respective grievances concerning which the two Governments shall think it advisable to come to an understanding with each other.

No. 54.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, April 14, 1803:

Since my last the negotiation is at a stand, in the expectation, I suppose, of the answer which may arrive, to the overture which I communicated to your Lordship on the 9th instant, and which is expected here to produce a good effect, notwithstanding the little hope I have given. Tomorrow I shall, in all probability, be in possession of this answer from your Lordship, and be enabled to speak still more positively.

No. 55.

Drawing Street, April 13, 1803.

My Lord,

His Majesty has received from his *Chargé d'Affaires* at Hamburg, the most extraordinary account of the conduct of Monsieur Rheinbarts, the French Minister at that place, with respect to a most gross and unwarrantable libel upon his Majesty's Government. He has been assured that the French Minister, having proposed the insertion of that libel in the Official Gazette of the town of Hamburg, and the insertion of it having in the first instance been refused, the French Minister went so far as to demand, in his official capacity, the insertion of that article by order of the Senate. His Majesty is unwilling to believe that the French Government could have authorized so outrageous an attack upon his Majesty and his Government, and so daring a violation of the independence of a neutral state. It is his Majesty's pleasure, that you should communicate these circumstances to the French Government, and state at the same time the impossibility of bringing the present discussions to an amicable conclusion, unless some satisfaction shall be given to his Majesty for the indignity which has thus been offered to him, in the face of all Europe, by the French Minister at Hamburg. HAWKESBURY.

His Excellency Lord Whitworth, K. B.

No. 56.

*Downing Street, April 13, 1803.*

My Lord,

His Majesty has observed, with great satisfaction, the admission by the French Government of the justice of his claim to some compensation in consequence of the increased power and influence of France, since the period of the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty.

Although, under the circumstances of your conversation with M. Talleyrand, and particularly after the *note verbale* which he gave to you, it might have been expedient that you should have deferred presenting the project contained in my dispatch, No. 7, in the form of a project, it is desirable that you should communicate without delay in some mode or other, the contents of that project, for the purpose of ascertaining distinctly whether the conditions are such as to induce the French Government to give way upon the question of Malta. These conditions appear to his Majesty so well calculated to save the honour of the French Government on the subject of Malta—if the question of Malta is principally considered by them as a question of honour—and at the same time hold out to them such important advantages, that the success of the proposition is at least worth trying, particularly as the result of it might be productive of the most easy means of adjusting the most material of our present differences.

With respect to the assertion so often advanced and repeated by M. Talleyrand in your last conversations, of the non execution of the Treaty of Amiens relative to Malta, I have only to observe again, that the execution of that article is become impracticable from causes which it has not been in the power of his Majesty to control. That the greatest part of the funds assigned to the support of the Order, and indispensably necessary for the independence of the Order and defence of the island, have been sequestered since the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty, in direct repugnance to the spirit and letter of that Treaty; and that two of the principal powers who were invited to accede as guarantees to the arrangement, have refused their accession, except on the conditions that the part of the arrangement which was deemed to material relative to the Maltese inhabitants should be entirely cancelled. The conduct of the French Government since the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty, gives his Majesty a right, which is now at length admitted by themselves to demand some compensation for the past, and security for the future. Such compensation could never be considered as obtained by the possession of an island, which would entail a very heavy expence on this country;—and the degree of security which would be provided by these means, would only be such as his Majesty, under the present circumstances, is entitled to demand.

I observe in the *note verbale* of Monsieur Talleyrand, he makes use of the expression, *the independence of the Order of Malta*. If this is meant to apply to the Order exclusively, his Majesty would be willing, for the preservation of peace, that the civil government of the island should be given to the Order of St. John; the Maltese enjoying the privileges which were stipulated in their favour in the Treaty of Amiens;

and that, conformably to principles which have been adopted on other occasions, the fortifications of the island should be garrisoned for ever by the troops of his Majesty.

In the event of either of these propositions being found unattainable, his Majesty might be disposed to consent to an arrangement by which the island of Malta would remain in his possession for a limited number of years, and to waive in consequence his demand for a perpetual occupation, provided that the number of years was not less than ten, and that his Sicilian Majesty could be induced to cede the sovereignty of the island of Lampedusa for a valuable consideration. If this proposition is admitted, the island of Malta should be given up to the inhabitants at the end of that period, and it should be acknowledged as an independent state. In this case, his Majesty would be ready to concur in any arrangement for the establishment of the Order of St. John in some other part of Europe.

You will not refuse to listen to any proposition which the French Government may be disposed to make to you with a view to an equivalent security for those objects in regard to which his Majesty claims the possession or occupation of Malta; but the three propositions to which I have above alluded, appear, at the present moment, to furnish the only basis for a satisfactory arrangement; and you will decline receiving any proposition which does not appear to you to offer advantages to his Majesty as substantial as that which I have last stated.

It is very desirable that you should bring the negotiation to an issue, if possible, without referring to his Majesty's Government for further instructions, after the receipt of this dispatch; and if you should be of opinion, that there is no hopes of bringing it to a favourable conclusion, you may inform M. Talleyrand of the necessity you will be under, after a certain time, to leave Paris.

HAWKESBURY.

Lord Whitworth.

No. 57.

*Paris, April 18, 1803.*

My Lord, I did not fail to put into immediate execution the instructions contained in your Lordship's dispatch (No. 55), on the subject of the libel inserted by the French Minister in the *Hamburgh Gazette*. I represented the outrageous and unprecedented conduct of M. Rheinhardt in such terms as it deserves; and fairly declared to M. de Talleyrand, that, until satisfaction shall be given to his Majesty for the indignity which has been offered him by the French Minister in his official character, there could be no possibility whatever of bringing the present discussion to an amicable issue. M. de Talleyrand assured me, that the French Government saw the conduct of M. de Rheinhardt in the same light as his Majesty's Ministers, and that they could not be more surprised than the First Consul had been at seeing such an article inserted by authority; that an immediate explanation had been required of M. Rheinhardt, five days ago, and if his conduct had been such as had been represented, he would, doubtless, feel the effect of the First Consul's displeasure; and that, in the mean time, I might inform your Lordship that he was completely disavowed. I told M. de Talleyrand, that, as the insult had been public,



it would be necessary that the reparation should be so also. He answered me again, that the First Consul considered M. Rheinhardt's conduct as so reprehensible, that every satisfaction might be expected.

WHITWORTH.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

No. 58.

My Lord, *Paris, April 18, 1803.*

I saw Joseph Bonaparte immediately on the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch, No. 56; and without troubling your Lordship with a repetition of the arguments I used to hasten the conclusion of the negotiation, among which I endeavoured to convince him of the importance of preventing the ultimatum which would inevitably follow the rejection of what I had to propose, I will briefly state, that on finding it perfectly impracticable to establish the principle of our keeping possession of Malta in perpetuity, I delivered to him in writing the second proposal I had to make. He did not fail to observe, that by this modification the difficulty which he considered as insurmountable was not removed; that although the Order was restored, it could not be considered as independent, and, in fact, Malta would belong to that power which had possession of the forts. I enforced the adoption of this plan by every reason which could serve to recommend it; but the possession in perpetuity was constantly urged as a difficulty which nothing could remove. Our conversation lasted nearly two hours. I confess that I gained no solid ground of hope that the project, which he assured me he would take to the First Consul at St. Cloud, would be adopted. But he said that he was not without hope that he might be authorized to propose to me the occupation of the fortresses for a term of years. It was my wish, that such a proposal should come from him rather than from me. I told him that I did not well see how such a tenure would suit us; but that I wished too sincerely to avoid the fatal extremities to which I saw the discussion was tending, not to give any reasonable proposal which might be made on their part every assistance in my power.\* This proposal originated with him, and was therefore received by me merely as a matter which I would refer to your Lordship.\* If however I can bring the matter to an immediate conclusion, and without further reference to your Lordship on the principle of our retaining possession of the fortresses of Malta for a term of years not less than that pointed out by your Lordship, and with the assurance that this Government will not oppose the cession of the island of Lampedoia, I shall have great pleasure in announcing to your Lordship such a conclusion.

I do not enter into a detail of the conversation which I had the same morning with M. de Talleyrand, immediately upon leaving Joseph Bonaparte, as it differed in no wise from what I have above mentioned. He suggested also the possibility of coming to an arrangement on the ground of a temporary occupation, and I made him the same answer.

Such is the state of the discussion at this mo-

ment. I am in expectation of hearing very shortly either from Joseph Bonaparte or M. de Talleyrand; and I am not without hopes that I may be able to announce to your Lordship, that such an arrangement is made, as may answer his Majesty's expectations, in a very few days. Your Lordship may be assured, that I feel the necessity of expedition. Were it less urgent, I might perhaps hope to bring the discussion to even a more favourable issue.

WHITWORTH.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

(Translation of Inclosure referred to in No. 58.)

His Majesty will consent, for the sake of preserving peace, that the Government of the island of Malta shall be given to the Order of St. John; the Maltese enjoying those privileges which have been granted on former occasions. The fortifications of the island shall be occupied in perpetuity by the troops of his Majesty.

No. 59.

My Lord, *Paris, April 20, 1803.*

I had hoped that the first extraordinary Messenger I should have had occasion to send, would have been to announce to your Lordship, that the differences between the two Governments were adjusted, on one of the modifications pointed out to me by my last instructions from your Lordship. In this expectation I am deceived. I saw Joseph Bonaparte the night before last, before I had sealed up my dispatches of that evening to your Lordship; but as all he said, tended only to justify the hope I had given your Lordship in those dispatches, I added nothing to them. He assured me positively, that I should hear from M. de Talleyrand in the course of yesterday morning, and that a meeting would be appointed in order to settle the term of years for which the First Consul might be induced to consent to the cession of Malta. It is true that he declared, that, in order to gain his consent, it would be necessary to hold out the advantages which the British Government was willing to offer in return, meaning the acknowledgments of the new Governments in Italy. I told him that this offer was made only with a view to the possession of Malta in perpetuity; but after some conversation, I gave him to understand, that I would not refuse to admit the demand, *sub sperati*, on the condition, that the cession should be made for a considerable term of years; that Holland and Switzerland should be evacuated; and that a suitable provision should be made for the King of Sardinia. He seemed to think there could be no difficulty in this arrangement; and I left him in the persuasion, that I should the next day, yesterday, or this morning, receive the summons from M. de Talleyrand, which he had given me reason to expect.

I am sorry to say that no such summons has been received by me, neither has any further notice been taken of the business. So that I feel, that I should betray the confidence your Lordship may place in me, were I to delay any longer requesting, that I may be immediately furnished with the terms on which his Majesty's Ministers would be willing to concede, and which probably will not differ much from those above stated, in order that I may propose them.

\* See Lord Hawkesbury's Instructions, No. 46.

them in the form of an ultimatum; and that at the expiration of the period allowed for deliberation, I may be authorized not only to declare that I am to leave Paris, but actually so to do; unless in the intermediate time the French Government should accede to our demands. **WHITWORTH.**

Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

No. 60.

*Downing Street, April 23, 1803.*

My Lord,

It is necessary for me to do little more on the present occasion than to refer you to my dispatch of the 13th of April, in which I stated to you the several propositions on which alone, in the judgment of his Majesty, the differences between this country and France could be satisfactorily adjusted.

If, on the receipt of this dispatch, it shall not have been in your power to bring the negotiation to a conclusion on any of the propositions to which I have above referred, it is his Majesty's pleasure that you should communicate, officially, to the French Government, that you have gone, in point of concession, to the full extent of your instructions; and that, if an arrangement, founded upon one of these propositions, cannot be concluded without further delay, you have received his Majesty's commands to return to England.

His Majesty can only consent to relinquish the permanent occupation of Malta by his forces, on the conditions that the temporary possession shall not be less than ten years; that the authority, civil and military, shall, during that period, remain solely in his Majesty; and that, at the expiration of that period, the island shall be given up to the inhabitants, and not to the Order; and provided likewise, that his Sicilian Majesty shall be induced to cede to his Majesty the island of Lampedusa. It is indispensable that, as a part of this arrangement, Holland should be evacuated by the French troops within a short period after the conclusion of a convention by which all those provisions are secured. His Majesty will consent to acknowledge the new Italian States, upon the condition that stipulations in favour of his Sardinian Majesty, and of Switzerland, form a part of this arrangement.

It is his Majesty's pleasure that, in the event of the failure of the negotiation, you should delay your departure from Paris no longer than may be indispensably necessary for your personal convenience; and that you should in no case remain there after the receipt of this dispatch, more than seven days.

**HAWKESBURY.**

His Excellency Lord Whitworth.

No. 61.

*Paris, April 23, 1803.*

As I heard nothing from M. de Talleyrand, I called on him on Thursday, in order to learn the effect of the proposal which I

had made, conformably to your Lordship's instructions, on the basis of a perpetual possession of the forts of Malta, and re-establishing the Order in the civil government of the island. He told me, that if I had called on him sooner, he should two days ago have communicated to me the First Consul's answer, which was, that no consideration on earth should induce him to consent to a concession in perpetuity of Malta, in any shape whatever; and that the re-establishment of the Order was not so much the point to be discussed, as that of suffering Great Britain to acquire a possession in the Mediterranean. I told him that I did not call sooner because I had been given to understand, that he would have himself proposed it to me, for the purpose of communicating the answer of the First Consul; and that it did not in any shape become me to put myself on the footing of a solicitor in this transaction. After some conversation, and finding (what I most sincerely believe to be the case) that the First Consul's determination was fixed on the point of a possession of Malta in perpetuity; I repeated to him what I had previously suggested to Joseph Bonaparte, the modification which I had to propose, namely, that, for the sake of peace, his Majesty would be willing to waive his pretensions to a possession in perpetuity, and would consent to hold Malta for a certain number of years, to be agreed upon, on the condition that no opposition should be made on the part of the French Government to any negotiation his Majesty might set on foot with his Sicilian Majesty for the acquisition of the island of Lampedusa. We discussed this proposal in a conversation of some length, and I made use of all the arguments which have been furnished me by your Lordship, or which occurred to me in its favour. I begged him particularly to recollect that we were in actual possession of the object, and that therefore every modification tending to limit that possession, was in fact a concession on the part of his Majesty, and a proof of his desire to sacrifice to his love of peace the just claim which he had acquired in consequence of the conduct of France, and which had recently been admitted, of a much more considerable compensation and counterpoise. M. de Talleyrand did not seem disposed to dispute any of my positions, and I left him, I confess, fully impressed with the idea that the next day (Friday) I should find him prepared to treat on this ground, and that the only difficult point to be arranged would be the number of years for which Malta should be ceded to his Majesty.

Your Lordship will conceive my surprise, when, on seeing him the next day, he told me, that although he had not been able to obtain from the First Consul all we wished, still the proposition he had to make, would, he trusted, be such as fully to answer the purpose. He then said, that the First Consul

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would, on *non* terms, hear either of a perpetual or a temporary possession of Malta; that his object was the execution of the Treaty of Amiens; and that rather than submit to such an arrangement as that I had last proposed, he would even consent to our keeping the object in dispute for ever; on the ground that in the one there was an appearance of generosity and magnanimity; but in the other, nothing but weakness and the effect of coercion; that therefore his resolution was taken, and what he had to propose, was the possession we required of the island of Lampedosa, or of any other of the small isles, of which there were three or four between Malta and the coast of Africa; that such a possession would be sufficient for the object we had in view, which was a station in the Mediterranean as a place of refuge and security for any squadron we might find it convenient to keep in that sea. I suffered him to expatiate a considerable time, and without interruption, on the great advantages we were to derive from such an acquisition, as well as on the confidence which the First Consul reposed in our pacific intention, in lending a hand to such an establishment. He concluded by desiring I would transmit this proposal to your Lordship. I told him that I was extremely sorry indeed to find that we had made such little progress in the negotiation; that my orders were positive; that I could hear of nothing short of what I had proposed, neither could I possibly undertake to make such a proposal to his Majesty, since every word of my instructions (from which I certainly should not depart) applied positively to Malta, unless an equivalent security could be offered, and surely he would not pretend to tell me that Lampedosa could be considered as such; that the possession of Malta was necessary for our security, and was rendered so not from any desire of aggrandisement on the part of his Majesty, but by the conduct of the French Government; and that so strongly were we impressed with the necessity, that, rather than abandon it, we were prepared to go to war. That it was on this ground I must declare to him, that I could neither take upon myself to forward such a proposal as he had made to me, or indeed any thing short of what I last proposed as a fair equivalent. That in so doing, I acted in conformity to his Majesty's views, who would most assuredly disapprove of my conduct, were I, by unnecessarily protracting the negotiation, to add one day, or one hour, if it could be avoided, to the suspense and anxiety under which his own subjects and all Europe must labour at such a crisis; that I had hoped the French Government, actuated by the same generous motives, would have acted in the same manner; that it might, by pursuing a contrary line of conduct, gain still a few days; but I must declare, that in a very short time I should have to communicate to him those

very terms from which his were so wide, but to draw nearer to which was, perhaps, the object of his negotiating, in the form of an ultimatum, which would at least have one good effect, that of bringing the matter to an issue; and the certainty even of war was preferable to the present state of indecision.

To all I could say M. Talleyrand objected the dignity and honour of the First Consul, which could not admit of his consenting to any thing which might carry with it the appearance of yielding to a threat. I told him that it never could be admitted that the First Consul had a right to act in such a manner as to excite jealousy and create alarm in every State in Europe, and when asked for explanation or security, say that it was contrary to his honour or his dignity to afford either. Such arguments might perhaps do when applied to some of those governments with which France had been accustomed to treat, or more properly to dictate to, but never could be used to Great Britain; that his Majesty had a right to speak freely his opinion, and possessed also the means, whenever he chose to employ them, of opposing a barrier to the ambition of any individual, or of any state, which should be disposed to threaten the security of his dominions, or the tranquillity of Europe.

Our conversation concluded by M. de Talleyrand's assuring me that he would report the substance of it to the First Consul in the evening, and that probably he should have occasion to see me on the following day.

WHITWORTH.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkebury.  
No. 61.

My Lord, *Paris, April 25, 1803.*

The conversation I had on Saturday morning with M. Talleyrand has produced nothing from which I can draw a more favourable conclusion as to the result of the negotiation, than when I last addressed your Lordship. He told me, that although he had seen the First Consul the night before, he had nothing to add to what he had communicated to me on Friday; that the First Consul was determined not to give his consent to our retaining Malta, either in perpetuity or for a term, although of the two he would prefer the former tenure as the less repugnant to his feelings; that he was therefore ordered to repeat the proposal he had lately made me, of acceding to our demand of Lampedosa or any of the neighbouring islands; and that as our object was to obtain a settlement in the Mediterranean, he imagined that which we had ourselves pointed out would answer every purpose we might have in view; but, at all events, the First Consul neither could nor would relinquish his claim to the full execution of the Treaty of Amiens. To this I could only repeat what I had already said to him on the inadequacy of such a proposal, and of the impossibility in which I found myself to transmit

transmit it to your Lordship. I lamented the course which the negotiation was taking, and that the First Consul should have so little regard to the dreadful consequences which must ensue, as to suffer them to be outweighed by a mistaken notion of dignity. And I added, that notwithstanding the acquiescence which he might have met with from others, the plea of its being incompatible with the dignity of the French Government to give satisfaction or security, when both might with justice be demanded, could never be admitted by Great Britain.

M. de Talleyrand heard every thing I could say with the utmost patience, notwithstanding he had nothing satisfactory to say, and seemed unwilling to break up the conference. He constantly brought forward the same inadmissible proposal, requesting that I would at least communicate it to your Lordship. This I told him I could not refuse to do, since every thing which passed between him and me must of course make the subject of my reports to your Lordship. I declared however, at the same time, that I should not think myself by any means authorized to suspend the execution of any instructions I might receive, tending to bring the negotiation to an issue, in the expectation of any change which such a proposal might produce. All I could do, and that I would certainly do, would be to communicate the ultimatum, if his Majesty should think proper to furnish me with it, confidentially to M. de Talleyrand, before I presented it officially to him, as Minister for Foreign Affairs. He assured me that he should consider such a conduct as a further proof of my desire to conciliate, and that he could not yet forbear hoping that the differences might be adjusted. I repeated that if his hope was founded on the expectation of his Majesty's being induced to recede from his demand, it would be deceiving himself to cherish it.

The remainder of the conversation turned on the calamities which would follow the failure of our endeavour to avoid a rupture. He insinuated that Holland, Naples, and other countries connected with Great Britain, would be the first victims of the war. I asked him whether he thought that such a conduct would add to the glory of the First Consul, or whether the falling on the innocent and defenceless would not rather tarnish it, and ultimately unite against him, not only the honest men in his own country, but every Government in Europe. That it certainly would excite more detestation than terror in England, at the same time that it would serve to impress upon us still more strongly the necessity of omitting no means of circumferencing a power so perniciously exerted. I could not help adding, that although no act of hostility had actually taken place, yet the inveteracy with which our commerce, our industry, and our credit had

been attacked in every part to which French influence could be extended, did, in fact, almost amount to the same, since it went to prove, in addition to the general system of the First Consul, that his object was to pursue, under the mask of peace, the same line of conduct in which the preceding Governments had acted.

I now trust entirely to the effect of the ultimatum, which will at least convince him that we are in earnest, and that he has nothing to expect from protraction. I shall not, however, as I said before, make use of this officially, until I have tried its effect in a more conciliatory manner.

WHITWORTH.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkebury.

P. S. Your Lordship's dispatches of the 23d, with their enclosures, were delivered to me by Shaw this evening at nine o'clock. I shall see M. de Talleyrand to-morrow morning; and I trust your Lordship will not disapprove my following the line of conduct I had proposed, and which I have mentioned to your Lordship, of informing him of the nature of my instructions a few hours before I carry them officially into execution.

No. 63.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkebury, dated Paris, April 27, 1803.*

I avail myself of the opportunity of a messenger passing through from Constantinople and Vienna, to inform your Lordship of the state of the negotiation at this moment. I communicated to M. de Talleyrand the purport of my instructions of the 23d, yesterday at four o'clock. He immediately asked me if the possession of Malta was still insisted upon. I told him, most certainly it was; and I repeated to him the particulars of the terms on which it was yet possible to conclude the business. That these were, the possession of Malta for ten years, during which period the authority, civil and military, was to remain solely in his Majesty, and that, at the expiration of that term, it was to be given up to the inhabitants, and not to the Order; provided also, that his Sicilian Majesty shall be induced to cede to his Majesty the island of Lampedusa; that Holland should be evacuated by the French troops within a month after the conclusion of a convention by which all these provisions shall be secured; and that his Majesty would consent to acknowledge the new Italian states, provided stipulations were made in favour of his Sardinian Majesty and of Switzerland.

I no sooner made known these conditions than M. de Talleyrand told me it would be perfectly unnecessary to delay the official communication; for, as the possession of Malta was still insisted upon, although for a term, the First Consul would not consent to them. I accordingly did repeat them to him in the manner he desired; when he told

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me that he comprehended perfectly what we required, but that, in similar cases, it was usual to state the demand in writing, and he desired I would give him a note upon the subject. I told him that I would repeat to him once more, or as often as he pleased, the express terms which I had stated to him, and that, as my communication to him was verbal, I should of course be content with an answer in the same form.\* He consented at length to receive it, and to communicate to me the First Consul's answer as soon as possible. I desired that he would recollect that Tuesday next must be the day of my departure.

No. 64.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkebury, dated April 29, 1803.*

My last letter to your Lordship was of yesterday evening. This morning a person came to me, whom I suspect of being employed by the First Consul for the purpose of ascertaining my sentiments, and told me that I should, in the course of the day, receive a letter from M. de Talleyrand, drawn up under the inspection of the First Consul, which, although not exactly what I might wish, was however to moderate as to afford me a well-grounded hope, and might certainly be sufficient to induce me to delay, for a short time, my departure. I told him that it would be a matter of great satisfaction to me to perceive a probability of bringing the negotiation to a favourable issue; and that I should be extremely sorry to spoil the business by any useless precipitation. But it must be recollected that I acted in conformity to instructions; that those instructions were positive; that by them I was enjoined to leave Paris on Tuesday next, unless in the intermediate time certain conditions were agreed to. Having received no letter in the course of the day, about four o'clock I went to M. de Talleyrand; I told him that my anxiety to learn whether he had any thing favourable to tell me brought me to him, and, in case he had not, to recall to his recollection that Tuesday was the day on which I must leave Paris, and to request that he would have the necessary passports prepared for me and my family. He appeared evidently embarrassed, and after some hesitation observed, that he could not suppose I should really go away; but that at all events the First Consul never would recall his ambassador. To this I replied, his Majesty recalled me in order to put an end to the negotiation, on the principle that even actual war was preferable to the state of suspense in which England, and indeed all Europe, had been kept for so long a space of time.

\* It appears by subsequent papers, that Lord Whitworth withheld the written communication, without any instructions to do so, from the British Government.

From the tenour of his conversation, I should rather be led to think that he does not consider the case as desperate. Upon my leaving him he repeatedly said, *J'ai espoir de l'espoir*.

Saturday Evening.

P.S. This day has passed without any occurrence whatever. The letter in question is not yet arrived.

No. 65.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkebury, dated May 2, 1803.*

Another day has passed over without producing any change. I determined to go myself to M. de Talleyrand, and to deliver, instead of sending, the inclosed Letter. I told him that it was with great reluctance that I came to make this last application to him. That I had long since informed him of the extent of the terms which had been assigned for my stay at Paris, and that as I had received to this moment no answer whatever to the proposal I had repeatedly made, I could no longer delay requiring him to furnish me with the necessary passports for the return of myself, my family, and the remainder of the mission, to England. Upon this I gave him the letter, a copy of which I inclose, and on reading it he appeared somewhat startled. He lamented that so much time had been lost; but said that enough remained, if I was authorized to negotiate upon other terms. I could of course but repeat to him, that I had no other terms to propose, and that therefore unless the First Consul could so far gain upon himself as to sacrifice a false puntilio to the certainty of a war of which no one could foresee the consequence, nothing could possibly prevent my departure to-morrow night. He hoped, he said, this was not so near; that he would communicate my letter, and what I had said, to the First Consul immediately, and that in all probability I should hear from him this evening. I thought it, however, right to apprise him that it was quite impossible I could be induced to disobey his Majesty's orders, and protract a negotiation on terms so disadvantageous to ourselves, unless he should furnish me with such a justification as would leave me no room to hesitate; and that I did not see that any thing short of a full acquiescence in his Majesty's demands could have that effect.—He repeated that he would report the conversation to the First Consul, and that I should shortly hear from him.

In this state the business now rests; I am expecting either a proposition or my passports, and am consequently taking every measure for setting out to-morrow night.

*Translation of Inclosure referred to in No. 65.*

Sir, Paris, May 2, 1803.

When I had the honour on Tuesday last of communicating to you officially the last propositions which I was instructed by my Court to submit to the French Government, for

for the sake of removing the present difficulties, I had the honour to announce to you, that in case the First Consul should not consent to these propositions, I should find myself under the necessity of leaving Paris in eight days. We are nearly arrived at the end of this period, without my having received any answer to this communication. It remains for me only, therefore, to obey the order of the King my master to return to him; and for this purpose I entreat you, Sir, to have the goodness to furnish me with the necessary passports. WHITWORTH. M. de Talleyrand.

## No. 66.

*Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkebury, dated Paris, Wednesday Morning, May 4, 1803.*

Soon after I had dispatched the messenger the night before last, with my dispatches of the 3d, I received a communication from M. de Talleyrand, of which I inclose a copy, the purport of which was so completely short of every thing which could be satisfactory, that I did not think myself authorized to enter into any discussion upon it; and as early as I could on the following morning I returned the answer of which the inclosed is a copy.

After this I concluded, of course, that there was an end to the negotiation. I had for some days past been preparing for my departure; every measure was taken for setting out at four o'clock this morning, and we were expecting only the passports which I had demanded, for the purpose of ordering post-horses. The day and the evening passed without the passports having been sent; and whilst we were deliberating on the motives of such a delay, about twelve o'clock at night, a gentleman who was with me received a communication, which convinced me that it was not meant to give me my passports without another attempt, and I was, therefore, not surprised when about one o'clock I received the inclosed note from M. de Talleyrand.

In this situation I am waiting the hour of rendezvous with M. de Talleyrand.

*First Inclosure referred to in No. 66.*

The undersigned has reported to the First Consul the conversation which he had with his Excellency Lord Whitworth on the 6th of this month, and in which his Excellency announced, that his Britannic Majesty had ordered him to make, verbally, in his name, the following demands:

- 1st. That his Britannic Majesty should retain his troops at Malta for ten years.
- 2d. That the island of Lampedosa should be ceded to him in full possession.
- 3d. That the French troops should evacuate Holland.

And that if no convention on this basis should have been signed within a week, his Excellency Lord Whitworth had orders to

terminate his mission, and to return to London.

On the demand made by the undersigned, that Lord Whitworth would, in conformity to the usage of all ages and of all countries, give in writing what he himself called the ultimatum of his Government, his Excellency declared, that his instructions expressly forbade him to transmit on this object any written note\*.

The intentions of the First Consul being entirely pacific, the undersigned dispenses with making any observation on so new and so strange a manner of treating on affairs of this importance.

And, in order to give a fresh testimony of the value which he attaches to the continuance of peace, the First Consul has directed the undersigned to make the following notification in the accustomed style and forms.

As the island of Lampedosa does not belong to France, it is not for the First Consul either to accede to or to refuse the desire testified by his Britannic Majesty, of having this island in his possession.

With regard to the island of Malta, as the demand made respecting it by his Britannic Majesty would change a formal disposition in the Treaty of Amiens, the First Consul cannot but previously communicate it to his Majesty the King of Spain, and to the Batavian Republic, contracting parties to the said treaty, in order to know their opinion; and besides, as the stipulations relative to Malta have been guaranteed by their Majesties the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, the contracting parties to the treaty of Amiens, before they agree to any change in the article of Malta, are bound to concert with the guaranteeing powers.

The First Consul will not refuse his concert, but it belongs not to him to propose it, since it is not he who urges any change in the guaranteed stipulations.

With regard to the evacuation of Holland by the French troops, the First Consul has no difficulty in directing the undersigned to repeat, that the French troops shall evacuate Holland at the instant that the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens shall be executed in every quarter of the globe.

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

*Paris, 2d May, 1803.*

*Second Inclosure referred to in No. 66.*

The undersigned, in answer to the note which M. de Talleyrand transmitted to him yesterday evening, has the honour to observe to him, that the King has had no other motive in seeking to accelerate the proceedings of the negotiation, than to relieve as soon as possible the two countries the most interested,

\* It however appears that this refusal was solely the act of Lord Whitworth.

and Europe in general, from the state of suspense in which they are placed. It is with great regret that he perceives nothing in his Excellency's note which can correspond with this intention, and consequently nothing that can justify him in delaying to obey the orders of his court. It remains, therefore, only to request the Minister for Foreign Affairs to give him the means of obeying them, by furnishing him with the necessary passports for his return. It is, however, necessary for him to rectify a mistake which has crept into M. de Talleyrand's note. The undersigned did not say he was expressly forbidden to transmit any written note on the object of the discussion, but that he was not authorised to do it, and that he would not take that responsibility on himself.\*

Paris, 3d May, 1803. WHITWORTH.

*Third Inclosure, referred to in No. 66.*

My Lord, Paris, May 3, 1803.

Having to-morrow morning to make to you a communication of the greatest importance, I have the honour to inform you of it without delay, in order that you may not expect this evening the passports which you had demanded. I propose that you shall call to-morrow at half-past four at the Foreign department.

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

No. 67.

*Extra? of a Dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkebury, dated Paris, Wednesday Evening, May 4, 1803.*

I am this moment come from M. de Talleyrand. The inclosed note will shew your Lordship, that the idea which has been thrown out, is to give Malta to Russia.

My only inducement for having undertaken to refer again to your Lordship, is to avoid every reproach of precipitation. The difference will be but five days, and I have declared, that I see so many objections to the plan, that although I would not refuse their solicitations to send it, I could give no hope whatever of its being accepted as a ground of negotiation.

*Inclosure referred to in No. 67.*

The undersigned has submitted to the First Consul his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador's note of the 3d instant.

After the last communication addressed to his Excellency, it is more difficult than ever to conceive how a great, powerful, and enlightened nation, can be willing to take it upon itself to declare a war which would be accompanied by such heavy calamities, and the cause of which would be so insignificant, the object in question being a miserable rock.

\* See No. 68, by which it appears that the British Government did not intend to forbid that this important communication should be made in the usual form.

His Excellency must have been aware that the two-fold necessity of making an agreement with the guaranteeing powers of the Treaty of Amiens and of not violating a compact, in the execution of which the honour of France, the security for the future, and the good faith of the diplomatic intercourse between the nations of Europe, were so deeply interested, had imposed a law upon the French Government, of discarding every proposition diametrically contrary to the treaty of Amiens. Nevertheless, the First Consul, accustomed for two months to make every species of sacrifice for the maintenance of peace, would not reject a *modus-termini* of a nature to conciliate the interests and dignity of the two countries.

His Britannic Majesty appears to have been of opinion, that the Neapolitan garrison which was to be placed at Malta would not afford a sufficient force for securing the actual independence of the island.

This motive, being the only one which can explain his Majesty's refusal to evacuate the island, the First Consul is ready to consent that the island of Malta shall be placed in the hands of one of the three powers who have guaranteed its independence, either Austria, Russia, or Prussia, with a proviso, that as soon as France and England shall have come to an agreement upon this article, they shall unite in their requisitions to engage the other powers, either contracting, or acceding to the treaty of Amiens, to consent to it.

Were it possible that this proposition should not be accepted, it would be manifest not only that England never intended to comply with the terms of the Treaty of Amiens, but that she has not been satisfied by good faith in any of her demands, and that, in proportion as France conceded one point, the British Government advanced another. If this should be demonstrated, the First Consul will at least have given another proof of his sincerity, of his anxiety to devise the means of avoiding war, of his eagerness to embrace them, and of the value which he would place on their being adopted.

No. 68.

Downing Street, May 7, 1803.

My Lord,

The propositions which have been made to you on the part of the French Government, and which have induced your Excellency to delay your departure until the return of the messenger Sylvester, are in every respect so loose, indefinite, and unsatisfactory, and fall so far short of the just pretensions of his Majesty, that it is impossible that the French Government could have expected them to have been accepted. During the whole of the discussions which have lately occurred, his Majesty has had a right to consider himself in the character of the injured party. No means have been omitted on his part to induce the French Govern-

ment to make a full and early explanation of their views, and to afford to his Majesty that satisfaction and security to which he considered himself to be entitled. It was in consequence of the apparent determination of the French Government to evade all discussion on the points of difference between the two countries, that his Majesty was induced to state the grounds on which, according to his views, an arrangement might be concluded satisfactory to both Governments; and he accordingly authorized your Excellency to communicate the three projects which at different times I had forwarded to you.

Until the very moment when your Excellency was about to leave Paris, the French Government have avoided making any distinct proposition for the settlement of the differences between the two countries; and when, at the very instant of your departure, the French Government felt themselves compelled to bring forward some proposition, they confined that proposition to a part only of the subject in discussion; and on that part of it, what they have brought forward is wholly inadmissible.

The French Government propose that his Majesty should give up the island of Malta to a Russian, Austrian, or Prussian garrison. If his Majesty could be disposed to waive his demand for a temporary occupation of the island of Malta, the Emperor of Russia would be the only sovereign in whom, in the present state of Europe, he could consent that the island should be assigned; and his Majesty has certain and authentic information, that the Emperor of Russia would on no account consent to garrison Malta. Under these circumstances his Majesty perseveres in his determination to adhere to the substance of his third project as his ultimatum. As, however, the principal objection stated by the French Government to his Majesty's proposition is understood to be confined to the insertion of an article in a public treaty by which his Majesty shall have a right to remain in the possession of the island of Malta for a definite number of years, his Majesty will consent that the number of years (*being in no case less than ten*) may be stated in a secret article; and the public articles may be agreed to conformably to the inclosed project. By this expedient, the supposed point of honour of the French Government might be saved. The independence of the island of Malta would in principle be acknowledged, and the temporary occupation of his Majesty would be made to depend alone on the present state of the island of Lampedusa.

You may propose this idea to M. de Talleyrand, at the same time assuring him, that his Majesty is determined to adhere to the substance of his ultimatum. And if you shall not be able to conclude the minute of an arrangement on this principle, you will,

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on no account, remain in Paris more than thirty-six hours after the receipt of this dispatch.

I observe, by your dispatch, you did not consider yourself as authorized to deliver to the French Government any note or project in writing. The words of my dispatch were, that you were to communicate the terms *officially*, which left it at your own discretion to communicate them verbally or in writing, as you might judge most expedient. You were certainly right in communicating them, in the first instance, verbally; but as so much stress has been laid by M. de Talleyrand on this distinction, it is important that I should inform you, that his Majesty neither had nor has any objection to your delivering the inclosed project as an ultimatum, accompanied by a short note in writing.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without recalling again your attention to the conduct of the French Minister at Hamburg, and referring you to my instructions, by which you should abstain from concluding the arrangement, unless you have received from M. Talleyrand an assurance that his conduct would be publicly disavowed.

HAWKESBURY.

To his Excellency Lord Whitworth.

No. 69.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, May 9, 1803.*

The messenger Sylvestre is arrived with your Lordship's dispatch, No. 68, of the 7th of May.

As soon as I received your Lordship's instructions, I prepared a translated copy of the project furnished me by your Lordship, and a short note with which it is my intention to accompany the communication. I then sent a person to Monsieur de Talleyrand, to know when I could see him, and I was informed that he was at St. Cloud. I soon after learnt, that he was gone there in consequence of the accident which happened yesterday to the First Consul. I understand that no bad consequences are likely to ensue, and that he is able to transact business. I cannot, however, expect to see M. Talleyrand before to-morrow morning. Although this circumstance may cause a delay of a few hours, your Lordship may be assured, that the execution of those instructions with which you have furnished me, shall not be protracted. I shall leave Paris most assuredly, or have concluded a satisfactory arrangement, within the time specified by your Lordship, reckoning from the moment of my being able to make an official communication, rather than from that of the receipt of your Lordship's letter.

No. 70.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, May 12, 1803.*

The messenger Sylvestre, as I mentioned in my last dispatch, returned on the 9th, at

3 P.

twelve



twelve o'clock; and I wrote to M. de Talleyrand, informing him of it, and desiring him to name an hour when I might wait upon him, in order to communicate to him the purport of my instructions. To this letter I received no answer that evening, or the following morning. Anxious to execute my orders, and to lose no time, I enclosed the project furnished me by your Lordship, accompanied by an official note, and a private letter to M. de Talleyrand, and sent it to the Foreign Department by Mr. Mandeville, with directions to deliver it to M. de Talleyrand, or in his absence to the *Chef du Bureau*. He delivered it accordingly to M. Durand, who promised to give it to his chief as soon as he came in, which he expected, he said, shortly. At half past four, having waited till that time in vain, I went myself to M. de Talleyrand; I was told that the family was in the country, and that they did not know when the Minister would be in town. Half an hour after I had returned home, the packet which Mr. Mandeville had given into the hands of M. Durand, was brought to me, I believe, by a servant, with a verbal message, that as M. de Talleyrand was in the country, it would be necessary that I should send it to him there. In order to defeat, as much as depended upon me, *their intention of gaining time*, I wrote again to M. de Talleyrand, recapitulating the steps I had taken since the return of the messengers; and desiring Mr. Talbot, the secretary of the embassy, to take it himself at nine o'clock at night, when I thought M. de Talleyrand would be at home, to his house at Meudon. He was, however, not at home. Mr. Talbot was told that he was at St. Cloud, where he had been all day, and that he would not be back until very late; he therefore left my private letter, with his name, and returned with the packet. It was my intention to have sent it on the following morning to the Bureau, with orders that it should be left there; at one o'clock in the morning I received a note from M. de Talleyrand, accounting for his not having been able to answer me sooner, and appointing me at twelve o'clock at the *Bureau des Relations Extérieures*. I went at the appointed time; he began by apologizing for having so long postponed the interview, which he attributed to his having been the whole day with the First Consul. We then entered upon business:—I told him, that, limited as I was by your Lordship's instructions, he could not be surprised at my impatience to acquit myself of my duty. I explained to him the nature of your Lordship's observations on the proposal of the 4th, and that it was considered as on one hand impracticable, from the refusal of the Emperor of Russia to take charge of Malta; and, on the other, as being wholly inadequate to his Majesty's just pretensions. I gave him the note in which this was expressed, and the project, on which

alone a satisfactory arrangement could be framed. He read them with apparent attention, and without many remarks; and after some time, he asked me if I felt myself authorized, by my instructions, to conclude with him a convention, framed on the basis of my project, or indeed extending that basis, since the first article of it would be the perpetual possession of Malta to England, in return for a consecration. I told him, I most certainly was not authorized to enter into any engagement of such a nature, which would make the negotiation one of exchange, instead of a demand of satisfaction and security. To this he replied, that the satisfaction and security which we required was Malta, and that this we obtained. *That the First Consul could not accede to what he considered, and what must be considered by the public and Europe, as the effect of coercion; but if it were possible to make the arrangement palatable, did I think myself justifiable in refusing to do so?* I told him, that acting in strict compliance with my instructions, I could have no need of justification, and that I came to him with the determination of abiding strictly by them. He consented, that by communicating a project, I merely stated on what grounds we would be willing to conclude; and that a counter-project, founded on the basis of giving us what we required, could not be refused a fair discussion. To this I urged the resolution of his Majesty's Ministers, to avoid every thing which could protract the negotiation. That I saw no other means of acting up to those views, than by making my stand on the project at all events. I urged him repeatedly to explain himself more fully on the nature of the demand which he should make for Malta, *but he could not, or would not explain himself*. After much contest, it was agreed, that the proposal should be submitted to me in the course of a few hours, and that I should determine on the line of conduct I might feel myself justified in pursuing: either to sign it, to send it home, or to leave Paris.

The remainder of this day passed without receiving any communication from M. de Talleyrand. Upon this, I determined to demand my passports, by an official note, which I sent this morning by Mr. Mandeville, in order that I might leave Paris in the evening.

At two I renewed my demand of passports, and was told I should have them immediately. They arrived at five o'clock, and I propose setting out as soon as the carriages are ready.

*First Inclosure referred to in No. 70.*

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador or Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French republic, having transmitted to his court the proposal which was made to him by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the 3d inst. has just received orders to transmit to his Excellency the accompanying project of a convention, founded

ed on the only basis which his Majesty conceives, under existing circumstances, to be susceptible of a definitive and amicable arrangement. The Minister for Foreign Affairs will not fail to observe to what degree his Majesty has endeavoured to conciliate the security of his interests with the dignity of the First Consul. The undersigned flatters himself, that the First Consul, doing justice to these sentiments, will adopt, in concert with his Majesty, an expedient so suitable for restoring permanent tranquillity to both nations, and to all Europe.

WHITWORTH.

*Second Inclosure referred to in No. 70.*

PROJECT 1.—The French Government shall engage to make no opposition to the cession of the island of Lampedusa to his Majesty by the King of the Two Sicilies.

II.—In consequence of the present state of the island of Lampedusa, his Majesty shall remain in possession of the island of Malta until such arrangements shall be made

by him as may enable his Majesty to occupy Lampedusa as a naval station; after which period, the island of Malta shall be given up to the inhabitants, and acknowledged as an independent state.

III.—The territories of the Batavian republic shall be evacuated by the French forces within one month after the conclusion of a convention founded on the principles of this project.

IV.—The King of Etruria, and the Italian and Ligurian Republics, shall be acknowledged by his Majesty.

V.—Switzerland shall be evacuated by the French forces.

VI. A suitable territorial provision shall be assigned to the King of Sardinia, in Italy.

SECRET ARTICLE.—His Majesty shall not be required by the French Government to evacuate the island of Malta until after the expiration of ten years.

Article IV. V. and VI. may be entirely omitted, or must all be inserted.

## NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

*An Analysis of all the Acts of General Importance, passed during the present Session of Parliament—Continued from the last Number of this Magazine, page 371, with Lists of other Public Acts.*

“An Act to provide, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, for the more speedy and effectual completion of the establishment of officers in the Militia of Great Britain; and for facilitating the filling up vacancies therein. (Passed 22d April, 1803.) Chap. xxxviii.

BY this act it is enacted that in all cases, when any reduction of field or other officers, shall have taken place in the militia of any place, or in any regiment, battalion, or corps, thereof, either in England or Scotland, or in consequence of the diminution of the number of militiamen for any place, or in any regiment, battalion, or corps, previous to the last disembodiment of the militia forces, every such field or other officer, who shall have been so reduced, if duly qualified, shall be competent to succeed to any vacancy of a commission of equal rank, in the corps in which he was serving at the time of reduction, or any corps of the same county or place, provided such officer shall be approved by his Majesty, as eligible to fill such vacancy, and every officer so appointed shall take rank according to the date of his original commission. §. 1.

It shall be lawful for his Majesty, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant, or, in his absence, of three Deputy Lieutenants, to approve the appointment of any person, who at the time of the

late disembodiment of the militia, was actually serving as a captain in the militia, and who by virtue of certain acts, cap. 90, and cap. 91, of the last session, shall have been considered as reduced, by reason of not having the qualification required by law; and every person so serving shall take rank in such militia, or in such regiment, battalion, or corps, according to the date of such original commission. §. 2.

Every person who at the time of the passing the said acts of the last session, was actually serving as a captain lieutenant of militia, may continue to serve as such; and shall be entitled to rank accordingly. §. 3.

If a sufficient number of officers, duly qualified, cannot be found to accept of commissions in the militia, within two months from the date of his Majesty's warrant for embodying any regiment, battalion, or corps, the lieutenants and deputy lieutenants, respectively may appoint for that service, such a number of officers in the army or marine, whether on full or half pay, or of persons who have had commissions in any of his Majesty's forces, or in the militia, including such officers as are serving at the time as lieutenants in the militia, in which any company is become vacant, or in any corps of provisional cavalry which may have been embodied, and have retired therefrom, as his Majesty shall approve,

although not qualified: provided that such officers shall not be appointed to any higher rank in the militia, than they had in his Majesty's other forces, or in the militia; and nothing herein shall enable any lieutenant or deputy lieutenant to appoint any of the said persons to bear any higher commission than that of captain. §. 4.

If within two months, officers possessing qualifications within the county cannot be found, persons possessing qualifications in other parts of Great Britain may, with the approbation of his Majesty, be appointed. §. 5.

And for the better encouragement of militiamen, who may be attached to the service of the artillery, his Majesty may direct that any militiamen, who shall be attached to the service of the artillery, and shall do duty as artillery men, shall receive increased pay, not exceeding the like pay as any of the men serving in the royal corps of artillery. §. 6.

This act is to continue until the 25th of March, 1804.

The following acts have also passed since the publication of our last number.

"An Act to continue until September 29, 1804, several Acts of Parliament, for the better collection and security of his Majesty's revenue in Ireland." (Passed May 17, 1803.)

"An Act to amend and continue (until three months after any restriction imposed by any act of the present session of Parliament, on the Bank of England from issuing cash in payment shall cease) an Act made in the Parliament of Ireland, in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, for confirming and continuing the restrictions on payments in cash by the Bank of Ireland. (Passed May 17th, 1803.)

"An Act to continue until the 25th March 1804, so much of an Act made in the forty first year of the reign of his present Majesty relating to certain duties on sugar and coffee exported, for permitting British plantation sugar to be warehoused, and for regulating and allowing drawbacks on sugar exported, as relates to repealing the duties on sugar and coffee exported, and allowing British Plantation sugar to be warehoused." (Passed May 17, 1803.)

"An Act for enlarging the period for the payment of part of certain sums of money, advanced by way of loan to several persons connected with, and trading to, the islands of Grenada and Saint Vincent." (Passed May 17, 1803.)

"An Act for the more effectually preserving the peace, and securing the free-

dom of election in the town of Nottingham, and county of the said town." (Passed May 17, 1803.)

The above Act recites, that of late years many riots and disturbances of the public peace have taken place within the town and county of the town of Nottingham; and that at the late election of members to serve in parliament for the said town and county, the freedom of such election was, by great riots and disturbances, grossly violated, and a great number of electors were deterred from exercising their franchise by voting at such election.

That the said town and county of the said town were formerly part of the county of Nottingham, but have been separated and made distinct therefrom, and exempted from the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the said county of Nottingham; and the mayor and alderman of the said town of Nottingham are justices of the peace in and for the said town and the county of the said town.

That the said distinct and exclusive jurisdiction has been found ineffectual for preserving the peace and securing the freedom of election within the said town and county of the said town.

It is therefore enacted by the above Act (chap. xiv.) that from and after the passing thereof it shall be lawful for the justices of the peace in and for the county of Nottingham, to act as justices of the peace, in and for the said town and county of the said town of Nottingham; and such justices are authorized to act as justices in and for the said town and county of the town of Nottingham, in as full and ample manner as they might have done if the same had not been made a distinct county, but had continued part of the county of Nottingham; and as fully and amply as the mayor and aldermen or any of them, as justices of the peace before the passing of the act have used and exercised within the said town, and persons authorized by any of the said justices to do any act, are authorized to act in pursuance of such authority. §. 1.

Persons taking out their *dedimus potestatem* previous to the next Midsummer-session, to enable them to act as magistrates for the said county, may take and subscribe the oath of qualification before two magistrates, which oaths shall be returned to the Clerk of the Peace, and filed amongst the words of the said next Midsummer-session. §. 2.

"An Act for increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers, and others in quartering soldiers." (Passed May 17, 1803.)

## INCIDENT, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

The whole tonnage of the shipping employed in the year 1802, in both the Greenland and the Southern whale fisheries, from London, Hull, Whitby, Sunderland, Newcastle, and other ports of Great Britain and Ireland, was 34,701 tons, in 118 vessels, navigated by 4045 men.

## MARRIED.

R. Barber, esq. to Miss S. Jeone, of London-wall.

Mr. Broughton, mercer, of New-street, Covent garden, to Miss Vigurs, of Southampton-street.

At Ipswich, R. Wiltshire, esq. of New Bridge-street, London, to Miss M. Bleadin, of Stoke-hall.

Mr. Vaux, of Shad Thames, to Miss Martin, of Horsleydown, Southwark.

At Aldgate church, Captain W. Elder, to Miss Gibson, only daughter of J. Gibson, esq. of Ratchiffe.

Mr. Tennant, of Saile-row, to Miss Radford, of Coventry

## DIED.

At her house in Upper Seymour-street, Lady M. Melbourne.

In John-street, Westminster, Mr. Vigns, one of the Messengers of the Board of Con-trol.

Mrs. A. Briggis, an intimate friend of the late Colonel Montgomery. Excessive grief for the death of the Colonel is believed to have been the cause of her's.

At her house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. E. Harvey.

Sr John Smith Burgeiss, one of the Directors of the Honourable East India Company, and Lieutenant Colonel of the third regiment of the Royal East India Volunteers.

Mrs. Woodham, wife of Mr. Woodham, music-paper manufacturer, of Brydges-street, Covent garden.

Mr. J. Hayward, coachmaster, in Old Bond-street.

Mr. Merlin, merchant, of Hanover-square.

At Stratfield Say, in Hampshire, aged 83, the Right Hon. George Pitt, Lord Rivers.

At Camberwell, Mrs. F. Campbell.

At Hackney, W. Williams, esq. of the Custom-house.

Mr. Taylor, locksmith, of Kinggate-str. Holborn.

In her 45th year, Mrs. Turner, of the Robin Hood-tavern, Clapton.

At Swaffham, in Norfolk, Mrs. Buxton, relict of the late C. Buxton, esq. formerly Major of the horse grenadier guards.

At Stratford-house, in Essex, the Right Hon. John Lord Henniker, Baron Henniker of Stratford-upon-Avony.

Mr. Hinde, grocer, of Cheap-side.

Much respected and lamented, Mrs. E. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, of Chapterhouse-court, St. Paul's Church-yard.

At Ham Common, in her 74th year, Mrs. E. Garland.

Mrs. Osbourne, of Ryder Street, St. James's.

J. Park, esq. brewer, of Baldwyn's-gardens.

In his 34th year, Mr. T. Briggs, of St. John's-street.

to another fatal duel, which took place near Chalk Farm, on Wednesday, May 18, Mr. Thomas O'Reilly, a Lieutenant in the army. His antagonist was a gentleman of the name of Hubart. They met about 7 o'clock in a field a little to the north of the house, attended by their seconds, Captain Butler and W. O'Grady, esq. The combatants fired at the same moment, and Mr. O'Reilly was shot in the body, near the hip, on receiving of which wound he ran some short distance, and then walked; but before he could reach Chalk Farm, fainted with the loss of blood.

The ball, which had lodged just above the left hip, on the opposite side, was soon after extracted near the navel, by a surgeon who was at Chalk Farm at the time; notwithstanding which Mr. O'Reilly died almost immediately. Mr. O'Reilly was a very young man; he refused to tell the names of the seconds. The dispute arose at the last subscription-ball held by the Pic Nic Society, in Tottenham-street, where Mr. Hubart having entered, saw Mr. O'Reilly, whom he had known before, and who was repeatedly heard to say, speaking of Mr. Hubart, "I see a fellow coming in here to-night, who has, I am sure, a forged ticket." Mr. Hubart at first took no notice of what was said, though from a former quarrel he knew the words were directed to himself. At length, however, he asked Mr. O'Reilly "whether the observations he had been making were directed to him?" Mr. O'Reilly made no reply: Mr. Hubart then enquired for the manager of the ball, and having walked out of the room, produced his ticket, and asked the manager, whether it was not a fair one, who replied, "It certainly is." Mr. Hubart then called Mr. O'Reilly a rascal: O'Reilly then asked Mr. Hubart for his card, which Mr. Hubart gave him: in about ten minutes after which, Mr. Hubart received a message that led to the fatal meeting. Mr. Hubart and his friends tried in vain to accommodate matters amicably, but could not succeed.—Coroner's Inquest: Woful murder against the principal and seconds.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.*

\*• Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Lately, at Newcastle, the workmen commenced their operations in digging a foundation for carrying into execution the laudable plan of building a new fever-house. The house is intended to be of the elevation of three stories; the two upper stories to be appropriated to the reception of the fever patients; each story will be divided into four apartments, and thus the whole edifice is calculated to admit of twenty-two beds. Each of the apartments will be ventilated, by the admission of cool air into each room, in the middle of the floor, while an aperture will be likewise opened in the ceiling, to carry off the infected exhalations: the lower apartments will be devoted to gentlemen of the faculty, the nurses, and other attendants.—The situation, in a part of a large airy field, called the Mayor's Close, opposite the Baths, including also sufficient airing-ground, is extremely well calculated to promote the humane object in view; and the liberal grant of the ground, in aid of this truly philanthropic design, reflects high credit on the Corporation of Newcastle.

A number of workmen having been lately employed in taking down the pews and galleries in St. Nicholas's church, Durham, previously to its undergoing a thorough repair, they discovered, on removing the rearing-decks, an ancient stone pulpit, which appears to have suffered no material injury from the ravages of time. The above pulpit is all of stone, with curious carving on it, and is supposed to have been cut about the beginning of the 13th century. It is generally believed that this is the very identical pulpit mentioned in the first volume of the History of the County of Durham, page 228.

The proprietor of certain marble quarries of an immense extent, lately discovered in Scotland, and who resides in the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, having sent specimens of the said article to a number of different gentlemen, has received congratulatory letters from them, bestowing the warmest eulogiums on the excellency of the material. Among others, Earl Gower has intimated his intention of devoting a very considerable quantity of it to the decoration of an elegant mansion now building, for his Lordship at Arlington. A celebrated engineer, at present in the employment of the Earl, passing lately through Newcastle, declared, that on account of the beautiful variegated colours, and the exquisite polish this marble was capable of receiving, it was not inferior to any he had ever seen.

*Married.* In Newcastle, J. Hodgson, esq. of Ellswick, to Miss Hontley.—Mr. T. Maule, schoolmaster, to Miss J. Thompson.—Mr. C. Stuart Bell, merchant, to Miss Todd.—Mr. Johnson, of the house of Barra and Co. to Miss Smith, of Gateshead.

At Berwick, the Rev. G. Tough, Minister of the High Meeting, to Miss S. Richardson.—J. G. Burn, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Nesbitt, of Houghton-le-Spring.

R. Riddell, esq. of Cheesburn Grange, Northumberland, to Mrs. Widdringtree Riddell, of York.

At North Shields, Captain T. Taylor, to Miss A. Coulson.

At Tynemouth, Lieutenant J. Kelly, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Wanlass, of North Shields.—Mr. E. Bell, ship-owner, in South Shields, to Miss S. Hanfell, of North Shields.

At Bishop Wearmouth, W. Eyre, esq. of Warrington, in Lancashire, to Miss E. Simpson, the second daughter of C. Simpson, esq. of the Custom-house, Sunderland.

*Died.* At Newcastle, aged 71, Mrs. Ellison, wife of the Rev. J. Ellison.—Mrs. Stevenson, relict of the late Mr. J. Stevenson, cooper, of Berwick, and mother of J. Stevenson, esq. Mayor of that town.—Mr. S. Oxley, manager of the glass houses belonging to Lord Delaval.—Mr. J. Richardson, salt-merchant.—Aged 72, Mr. B. Hall, formerly a woollen-draper.—Mrs. Snowball, wife of Mr. Snowball, tallow chandler.—Aged 72, Mr. F. Trotter, many years porter at the mansion-house, and formerly master of a vessel employed in the Mediterranean trade.

At Durham, aged 64, Mr. R. Shipley.—Aged 48, Mr. J. Patrick, merchant, and one of the Common Council for the mercer's company.—Aged 45, Mr. R. Waugh, tinner and brazier.—Aged 68, Mr. T. Hopper, upwards of 40 years a servant in the family of the Earl of Errol.—Aged 62, Mr. J. Vasey, flax-dresser.

At Sunderland, Miss Hill, daughter of the late Mr. Hill, ship-owner.—Miss Bray, daughter of Mr. B. Bray, chemist.

At North Shields, Mr. R. Thrift, innkeeper.

At South Shields, Mr. J. Hart, auctioneer.

At Darlington, aged 70, Mrs. Binks, wife of Mr. R. Binks, grocer.—Mr. M. Pease, jun. son of Mr. M. Pease, grocer.

At Morpeth, Mr. E. Maw, jun.—Aged 53, Mr. R. Potts, butcher.—Mrs. Jackson, widow of the late Mr. Jackson, tax collector.—Mr. J. Hull.—Mrs. M. Young, wife of Mr. Young, forester to Lord Carlisle.

CUMBERLAND

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Lately was dug up about a mile south of the village of Kirk Andrews upon Eden, about three miles west of Carlisle, in a rising ground known by the name of Kirkstead, and somewhat resembling a church-yard, a Roman altar, about four feet four inches in height, two feet in breadth, and fourteen inches in thickness. The following inscription thereon appears very legible and distinct, in seven lines:

LIVIVS VIC  
TORIVS EL  
CAELIANVS LEG  
AVG LEX VI VIC  
PROPRSTRATVS  
VALLVM PRO  
SPERE CESTAS:

*Married.*] At Cockermouth, D. Cliffe, esq. of Anne's Hill, to Miss Walker.

At Caldbeck, Mr. J. Richardson, of Low Row, to Miss J. Head, of Gill.

At Whitehaven, Capt. Rookin, of the ship Pleasant, to Miss Jenkinson.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, aged 66, Mrs. E. Howe, widow.—Aged 74, Mr. G. Little, formerly a serjeant in the corps of royal artillery.—Mrs. Bendle, wife of Mr. Bendle, fadler.—Mr. J. Sewell, cutler.

At Kendal, aged 37, Mr. Bell, shoemaker.—Aged 93, Mrs. Gaward.—Aged 84, Mr. N. Weaver.—Aged 37, Mrs. Bingham, relict of the late Mr. H. Bingham, butcher.—Advanced in years, Mrs. Long.—Miss Harrison, eldest daughter of the late M. Harrison, esq. recorder.

At Whitehaven, in his 71st year, Mr. N. Brodie, tobacco-merchant.—Aged 68, Mrs. Hickson.—Aged 44, Mr. J. Gilpin.—Aged 55, J. Huddleston, esq.—Aged 76, Mr. J. Bragg, hutter.—In the prime of life, Mr. B. Taylor, blockmaker.—Mrs. E. Dickenson.—Aged 57, Mrs. Briggs, late of St. Bees, and relict of the late Capt. Briggs, of Whitehaven.—Mr. J. Rogers.—Aged 28, Mrs. M. Rigg.—In the prime of life, Mrs. M. Todd, wife of Mr. J. Todd, lawyer.—Mrs. Penniment, wife of Capt. Penniment, of the ship Samuel.

At Workington, aged 56, Mr. J. Dudd.—Aged 73, Mr. G. Hunter.—In an advanced age, Mr. J. Collin.—Aged 74, Mrs. A. Lawrence.—Aged 73, Mrs. M. Dawson.—Mr. J. Collins, ropemaker. It is remarkable, that he had continued in the employ of one family upwards of half a century.—Aged 42, Mr. T. Kelsick.—Aged 54, Mr. C. Craggs.

At Cockermouth, in an advanced age, Mrs. J. Grave, widow of the late Mr. P. Grave, butcher.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Collins.—Aged 50, the Rev. Mr. Tarn, rector of Dean, near Whitehaven.—Aged 73, Mr. If. Bell.

At Keswick, aged 80, Mrs. Robson, widow, late of Graigarth, in the parish of Sebergham.—Aged 22, Miss Ashburner.—Aged 35, Mr. M. Mayson.

At Wigton, aged 43, Mr. If. Misdal.

At Harrington, Mr. J. Grahsm.

At Dissington, aged 85, Mr. M. Johnstone, in her 69th year, Mrs. A. Lancaster.—In her 64th year, Mrs. Glistier.

At Longburgh, of a consumptive complaint, aged 22, Mr. S. Blaylock, formerly a compositor in the office of the Carlisle Journal.

At Threlkeld, aged 73, Mrs. Mayson.

At Kirk Andrews upon Eden, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Richardson.

At Woodhouse, near Milnthorpe, aged 68, Mr. J. Dodson.

Lately, in North America, Mr. J. Long, formerly of Whitehaven.

Aged 56, the Rev. W. Danson, minister of Croftwayte, Westmoreland.

Lately, at Cockton, in the parish of Lamplugh, in his 28th year, Mr. L. Dickinson.

At Mockerkin, in the parish of Loweswater, in his 49th year, T. Harrison, esq. captain in the royal navy. He had distinguished himself by his courage and conduct in Keppel's engagement off Brett; on the 1st of June, under Lord Howe; and in the action of Lord Bridport, off Port L'Orient, in which last his clothes were set on fire by a red hot ball.

## YORKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hull, Mr. Whitehead, grocer, to Mrs. Bowden, of Sam's coffee-house.—S. Robinson, esq. merchant, of London, to Miss A. Lambert, youngest daughter of the late J. Lambert, esq. of Hull.—Mr. J. Pea, to Miss Bingley, daughter of Mr. J. Bingley, attorney, of Snith.

At Sheffield, Mr. T. Sykes, to Mrs. H. Hawkefworth.

At Harworth, Lord Viscount Galway, of Selby-hall, Nottinghamshire, to Mrs. Drummond, widow of P. A. Drummond, esq. of Bawtry.

At Wakefield, Mr. Kenyon, muslin-manufacturer, of Manchester, to Miss Atkin.

At Thwing, the Rev. T. Fish Foord, to Miss Topham, eldest daughter of Major Topham, of Wold-cottage.

Mr. Tate, wine merchant, in York, to Miss S. Russell, of Selby.

At York, Mr. G. Upton, fadler, to Mrs. Howgate.

At Leeds, Mr. T. Buckle, merchant, to Miss Wharton, of Kirkby Stephen, in Westmoreland.

The Rev. R. Webster, minister of Ripponden, near Halifax, to Miss C. Bingley, of Rotherham.

At Beverley, J. Lockwood, esq. to Miss Dickons, niece of Mr. Alderman Dickons.

T. Hull, M. D. of East Retford, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Moody.

*Died.*] At York, at an advanced age, Mrs. Casson.—In his 69th year, Mr. J. Camidge, many years organist of the cathedral in this city.—In her 67th year, Mrs. Leedea, relict of E. Leedea, esq. of Rhydes hall.—In her 42d year, Mrs. Botterill, widow.

At Hull, Mr. H. Roundthwaite, tailor—Aged

Aged 47, Mr. W. Hicks, liquor-merchant.—Aged 73, Mr. G. Wallis, an ingenious gunsmith, and proprietor of a very extensive museum, consisting of ancient coins and medals, and several other valuable antiquities.—Aged 52, Mr. A. Owen, basket-maker.—Aged 21, Mr. G. Watson, commission-agent and shipbroker.—Aged 43, Mrs. Linwood, wife of Mr. Linwood, butcher.—Mr. Levy, glassman.—Mr. Joel Smith, many years one of the beadles to the corporation.—Mr. S. Israel, glassman.—Aged 36, Mr. Pennock Dunn.—Aged 66, Mrs. Mitchinson, wife of Mr. G. Mitchinson, of the Spread Eagle Inn.—Aged 38, Mr. G. Martin, wharfinger.—Aged 74, Philip Green, esq. an eminent ship-owner; highly esteemed as a liberal and unwearied friend to all classes of the indigent and unfortunate. His private charities for several years past amounted to not less than the sum of 400*l.* per annum.—Aged 50, Mrs. E. Grayby, upwards of 22 years housekeeper to Mr. J. Wellerdale.

At Leeds, Miss Sheepshanks, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Sheepshanks, minister of St. John's church, &c.—Mrs. Jones, mother-in-law to Mr. S. Priestley, merchant.—Mrs. Hinchliffe, wife of Mr. Hinchliffe, tobacconist.—In her 20th year, Miss M. Clapham, third daughter of Mr. J. Clapham, merchant.

At Whitby, aged 60, Mrs. Holt, wife of J. Holt, esq.—Aged 47, Mr. J. Chapman, ship-owner.—Aged 64, the Rev. J. Brownfield, minister of the Independent Congregation.—Mrs. Pyman, wife of Capt. T. Pyman.—Miss Eskdale, daughter of Mr. Eskdale, ship-builder.—Mrs. Cuiens, wife of Mr. Cuiens, cordwainer.

At Sheffield, aged 21, Mr. J. Unwin, second son of Mr. R. Unwin, carpenter.—In her 75th year, Mrs. M. Birks, many years a member of the Methodist Society.—Mrs. Appleyard, of Sheffield park.—Aged 21, Mr. R. Lee, cutler.—Mr. J. Dickinson, one of the society of Odd Fellows. His funeral was attended by a procession consisting of about 100 members of the different lodges in the town, dressed in their respective uniforms.—Mrs. Kitchen.—Mrs. Lee, widow.—Mr. J. Winterbotham, table-knife-grinder.—Mrs. Heaton, wife of Mr. T. Heaton penknife-cutler.

At Wakefield, in his 69th year, Mr. T. Lang, merchant.—Suddenly, Mrs. Webster, widow.—Mr. W. Hodgson, merchant.—Mr. King, woolstapler.—In his 79th year, Mr. J. Hall, formerly master of the Woolpacks Inn.—T. Dade, esq. of Knowthorpe house, near Leeds.

At Doncaster, aged 49, Lieut. Winkell, of the 3d regiment of West York Militia.—Mrs. Edlison.—Aged 63, Mr. A. Graham, cork-cutter. His death was occasioned by a fall from a horse, a few days before.

At Rotherham, in his 79th year, Mr. W. Radford, formerly a merchant, of Cambridge.

At Bradford, in her 21st year, Miss Mawson, only daughter of Mr. G. Mawson, iron-founder.

At Pontefract, of a consumptive malady, in her 20th year, Miss C. Glaspe, niece to Mrs. Osbourne, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. J. Wiggins, druggist, of York.—J. Hepworth, esq. alderman.

At Beverley, aged 26, Mr. R. Davis, late of the King's Arms Inn.

At Pocklington, aged 46, Mr. W. Pinder, formerly of the Buck Inn.

#### LANCASTER.

The number of deaths in the town of Liverpool, which, in the year 1801 amounted to 3768, has last year diminished to 2487, making the considerable reduction of 1281. The marriages have increased from 1314 to 1551, making the difference of 237; and the births are increased from 2767 to 3123, making a difference of 356. The number of males born in the year exceeds that of the females by 171; a circumstance unprecedented, or, at least, contrary to all the received calculations of the relative increase of the two sexes.

*Married.* At Liverpool, Mr. T. Martin, merchant, to Miss Eccles.—Mr. R. Labbury, druggist, to Miss Woolrich, of Farnworth.—Mr. J. W. Daniel, printer, to Miss Quay.—Mr. R. Leonard, merchant, to Miss Appleton.—Mr. J. Molyneux, navy agent, to Miss H. Barnes.

At Manchester, Mr. W. Cowdroy, junior, printer, to Miss M. Makin, of Salford.—G. A. Lees, esq. to Miss M. Ewart, of Troqueur.

*Died.* At Liverpool, Mrs. Avison, wife of Mr. Avison, attorney.—Aged 76, Mr. W. Wainwright.—Mrs. Nicholson, of Woolton.—Mr. T. Taylor, victualler.—Aged 63, Mr. B. Bigland, cooper.—Aged 43, Mrs. A. Harrison, relict of the late Captain J. Harrison.—Aged 63, Mr. P. Pennington.—Mr. J. Smith.—Mr. T. Stott, stay-maker.—Mr. W. Lyon, saddler.—Aged 67, Mrs. Wainwright.—Miss S. Haworth, daughter of Mr. J. Haworth, merchant.

At Ulverstone, aged 38, Mr. W. Kendall.—Aged 58, Mrs. E. Benson.—Aged 78, Mr. E. Tomlinson.

At Bolton, A. Fletcher, esq. justice of the peace for this county.

At Rochdale, Mr. James Kershaw, linen-draper.

At Ormskirk, aged 63, Mrs. E. Hesketh.—Miss Woods.

On his passage from the Havannah to London, on-board the ship *Dasher*, of a putrid fever, Captain Hamilton.

Mr. H. Riddiough, surgeon; a young gentleman, late of Liverpool.—Of a spasmodic complaint, after an illness of about 24 hours, Mr. S. Hemingway, of West Derby, near Liverpool.—Lately, advanced in years, W. Clayton, esq. M.D. of Kirkham.—Aged 66, the Rev. H. Brown, curate of Overton-chapel, near Lancaster.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.]* At Goefttry, Mr. J. Hocken-hull, steward to J. Glegg, esq. of Withling-ton Hall, to Miss Coups, of Barnshaw Hall.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Swindell, cotton ma-nufacturer, to Mrs. Echalls, widow of the late Mr. Echalls, linen draper.

At Llanellian, county of Denbigh, J. Wynne, esq. of Coed Coch, to Miss Holland, of Teyrdau.

*Died.]* At Chester, Mr. R. Davenport, who for nearly 36 years was employed in the office of Mr. Monk, printer, of that city.

Aged 77, Mr. Gosting, father of Mr. Gosting, surgeon.—Mr. Suddons, senior.—Mr. T. Pennington, of the Yacht Inn.

At Northwich, Mr. J. Widowson.—Mr. Horton.

At Frootham, aged 73, Miss Richardson.

At Nantwich, in her 78th year, Mrs. Hil-ditch, mother of Mr. Hilditch, attorney.

At Macclesfield, Mr. N. Jackson.—Aged 67, Mrs. M. Gregory, of Sealand, mother of Mr. G. Gregory, of Chester.—Lately, the Rev. J. Lloyd, B.D. vicar of Holywell, Flint-shire.

At Holt, Mrs. Golbourne, wife of J. Gol-bourne, esq.—W. Evans, esq. of Trefeiler, Isle of Anglesey.

At Carnarvon, R. Garnons, esq.

At Denbigh, in his 27th year, Miss Isa-bella M'Cron.

At Lymeirichon, E. Totty, esq.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, W. Thomas, esq. stamp distributor for the city and county of Chester.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Glossop, Mr. Kershaw, of Charlestown, near Glossop, to Miss A. Black, of Chapel-in-le-Frith.

*Died.]* At Derby, aged 71, Mrs. Clay.—Suddenly, after eating his breakfast, Mr. S. Houghton, sen. butcher.—In her 72d year, Mrs. Whitby, widow.—Aged 76, Mrs. Wheatley, widow. At an advanced age, Mrs. Bayley, widow.—Aged 28, Mrs. Peters, wife of Mr. S. Peters, hairdresser.—The Rev. T. Roe, vicar of Bradbourne.—Mr. T. Dunn, of Darley, near Matlock.—Aged 66, of the influenza, Mr. T. Chawner, of Doveridge.

At Fauld, Mr. J. Beardley, late of Eg-gington.—Aged upwards of 90 years, Mr. H. Goodwyn, of Waterfalls, near Buxton.

At Chapel-in-le-Frith, Mrs. Baker, widow.—Mr. C. Pickford.

At Rowdale, near Bakewell, in his 79th year, Mr. Needham.

At Repton, in a fit of apoplexy, the Rev. J. Hutchinson, vicar of Barrow-upon-Trent, and formerly second master of Repton school.

At Spondon, of the water in the head, Miss L. Dalby, second daughter of Mr. M. S. Dalby.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The eyes of all England are at this mo-ment turned towards Nottingham, and to-wards the issue of the pending election, in

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which every ray of character and independ-ence in the people of that place is involved.

*Married.]* At East Retford, T. Hull, M.D. to Miss Moody.

At Nottingham, Mr. Baily, to Miss A. Miller, of Kinoulton.

*Died.]* At Nottingham, aged 78, Mrs. Wyld, relict of the late Rev. T. Wyld, rector of Beeston.—In her 65th year, Mrs. Bacon, of Market Harboro'.—Mr. J. Mellor, master of the Prince of Wales public-house.—Mr. S. Wells, lace manufacturer.—Of an inflammatory fever in his brain, Mr. Roth-well, hosiery.—In her 72d year, Mrs. Whitby, relict of the late R. Whitby, esq. of Derby. At Newark, very suddenly, W. Martin, esq. L.L.B. one of the oldest aldermen of the borough.

At Southwell, aged 47, Mrs. Jackson, wife of the Rev. Magnus Jackson.

At Tynby, near Bingham, Mr. J. F. Skin-ner, farmer and grazier.—Aged 96, Mr. J. Wright.

At Sutton in Ashfield, the Rev. W. Thomp-son, rector of Colwick, &c. and formerly jus-tice of Peace for the county; a gentleman of truly exemplary character, and meritorious conduct through life.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.]* Mr. L. Towne, druggist, of Gainboro', to Miss Turner, of Langford, near Newark.

*Died.]* At Lincoln, aged 80, Mr. R. Holmes.—Aged 76, Mr. J. Hayward.

At Stamford, Mr. H. Tatham, junior.

At Gainboro', Mr. J. Ogleby, butcher.—Aged 73, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Wilson, fraymaker.—Mr. D. Cook, captain of the Perseverance, a Newcastle trader.—In the prime of life, Mr. W. West, mariner.

At Market Deeping, R. Banks, esq. at-torney.

At Saltfleet, aged 82, Mr. Plumtree. Two minutes before his death, he was to all ap-pearance in perfect health.

At South Kelsey, aged 47, Mrs. Skinner.

In consequence of a fit with which he was seized while seated on horseback, M. Cholm-ley, esq. of Easton, near Grantham.

At Bath, Miss Caldecot, youngest daughter of the late T. Caldecot, esq. of Holton Lodge in this county.—Mrs. Hutton, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hutton, of Lea, near Gainboro'.

At Colby, near Lincoln, in his 74th year, B. Bromhead, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the South Lincoln militia; and for 36 years an acting magistrate in the divisions of Kest-even and Lindsey in this county.

Mr. Isaac Fenton, of Stourton. He was a very corpulent man; and, being on his return from Gainboro' market, by some accident fell from his horse, which struck him, and he immediately expired.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Loughboro', Mr. W. Griffin, farmer, of Wyfall, to Miss A. Woodroffe, youngest



youngest daughter of the late S. Woodroffe, gentleman, of Kempstone.

At Leicester, Mr. J. Barker, draper, to Miss Gardiner.—Mr. W. Peet, to Mrs. Crampton, widow of the late Mr. Crampton, hosiery, of Nottingham.

At Mount Sorrel, Mr. G. Gee, of Ashby-de-la-zouch, to Miss C. Snow.

At Whitwick, Mr. J. Sketchley, of Ansty, to Miss Stinson.

*Died.*] At Loughboro', aged 49, Mr. F. Boott.

In his 88th year, Mr. J. Sealthorpe, tanner, of Quorn.

At Nether Broughton, Mr. W. Skioner, an opulent farmer, late of Tythby, in Lincolnshire.—Miss E. Harper, 2d daughter of the Rev. Mr. Harper, of Catthorpe.

Lately, at Ulvescroft, Mr. T. Roby, one of the chief constables for the hundreds of West Goscote.

At Flechiney, Mr. W. Grant, farmer and grazier.

At Hemmington, in his 59th year, T. Bentley, gentleman.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Walsall, J. C. Whateley, esq. to Miss Raybould.

Mr. J. Jottle, of Stone, to Miss Smith, of Whitgrease, near Stone.—Mr. C. Hart, mercer, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Minors, of Water Eaton, near Penkridge.

*Died.*] At Stafford, aged 67, Mrs. Dudley, wife of Mr. Dudley, builder.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Godson.—Mr. J. Parrott, attorney.—Mr. Barber, surgeon.

At Burton-upon-Trent, aged 23, Mrs. Beighton, of Farnah, Derbyshire.

At Tamworth, aged 74, Mr. J. Hall, chandler.

In her 80th year, Mrs. Congreve, of Wolfson.

At Honiley, Mrs. Hayes.—Mr. Green, of Woolton, near Pattingham.—Mrs. Williams, of Elford Park, near Litchfield.

At Old Swinford, O. Dixon, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for the counties of Worcester and Stafford, and one of the Benchers of Gray's-inn-society.

Aged 85, Mr. Upton, of Barnston.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hanbury, the Rev. Mr. Carrell, to Miss Jones.

At Birmingham, Mr. T. Lewis, mallester, to Miss C. Floyd, of Knowle.—Mr. R. Riley, watchmaker, to Miss Stanbridge.

*Died.*] At Warwick, in her 68th year, Mrs. Lilington, widow.

At Coventry, Mr. Bradley, brazier.—Mrs. Sadler, sister to the late Mr. Alderman Spell.—Mr. Steveson, of the New Inn.—Mr. R. Holmes, carpenter.—Mrs. A. Cox.—Mrs. Swain, of the Punch Bowl Tavern.—Aged 75, the Rev. J. Butterworth, more than 50 years an abaptist minister in this city.

At Birmingham, aged 72, Mrs. Man-

mond, mother of Mr. Hammond, surgeon.—Mr. T. Walker, jun. letter-cutter.—Mr. W. Thompson Hill.—Mr. Magenies, many years collector of the King's taxes.—Mrs. Moggridge.—Aged 60, Mr. W. Court.—Aged 55, Mr. R. Doce, of the Golden Cup public-house.—Mr. T. Farmer, bellows-maker.—Miss A. Freeth.

At Dudley, Miss Perry.

Miss E. Harper, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Harper, of Cathorpe, near Rugby.—Suddenly, Mr. S. H. Vaughton, eldest son of R. Vaughton, esq. of Ashfurloog.—Mr. J. Scott, grazier, of Brinklow.—Mr. J. Britain, surgeon, of Rugeley.

At Ashby, aged 72, Lieut. Faux, a native of Birmingham, who, from the station of a private centinel, rose to be an officer in the Guards, by his meritorious services in the seven-years' war.

At Colehill, lately, the Rev. Mr. Warrford.—Mr. J. Powell, sen. of Sulihull Academy.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, the Rev. F. Leighton, to Miss V. Leighton.

At Welshpool, Mr. J. Bray, master of the free-school, to Miss J. Thomas, grocer.

At Cuddalore, in the East Indies, R. Kinchant, esq. third surviving son of the late J. Kinchant, esq. of Park Hall, in this county, to Miss M. C. Wilkinfon, daughter of the late J. Wilkinfon, esq. Master in Chancery in the Supreme Court at Bombay.

The Rev. R. Wylde, of Bridgenorth, to Miss Pritchard, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Arrowsmith, mercer, of Oswestry, to Miss Latham, of the Newns, near Ellesmere.—W. L. Bailey, esq. of Fitz, to Miss L. Price, of Fielton.—H. Smith, esq. 3d son of the late Sir Edward Smith, bart. of Acton Burnell, to Miss L. Sulyard, of Haughley Park, Suffolk.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Vaughan.—Mrs. Leech, widow of the late Mr. Leech, shearmen.—In her 84th year, Mrs. Vernon, relict of the late R. Vernon, esq.—In her 75th year, Mrs. Teece.

At Ludlow, Mr. T. Taylor, formerly a carrier from that town through Worcester to London.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Hughes, of the Three Tuns Inn.

At Bridgnorth, J. Arundel Sparks, esq. late a captain in the Ancient British Light Dragoons.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Newton, widow.

At Market Drayton, Mrs. Bagnall, of the Talbot Inn.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Painter.—Mrs. Davenant, widow.—Aged 73, Mrs. Vernon, a lady of a truly pious, charitable, and religious character, having devoted her life and the most of her property to the cause of religion, by throwing open her doors to the dissenting ministers, and sharing her bounty among the poor, &c.

At Moch Wenlock, aged 83, Mrs. Hinton. It is a circumstance not less true than remarkable, that it had been always the wish of this lady, that her husband, formerly a grocer of this town, might not survive her twenty-four hours; and this was certainly the case, as Mr. Hinton died exactly at that time, at the age of 83.

Mr Hayward, maitre, of Frankwell.

At Hodnet, Mr E. Cartwright, of the Bear Inn, agent to the Rev. R. Heber.

At Jamaica, in the prime of life, Mr. E. Howell, son of Mr. Howell, of the Llys, near Oswestry.

**ERRATUM.**—In our last Number, in the Shropshire Deaths, for Mr. R. Reynolds, of Coalbrook Dale, read Mrs. Rebecca Reynolds.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

It appears by the report of the committee for managing the Hoofe of Industry at Worcester, lately published, that a very great reduction has lately taken place in the Poor's rates for that city; the Poor's loans for the month of March last being only at half the amount they were at in March 1802.

Dr. Hord, the Bishop of Worcester, has lately completed the select, but highly valuable, library at the Episcopal palace at Hartlebury, in this county, which he intends to bequeath, as an heir-loom, to his successors in the see.

**Married.**] At Upton upon Severn, W. Lecky, esq. to Miss L. Baines, daughter of the Rev. R. Baines, rector.

At Worcester, Mr. E. Darby, iron-master of Coalbrook Dale, to Miss L. Burlingham, of the London-road.—Also Mr. J. Lewis, of Trofnant, near Pontypool, Monmouthshire, to Miss M. Beesly.

Mr. J. Hillman, of Warestone, to Miss Crane, of Hill's farm, both near Kidderminster.

At Evesham, Mr. White, cloth-worker, to Miss Suffield, eldest daughter of Mr. Suffield, saddler.

J. M. Stephens, esq. banker, of Gloucester, to Miss Webb, daughter of T. Webb, esq. of the Berrow, in this county.—Mr. Light, of Stourbridge, to Miss H. M. Ward Walker, of Bewdley.

**Died.**] S. Barnett, esq. of Wick.—Aged 65, Mrs. M. Freeman, of Maddresfield.—W. Buekle, esq. of Chaceley, many years an active magistrate of that district.—Aged 72, S. West, esq. of Kempsey.—Mrs. A. Taylor, of Sidbury.—Aged 90, Mrs. Sandels, formerly a hair-dresser, of Worcester.

At Old Swinford, Mr. J. Pratt, auctioneer, of Knole Hall, near Evesham.—Mr. W. Stiller, needle-maker, of Allwood, near Fackenhall.—Miss A. Harris, of Wribbenhall, near Bewdley.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

**Married.**] At Hereford, T. Skyrme, esq. captain in the regiment of South Gloucester militia, to Mrs. Jarvis.

**Died.**] At Hereford, aged 52, Mr. G. Davies, printer. He was employed on the Hereford Journal for upwards of twenty-five years; and during that period, such was his indefatigable attention to business, he was absent from the office only *two days*!

Mr. J. Nichols, attorney.—Mrs. E. Kemble, sister of Mr. R. Kemble, formerly manager of a company of comedians in this city.

In her 81st year, Mrs. Mills, relict of the late Mr. P. Mills, butcher.

At Ross, Mrs. Tristram, wife of Mr. T. Tristram, builder and auctioneer.

At Ledbury, in the prime of life, Miss E. Beddowes.

Mrs. Mason, of Wormeley Tump, near Hereford.—Mr. J. Stephens, of the Comb.

At Weobly, aged 82, Mrs. S. M. Lacey, widow.

At Jewry, in the parish of Dore, in her 86th year.—Mrs. J. Packwood, widow, late of Hereford.

At Pencerrig, in the county of Radnor, T. Jones, esq. an acting magistrate for the county, and major, or formerly so, of the Radnor militia.

At Wrexham, Mr. Crewe, apothecary.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

A chalybeate spring has been lately discovered upon Caverham-hill in this county. In its proportion of steel, it rivals the celebrated water of Tunbridge, and, like it, is held in a state of solution by fixed air.

**Married.**] At Maplehurst, E. Blount, esq. of Brillmore, Staffordshire, second son of the late Sir Walter Blount, to Miss Wright.

Mr. Saunders, surgeon, of Charlbury, to Miss S. Williamson, daughter of the Rev. W. Williamson, rector of Winwick, &c.

**Died.**] At Oxford, Mrs. Dickenson, widow.—Mr. J. Reynolds, coal-merchant.—Aged 73, Mr. J. Biddgewater, baker, or formerly so—in his 50th year, Mr. J. Quartermayne, second butler of Trinity-college.—At her daughter's house in this city, Mrs. Southam, late of March Gibbon, in Buckinghamshire.

At Piddington, aged 73, Mrs. A. Cockerill, relict of the late Rev. J. Cockerill, many years resident minister of the parish.

At Thame, Mr. O. Lambert, quartermaster of the Oxfordshire militia.—Mrs. Horsfman, wife of the Rev. J. Horsfman, rector of Souldern.—Aged 67, Mr. J. Hollis, of the Manor Farm, Coggs.

On the 4th of March, on board the ship Walthamhow, off the island of St. Helena, on his passage home from Bengal, J. P. Gardiner, esq. brother of S. Gardiner, esq. of Coombe Lodge, in this county.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

**Married.**] At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Cowley, surgeon, of Winslow, to Miss Eagles.—Mr. W. Pearson, horse-dealer, to Miss M. Fowler.

At Walton, Mr. J. Whitworth, of Earle's Exton, to Miss Stevens.—J. Jones, gent. of Great Horwood, to Mrs E. Warr, widow, of Hillsdon.

*Died*] At Newport Pagnell, Mr. R. Colclinton, sen. surgeon.—Mrs Huddle.

At High Wycombe, the Rev. R. Welles, son of S. Welles, esq. alderman of that borough.

At Winslow, J. Burnham, gent. one of the coroners for the county.

Aged 47, suddenly, by a fall from his horse, Mr. Tuck, farmer, of Dorton.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Woburn, Mr. T. Shaw, auctioneer.

At Linton, aged 32, Mr. S. Chafe, surgeon.

At Elstow Lodge, Mrs. Colquhoun, relict of Colonel W. Colquhoun, late of the Guards.

At Bedford, Mr. G. Jackson, near forty years head-master of the Harpur Charity writing-school in that town.

At Little Barford, aged 74, Mrs. Tingey, a maiden lady.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Bennet, of Market Harborough, Leicestershire, to Miss Ewins, sole heiress of the late Barwell Ewins, esq. of Marilton Trussell, in this county.—The Rev. W. Panchen, of Woodswallow, Huntingdonshire, to Miss M. Hyde Wollaston, of Chislehurst, Kent.

At Northampton, Mr. Sturgeon, miniature-painter, to Miss J. Robinson, daughter of the late Captain Robinson, of Twyford-house, near Winchester.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mrs. Locock, wife of Mr. Locock, surgeon.—Mr. F. Edge, only son of Mr. Edge, druggist.—Mr. S. Brown, publican.—Mr. Ekins, brother to the late Mr. Ekins.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Robertson, mother of Mr. Robertson, manager of the Lincoln company of comedians.—In her 89th year, Mrs. C. Maxwell, relict of the late R. Maxwell, gent. of Folkesworth, in the county of Huntingdon.—Aged 19, Miss Banton, of Oakham, Rutland.

At St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, Miss Day, sister to Mr. Day, attorney.

Aged 52, R. Dagley, esq. of Hartford, in Huntingdonshire, and late of Cheale, inshire.

At the Swan inn, Bedford, Sir John Payne, Bart. Lieutenant Colonel of the Bedfordshire militia.

At Bristol Hotwells, Miss Charlotte Jane Rokeby, youngest daughter of the Rev. L. Rokeby, of Arthington, in this county.

Aged 79, Mrs. M. Law, a maiden lady, of King's Cliffe.—Suddenly, aged 65, Sir C. Ventris Field, of Campton, Bedfordshire

At Thornton-hall, Bucks, W. T. Sheppard Cotton, esq. of Crakemarsh, in the county of Stafford, eldest son of T. Stafford, esq. of Thornton-hall.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Rushbrooke, master cook of King's College, to Miss E. Bangs.—Mr. E. Macro Smith, cabinet-maker, to Miss H. Smith, daughter of Mr. Smith, cabinet maker, of Norwich.

*Died*] At Cambridge, aged 77, Mrs. Hunnyburne, widow of the late Mr. Hunnyburne, coachmaker.—Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Mr. Smith, hair-dresser.—In her 22d year, Miss E. Duckings.—Mrs. Cory, mother of Mr. W. Cory, grocer.

At Newmarket, J. Haylock, esq. of West Wrattling.

At Wisbeach, aged 64, Mrs. M. Barker.—Aged 59, Mrs. Yorke, wife of Mr. G. Yorke, tailor.

At Little Wilbraham, in her 81st year, Mrs Butts, mother of the Rev. W. Butts, rector.

Aged 33, Mrs. S. Brewster, wife of Mr. Brewster, farmer, of Cowlinge.—Aged 65, the Rev. W. Holden, A. M. vicar of Chatteris, and Justice of Peace for the Isle of Ely.

#### NORFOLK.

Summary of the two estimates lately laid before a general meeting of the inhabitants of the town of King's Lynn, in this county, relative to the total expense of new paving the town, and of making a new road from the South Gate into the town. The plan and estimate of the above expense will amount to the sum of £3,000l. and the annual expenditure, viz. interest and repairs, to the sum of 700l. Plan and estimate of the expense of lighting, cleansing, and watching the town, and cost of New Lamps, 500l.—Annual expenditure in interest, and in lighting, cleansing and watching, 925l.—Total cost, 13500l.—Total annual expenditure, 1625l. Both these plans and estimates respectively received the approbation of the meeting. A certain number of the town and county gentlemen have been appointed as a committee, to form a bill to be presented to Parliament for effecting the above purposes.

That venerable pile, the spire of Yarmouth church, that has for near 700 years been the constant guide to the mariner, is now nearly down, and carries with it the appearance of some rude storm passing over it. The weight of the lead, the last sheet of which was lately taken down, so as to render the spire transparent, is computed at 30 tons. It is devoutly to be wished, however, that the inhabitants of Yarmouth will have liberality enough to build another on a very similar plan, as the great utility of the late one was long experienced by seamen making the land, in saving many lives, &c.

*Abstract of a Meteorological Diary, kept at Yarmouth in 1802.*

		Dry Days.	Wet.	Water. Inch	Winds.								Thermo- meter.		
					E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	N.	N. E.	H.	L.	M.
January	-	17	14	12	3	1	5	9	6	3	2	2	46.	23.	36
February	-	12	16	12			4	7	9	1	4	1	50.	34.	41
March	-	24	7			3	5	6	7		7	3	62.	38.	47
April	-	22	8	1	1	4	4	4	8	2	4	3	64.	44.	54
May	-	22	9	12	8	4	2	1		3	5	8	67.	45.	55
June	-	21	9	1	2	3	5	7	7		3	3	72.	54.	67
July	-	11	20	2	1	1	5	6	10	5	2	1	71.	55.	62
August	-	27	4		2	10	6	3	4	2	1	3	76.	61.	69
September	-	25	5		6	8	1	7	2	2	3	1	75.	55.	65
October	-	20	11	2	3	5	3	11	3	4	2		70.	50.	57
November	-	16	14		5	6	4	1	5	5	1	2	52.	40.	46
December	-	14	17	12	4	2	7	6	4	4	4		46.	36.	41

N. B. The height of the Thermometer was taken every day at 12 o'clock, and not (as is sometimes done) three times each day.

*Married.*] At Swaffham, Mr. Roberts, surgeon, to Mrs. Woodward.

At Norwich, Mr. Payne, printer, to Miss E. Bentley, a lady well known for her poetical talents.

Mr. R. Starkey, jun. midshipman in the navy, to Miss E. Gallant, of Haverlingland.

The Rev. J. Williams, M. A. rector of Wyveton, to Miss C. Dyke, of Syrencote, Wiltshire.—J. Cowherd Dodd, esq. of East Carleton, to Miss G. Maffie, daughter of the late G. Maffie, esq. of the island of Jamaica.

At Thurstford, J. Wynne Thomlinson, esq. of Cley, to Miss Chadd, eldest daughter of Sir John Chadd, Bart.

*Died*] At Scarning, aged 51, Mr. R. Bone, farmer.

At Gorleston, in her 70th year, Mrs. Bellard, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Bellard, rector of Burgh, near Yarmouth.

At Heigham, aged 67, Mr. Donne.

At Holt, Mrs. Chafe, of the ladies boarding-school.

Aged 55, Mr. W. Townshend, coroner for the hundred and half of Clackclofe.—Aged 54, Mrs. Masters, of Lexivate, near Lynn.—Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. Clarke, whitesmith, of Loddon.—In his 22d year, Mr. T. March, of West Rainham. In her 65th year, Mrs. Carpenter, widow, of the late W. Carpenter, esq. of Aldeby Priory.—In her 19th year, Miss A. Saul, of Acle.—Aged 84, Miss Buck, of Holkham.

At Yarmouth, in her 39th year, Miss S. Banyard.—Aged 53, Mrs. M. Taylor.

At Lynn, in her 89th year, Mrs. Glover, widow, of Berwick-house.—Aged 70, Mrs. Haycock.

At Dereham, aged 89, Mrs. R. Munford, widow.

At Lakenham, aged 73, Mrs. Petit, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Petit, vicar of Wymondham.

At Swaffham, in her 27th year, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. T. Smith, glover.

At Thetford, in her 81st year, Mrs. Bidwell, widow.

At Fakenham, aged 76, Mrs. A. Harrison, a maiden lady.

At Cromer, in her 75th year, Mrs. Howet, late of Overstrand.

At Mattishall, in his 68th year, the Rev. J. Smith, vicar.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Kerr, widow, of Mattishall.

At Winfarthing, aged 65, Mr. H. Baker, farmer.

Aged 71, Mr. T. Church, of Thurstford.—In his 71st year, Mr. C. Grymes, of Horning.

Aged 64, Mr. S. Wain, farmer, of Fildley.

—Aged 33, Mrs. S. Smith, of Ludham.—In his 83d year, the Rev. G. Carr, M. A. rector of Swannington.

At Coltishall, Mr. R. Rope, farmer, of Blofield.—Miss H. Horne, formerly of Upwell, in Norfolk, but late of Bury.—

Aged 75, Mrs. M. Butcher, widow, of St. Andrew's, in Suffolk, formerly of Yarmouth.

—Aged 80, Mrs. Palfrey, formerly known by the name of Fyson, of Holm Hale, near Swaffham. She was in high repute as a sort of medical practitioner, having performed many remarkable cures in the dropsy; and such was the opinion generally entertained of her skill, that she had continually a great many patients from all parts.

In the island of Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr. G. Fayerman, son of the Rev. J. Fayerman, of Loddon, in this county.—In his 75th year, the Rev. J. Wells, vicar of Hockling.

At Aldeby Hall, in his 72d year, Mr. T. Utton.

At South Pickenham, near Swaffham, in his 69th year, Mr. E. Mills.

In his 77th year, the Rev. A. Styleman, 49 years rector of Great Ringstead, &c.—In his 69th year, Mr. J. Shalders, of Worstead.

On board the Leviathan ship of war, on the Jamaica Station, aged 23, Mr. S. Clarke, surgeon, late of Kewick, in this county.

At Litcham, aged 68, Mrs. Collison, widow, of Tittleshall.

At Mangren Hall, aged 63, Mrs. Churchman.

#### SUFFOLK.

In the course of the last month a discovery was made of considerable importance to the traders of the town of Ipswich. Mr. Wm. Notcutt, Mr. Willis, Mr. Condee, and others in the linen-draper business, have for many months past missed considerable quantities of printed cottons, muslins, calicoes, &c. &c. but no vigilance on their part could lead to a detection of the thief. Accident, however, led to the suspicion of a woman, who had been frequently seen in their several shops: she was apprehended on Sunday the 5th of May, and in the course of a very minute examination on the following days, it appeared that she had long carried on the nefarious business, and had sold the stolen articles to a variety of persons in the town and its neighbourhood, as smuggled goods, or as bargains purchased at an auction. We regret that our duty obliges us to say that printed cottons which cost in London 4s. 6d. per yard, were traced to persons in a very respectable rank of life, who had purchased them at 2s. 6d. and muslins which cost 5s. 9d. were sold for 2s. 6d. and in some cases much lower. A little consideration might have convinced these persons, whose names we spare, that articles thus sold could not have been honestly obtained. We hope this will be a caution to persons in general against purchasing what are called *bargains*, but which are in fact, stolen goods: too frequently in the country, as in this case, the encouragers of theft are, though without suspecting it, people of respectable character.

Several meetings have been lately held at Ipswich, by a number of the most respectable inhabitants, to deliberate upon the practicability of deepening the river, so as to make it navigable for ships of larger burthen than what now frequent the same, to come up to Stoke Bridge, instead of Dunham-reach, about three miles from thence. Should the scheme be deemed feasible, and carried into effect, the advantages would be evident; and Ipswich thereby rendered of increased commercial consequence.

*Married.*] At Sudbury, Mr. M. Fennel, of Bury, to Mrs. Thresher.—S. A. Woods, esq. of Ditchingham, in Norfolk, to Miss Rackham, daughter of Mr. Rackham, surgeon, of Ewoggy.—The Rev. Mr. Marriott,

of Needham Market, to Miss A. Carey, of Lynn.

*Died.*] At Bury, in his 33d year, Mr. T. Winkup, hair-dresser.—Aged 28, Mrs. E. Giffing, wife of Mr. S. Giffing, jun. grocer and draper, of Mendlesham.—Aged 82, Mr. C. Abbott, farmer, of Lidgate.

At Framlingham, Mr. W. Warner.—Aged 63, Mr. W. Sparke, miller, of Cockfield.—Aged 61, W. Shrive, esq. of the Priory, Clare.—Miss Bacon, of Seckford Hall, near Woodbridge.

At Brandon, aged 15, Miss Brewster.

At Woodbridge, Mr. C. Nicholson, grocer.

#### KENT.

It appears from certain minutes collected from the ancient records and accounts in the chamber of Canterbury, lately published in the Kentish Chronicle, that this city existed in the time of the early Britons, and even before the Roman empire had extended itself into Britain. The Itinerary of the Emperor Antoninus, now more than 1500 years old, mentions Canterbury as being then a city, a fact which is strongly corroborated by the remains of the double military way leading from Dover and Lymme, through the city, as well as by a variety of other Roman vestiges yet extant in and about the city and its neighbourhood. By the Romans and Romanized Britons, it was called by the names of *Durovernum*, *Darovernum*, *Dorovernia*, and *Doroberna*. The Anglo-Saxons named it *Cent-ward burg*, which the Latinists of those times modelled into *Centwaria*, which the English called the city of Canterbury, formerly written Cawterbury and Canterburie; by which name it has been generally known from about the epoch of the Norman Conquest. From the Heptarchy to the Conquest, the city appears to have always had a special and distinct magistrature, appointed by the king, with the title of prefect, portreeve, or provost, to preside over it. The book of Doom-day, dated A.D. 1086, describes Canterbury as one entire hundred, under the name of the hundred of Caoterbury; a circumstance which shews that the city was not then divided into wards. It, however, at, or soon after, the conquest, assumed a different kind of government; the single *burg* changed into a double portreeve, or provost, termed *prepositi*, who, in time, gave place to other magistrates, called bailiffs, also of the king's appointment. In this manner Canterbury continued to be governed till Henry III. by charter, A.D. 1254, granted his city of Canterbury to the citizens in *fee-farm*, for ever, at the rent of 60l. per annum, payable in the exchequer; and likewise authorized them to choose their own bailiffs. Under this form of government Canterbury remained, with two bailiffs, six aldermen, and thirty-six worshipful men, afterwards denominated common-council, and who were the bailiffs' assistants upwards of 200 years; when Henry VI. by two charters, dated in the years 1448 and 1453, new modelled

delled the government of the city, and re-incorporated it by the name of mayor and commonalty, with power for the citizens, from among themselves, to choose a mayor yearly, who should be a justice of the peace, and should rule the city, and its appurtenant districts, as the bailiffs had done before. He likewise empowered them to appoint a coroner and a bailiff or sheriff, the latter of whom should be elected annually, and have return of writs, &c. Canterbury was made a county *per se*, by Edward IV. in the year 1461. In 1498, Henry VII. by his charter ordained, that for the future the mayor of the city, who before that time was taken from the commonalty at large, should be elected from the aldermen only, and by citizens, in-dwelling freemen only. In the year 1609, King James I. in his charter to the city, declares, that immediately after the mayor is out of his mayoralty, he shall resume his office of alderman, and be in the place of the then mayor. It is very probable that Canterbury was laid into wards about the year 1189; for it appears that the city being in six wards, King Richard I. assigned an alderman to each ward, whose aldermanry, not then, as since, elective, was his freehold, and descended of right to his heir. Five of those aldermanries having soon afterwards become vested in the crown, were annexed to the fee farm of the city, and were transferred to the citizens by the charter of 1234. The sixth aldermanry, that of Westgate, came to them first by an act of parliament passed in the year 1483; but the act being repealed in 1485, it did not finally vest in them till the year 1492. The charter of Henry VII. extended the number of aldermen to twelve, being two to each ward, and reduced that of the common-council to twenty-four; changing the tenure of their several offices, which before were annual, to a more permanent one for life. The charter of James, before alluded to, particularly directs in what manner the aldermen and common-council shall be elected; and grants that all the aldermen who have executed the office of mayor, shall have authority to act as justices of the peace, taking the accustomed oaths before the mayor. The latter charter annexes the honourable office of recorder to the city, who also acts as a justice of the peace. Canterbury, as now incorporated by various charters, many of which are confirmed by Act of Parliament, is governed by a mayor, having the title of right worshipful, assisted by twelve aldermen, and twenty four common council, with one sheriff and coroner, who together form the body corporate, under the title of Mayor and Commonalty of the City and County of the City of Canterbury. The exterior circuit of the county of the city extends to Hackington, Sturry, Fordwich, Littlebourn, Pattingham, Bridge, and Nactington, and comprises within its limits lands lying in several of those places. The interior circuit of the city and county of Canterbury is comprised

in the following wards: Ridington, Worthgate, Westgate, Newington, Burgate, and Northgate. There are several precincts, villis, &c. in the circuit of the city, but not within its jurisdiction. The interior circuit of the city and county of Canterbury, as further subdivided, comprises within the liberties of the city, twenty-one principal streets, fifty-six lanes, and sixty two passages, paths, and alleys.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has recently proved himself an exemplary encourager of inclosing waste lands, by kindly allotting different portions of the wastes (which for several miles on this side Canterbury belong to the see) from one to ten acres, to various deserving and industrious persons, on very moderate fines, for the term of thirty years. More than forty neat, white cottages have already been erected among them, to the great comfort of as many poor families, and the credit of an extensive district, by this display of well-adapted benevolence, so highly ornamented and essentially improved.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for powers and pecuniary aid for making a commodious harbour at Folkestone. The bay, now formed by a channel of rocks, has eight feet water at ebb-tide; and is capable of very material improvement at a moderate expence.

*Married.*] At Canterbury, Mr. T. Hæcker, plumber and glazier, to Miss H. Ash, second daughter of Mr. Ash, brewer.

At Maidstone, Mr. J. Cutler, draper, to Miss S. Jackson.—Mr. N. Giles, silversmith, to Miss M. Fisher, of Brenzett.

At Biddenden, Mr. J. Clement, draper, &c. to Miss S. Deane.

T. Bentley, esq. of the Little Hermitage, near Rochester, to Miss Lunao, of the Strand, London.

R. Round, esq. of Stone Pitts, to Miss R. Taylor, of New Barnes.

The Rev. H. Hodges, son of the late T. H. Hodges, esq. of Hempstead Place, to Miss Murray, eldest daughter of the late Hon. J. Murray, of Besuport, in Sussex.

Mr. T. Cramp, chemist, of Canterbury, to Miss M. Rowe, of Margate.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, aged 70, Mrs. C. Collins, widow. This lady possessed a clear income of 30l. per annum; but, notwithstanding this circumstance, her habits of life were singularly disgusting, and her disposition and peculiarities sordidly and unnaturally eccentric. During many years, her constant companions were from sixteen to twenty fowls, whose ordure defiled not only her bed, and every article of her furniture, but even the very plate out of which she ate her victuals. A favourite cock, whose spurs were at least three inches long, and an equally favoured rat, were for a length of time the constant attendants at her table, each partaking the fragments which her penury shared with them; till one day the rat, not preserving the

the rules of decorum towards its rival, met its death from the hand of its mistress, in a sudden impulse of passion. Her predilection for vermin prevailed so much, that even at her death a nest of mice was found in her bed. The house where she resided, besides the room in which she constantly lived and slept, contained two others that had not been opened for many years. Among the bequests in her will are fifty pounds to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and the same sum to the parish of St. Peter.

At Whitstable, Mr. W. Reeves, senior, one of the company of dredgers.—Mrs. Rowden, widow.—Mrs. Turner.—Mrs. S. Fuard.—Aged 39, Mrs. Rowe.

At Ash, Mrs. Valder, widow.

At Snaigate, aged 83, Mr. Bruen, sen.

At Chatham, Mr. J. Mace, butcher.

At Upstreet, Mrs. Sanders, wife of Mr. P. Sanders, jun. saddler.

At Barham, Lady M. Oxenden, wife of Sir Henry Oxenden, bart.

At Borden, in his 78th year, Mr. W. Taylor, yeoman.

At Sholden, near Deal, nearly 70 years of age, Mr. S. Parker.

At Sturrey, in an advanced age, Mr. Hopper, shopkeeper.

At Staplehurst, Mrs. A. M. Osborne, a maiden lady.

At Minster, in Thanet, Mr. Meadows, grocer.

At her seat at Bounds, near Tunbridge-Wells, in her 56th year, the Dowager Countess of Darnley.

At St. Nicholas, Thanet, in her 69th year, Mrs. Oakley, relict of the late T. Oakley, esq. of Deal.

At St. Peter's, Thanet, Mrs. R. Cramp, wife of the Rev. T. Cramp, baptist minister.

At Newington, in St. Lawrence, Thanet, aged 75, Mr. J. Maxted.

At Ticknesh, near Eastry, in an advanced age, Mr. Belfey, farmer.

At Romney, in his 67th year, Mr. A. Walter, a custom-house officer.

At New Romney, Mrs. Videon.—Mr. W. Foorth, broker.

In the parish of Chatham, Mr. J. Smith, farmer.

Aged 79, Mrs. E. Edmund, of Newington, next Sittingbourn.

At Boulogne, in France, in her 20th year, Miss Snoulten, daughter of Mr. Osb. Snoulten, Woolstapler, of Canterbury.

At Ash, Mrs. Strong, of the Marquis of Granby public house.

At Yalding, in his 84th year, of the small pox, by infection, Mr. T. Trice. It should be observed, however, that having been favourably inoculated for the cow-pock, he thought himself safe from the infection. It remains for competent judges to decide whether it were or were not of the spurious kind. He was inoculated with the vaccine matter, by Mr. J. Pount, surgeon, of Yalding, on the

22d of December, last year; on the 30th he complained of his head and arms; the punctured part vesicated, and the inflammation surrounding it was very great; on the 2d of January an eruption of the small pox of the confluent kind appeared, on the 27th petechiae appeared, and on the 28th, he died. At the time of his death, the dark brown scab from the vaccine inoculation, remained on the arms.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Attree, second son of W. Attree, esq. of Brighton, to Miss Wakeford of Empshett, Hants.

In Chichester, Mr. Hammond, to Miss E. Mitchell.

*Died.*] At Lewes, suddenly, aged 44, Mr. R. Chesler Cooper, brewer.

At Ditchling, Mrs. M. Wilson, a maiden lady, sister of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Ashurst.

The Rev. C. Smith, rector of Stoke.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

The tunnel of the canal called the Southampton and Salisbury canal, is going on with great rapidity at the town of Southampton. The miners are employed night and day, without any intermission of the work; and it is expected that the tunnel, at the end of the canal, will be completed by the end of the present month (June).

*Married.*] Mr. Hayne, of Wood-street, London, to Miss S. Hobbs, late of the Black Swan Inn, in Winchester.—Mr. Randall, chemist, of Southampton, to Mrs. Jordan, late of Gosport.—Mr. Oakthott, officer in the customs at Portsmouth, to Miss R. Appleby, of Soberton.

*Died.*] At Portsea, aged 21, Mr. Miall, son of the Rev. Mr. Miall. He went to bed somewhat indisposed, and was found dead in the morning.—Aged 80, Mrs. Saunders.—Aged 92, Mrs. Crosby, a widow lady.

At Basingstoke, Mrs. Chitty, of the Wheat-sheaf Inn.

Mr. C. Bereton, youngest son of the Rev. Mr. Bereton, of Alton Barnes.—Mr. Long, of Ililsea.

Capt. Wheatley, of Emsworth.—Mr. J. Lock, of Bere farm, in the parish of Worsfold. He has bequeathed a legacy of fifty pounds to the county hospital.—Mr. Cleverley, farmer, of Hill Pound.

At Romsey, Mr. G. Cole, late a builder in Southampton.

At Worting, in this county, P. Waldo, esq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

Mrs. Manbridge, of the George Inn, Hambledon.

At West End, near Southampton, aged 33, Lieut. W. Forster, of the navy.

In North America, while on a visit to his daughter, who survived him only a few days, Mr. Tollput, watchmaker, late of Portsea.

At Holt, Miss Bludworth, a maiden lady, daughter of the late ——— Bludworth, esq. master of the horse to the late Princess Dowager of Wales.

WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Allies, ironmonger, of Warminster, to Miss Evans, of Bathaston.—Mr. J. Snook, wine-merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Higginson, daughter of the Rev. W. Higginson, of Devizes.—Mr. J. Tidcombe, of Rodborn Chayne, to Miss Cottle, of Kingstown.—T. W. Wadley, esq. of Stow-in-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, to Miss Goddard, daughter of the late Rev. E. Goddard, of Cliffe-pypard, in this county.

*Died.*] At Westbury, aged 82, J. Gawen, esq. an alderman of Salisbury.

In London, Mr. Stephens, late of Salisbury.

At Warminster, aged 39, Mr. J. Davies, of the Packhorse Inn.

Aged 78, D. Tanner, esq. of Potterne.

BERKSHIRE.

A plan is in agitation at Reading, to raise a subscription for the purpose of purchasing several houses which divide Guo-freet from St. Mary's church-yard, in order to widen the road, and open a more convenient communication between Castle-freet and the centre of the town.

*Married.*] At Eton-college, T. Thackwray, esq. to Miss Prior.

At Cookham, W. Budge, esq. to Miss C. Wakefield.

At Chobham, Mr. H. Edmead, to Miss M. Fladgate.

*Died.*] At Reading, T. West, esq. alderman of the corporation.

At Old Windsor, in his 69th year, Mr. J. Findlay.

J. Lee, esq. of Maidenhead Thicket.

In London, Mr. A. Gale Drew, eldest son of Mr. Drew, school-master, of Newbury.

The Rev. J. Taylor, M. A. vicar of Sparsholt.

In December, 1802, at Calcutta, Colonel S. Dyer, son of W. Dyer, esq. of Redcliffe-parade, Bristol, and brother to Mrs. Eyre, of Reading.

Aged 88, Mr. J. Stone, of Charlton.

At Staines, in a deep decline, Miss Gates, only daughter of Mr. T. Gates, brewer.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bishop's Hull, near Taunton, Mr. Trenchard, attorney, of Taunton, to Miss Upcott.

At Bristol, Mr. Z. Fry, woollen-draper, to Miss Rutter.—Mr. R. Williams, cheese and butter factor, to Miss S. Gardner, late of Tewksbury.—Mr. J. Hutchins, jun. brewer, to Miss Rogers.—The Rev. N. Ruddock, to Miss Greville, daughter of the Rev. E. C. Greville, rector of St. Stephens.—Mr. J. Miller, to Miss E. P. Haddock, second daughter of the late T. Haddock, esq.—Mr. W. R. James, merchant, to Miss Whitehead.—Mr. F. Perry, of Barnstable, to Miss Butler, of Hartland.—Mr. Clutterbuck, solicitor, of Wincaunton, to Miss H. Lax, of Knap Hill House, near Wells.—Mr. J. Smith, of Yatton, to Miss H. Vowles.

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*Died.*] At Taunton, Mr. J. Foy, silversmith, many years a member of the corporation.—Mrs. Gall, widow, of the late H. P. Gall, esq.—In her 88th year, Mrs. Jane Melhuish, widow of the late Thomas Melhuish, one of the society of friends called Quakers. Her long and useful life was distinguished by continued acts of kindness to her relations, friends, and the poor of all denominations, flowing from a benevolent heart, and a disposition of uncommon cheerfulness. Few, in the sphere in which she moved, ever more uniformly exhibited the domestic, the social, and the Christiana virtues. They were not only her acknowledged excellencies, but her unvarying, and solid consolation. Her life was piety, and her end peace. She had survived her husband only twelve weeks, and on the 18th of March, her remains were respectfully interred in the Friends burying ground near Taunton.

At Bristol, in his 63d year, Mr. T. Green, formerly an officer in the excise.—Miss E. Nelmes, formerly of Bradley, in Gloucestershire.—Miss M. Clarke.—Mr. N. Radmore, port-guager.—Aged 85, the Rev. Dr. Calberd, fifty-seven years vicar of St. Austins.—W. Miles, esq. alderman.—Mr. Hulbert, father to Mrs. Jenkins, of the house of Jenkins and Walduck, linen-draper.—Mr. R. Ellison, jun. wine-merchant.—Mrs. Watts, wife of Mr. W. Watts, plumber.—The lady of W. Anderloo, esq. of Ireland.—Mr. King, accountant.—In her 73d year, Mrs. Danvers, relict of the late D. Danvers, esq. banker, of Bath.

DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Dorchester, Mr. T. Curtis, hofier, to Miss Lane, mantua-maker.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, suddenly, aged 73, Mr. T. Gritton, builder.—Mrs. Galpine.—Mrs. Rickwood.

At Sherborne, Mrs. Crouch, formerly of the Globe Inn.

At Blandford, Mrs. Wasse, relict of the late Mr. C. Wasse, who died only seven days before.—In his 80th year, W. Richards, esq. of Wormwell, justice of peace.

At Dean's Court, Miss E. Hanham, second daughter of the Rev. Sir James Hanham, baronet.—Aged 80, Mrs. Stillingfleet, mother of T. Stillingfleet, esq. of Cranbourne.

DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Exeter, Mr. Mildrum, linen-draper, to Miss S. Burrington, of Tavistock.

At Payembury, Mr. Lansdown, jun. of High Littleton, in Somerset, to Miss C. Venn.

Mr. T. Stoneman, attorney, of St. Thomas, near Eaeter, to Miss Tanner, of Crediton.

*Died.*] At Eaeter, at an advanced age, Miss S. Croucher, a maiden lady.—Mr. S. Cseley, of the Chair public house.

At Exmouth, Major Gen. W. Elliott, late of the Hon. East India Company's Artillery, Bangal.



At Tiverton, Mr. T. Pearse, surgeon.—Also his only son the Rev. Mr. S. Pearse.—Mr. T. Knight, schoolmaster.

At Topsham, Mr. S. Dorrington.

At Pounds, near Plymouth, Miss Rodd, one of the sisters of Col. Rodd, of Trebartha Hall, in Cornwall.

At Warleigh, near Plymouth, aged 74, W. Radcliffe, esq.

At Alphington House, near Exeter, Mrs. E. Honeywood, relict of the late W. Honeywood, esq. of Melling Abbey in Kent, and mother of the present Sir John Honeywood, bart.

#### CORNWALL.

A mine of zinc ore, of very superior quality, has been lately discovered at Perranzabular, in Cornwall; it consists of 47 parts in 100 of zinc when reduced to a metallic state, whereas the calc. of iron contained in it is only 4 in 100.

*Married.*] The Rev. W. A. Morgan, second son of the late Rev. J. Morgan, of Egloskerry, to Miss Isry, of St. Giles, near Launceston.

At Penryn, W. Smith, esq. to Miss E. Stephens.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, Mrs. S. Bluett.

At Truro, in an advanced age, Mr. F. Benallack, a gentleman highly esteemed for his intellectual capacity, benevolence of mind, and suavity of manners.

At Linkinhorne, Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Dr. Walker, of the Naval Hospital, Plymouth.

Suddenly, at St. Michael's Mount, near Marazion, aged about 80, Capt. J. James, formerly captain of several merchant vessels, afterwards of some private ships of war, and lastly manager of a considerable farm.

At Bodmin, in an advanced age, J. Edyveane, esq. alderman of that borough.

At Liskeard, in childhood, Miss Glubb, wife of Mr. Glubb, solicitor.

At Hellsone, aged 78, T. Johns, esq. many years collector for the port of Gweek.

#### WALES.

*Married.*] At Swansea, the Rev. R. Samuel, late chaplain of the Defence, ship of war, to Miss F. Landeg, daughter of R. Landeg, esq.

*Died.*] At her house, in Merionethshire, advanced in years, Mrs. Gryffyd, relict of the late R. Gryffyd, esq. of Tanybwich.—Mrs. Corbett, wife of E. Corbett, esq. of Ynyfmaengwyn, Merionethshire.—In her 80th year, Mrs. A. M. Shipley, widow of the late Jon. Shipley, bishop of St. Asaph. In his 86th year, D. Lloyd, esq. late of Rŵmhaeth, in Montgomeryshire.

#### SCOTLAND.

It is proposed to make and maintain a navigable canal between the city of Glasgow and the district called Saltcoats, to pass by Paisley. Mr. Kennie, engineer, has lately examined the ground between those places, and says, that through the whole of the line there is

no piece of work that deserves the name of a difficulty. At a late meeting at Glasgow, the Lord Provost in the chair, the measure was approved of, and a subscription opened for defraying the preparatory expenses.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, Alexander Lang, esq. jun. of Overton, advocate, to Miss R. Gray Dennistoun, daughter of J. Dennistoun, esq. of West thorn.—The Hon. Alexander Murray, eldest son of Lord Elibank, to Miss Oliphant, of Bachilton.

At Rosemount, near Montrose, in Scotland, D. Carnegie, esq. of Craig, to Miss L. A. Macpherson.

At Glasgow, R. Bog, esq. merchant, in Greenock, to Miss A. Campbell.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Lady Rachael Bruce, daughter of William, earl of Kincardine, sister to the late earl, and aunt to the present earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

At a very advanced age, the Rev. J. Erskine, D.D. one of the ministers of the old Grey Friars church, Edinburgh.

At her house in Merchant-street, Edinburgh, Lady Giffone, relict of the late Sir John Giffone, bart. of Pentland, and sister to Charles Watson, esq. of Slaughter.

At his house in Buccleugh-place, Edinburgh, David Geddes, esq. deputy auditor of excise for Scotland.

At Canisbarren, near Stirling, Mr. J. Ho-

fier. He was born in the year 1699, and was about 45 years old when he first married; after which he served two years as a private in the army. During his life he had two wives, by whom he had 15 children; his second marriage was in 1772. He was 83 years old when he had his last child; and though repeatedly exposed to the infection of small pox, yet he was not affected till the age of 95, when he suffered under an uncommon load of pock; having recovered, he enjoyed a better state of health than he had done for some time before. He was naturally short-sighted; but in the 80th year of his age, his sight was so much renewed that, though reading small print, he never had occasion to use glasses. At this period of his life he, all at once, gave up drinking spirituous liquors, to which, for a long time, he had been so much addicted as to become frequently intoxicated. His body was well made and stout; he was 5 feet 5 inches high; and walked remarkably upright; his chest was prominent, his neck thick and short, and his head of the ordinary size. He lived chiefly on coarse country food, except that, during the last ten years of his life, he became particularly fond of tea. He wrought mostly in the fields at laborious work, which he continued till within a month previous to his death. In September, 1802, he walked for half a mile with a load upon his back, which, with difficulty, any ordinary man could have raised from the ground. Several years ago it was advertised in the public papers, that an admiral Hofer had died,

and left a sum of money which his relations might have upon application; and though, as he had an uncle of the name of Hodier, formerly in the navy, there was little doubt of his being one of those relations; yet, considering that, at such an advanced period of life, ease of mind was preferable to the expectation of riches, he could not be prevailed on to make any application.

## IRELAND.

The immense bog of Allen, in this kingdom, which contains more than 200,000 acres, is, at present, in a fair way of being completely drained, by a spacious canal that is cutting through the middle of it.

*Died.*] Lately at Maynooth college, aged 54, the Rev. P. Flood, D. D. formerly professor of theology in the university of Paris, and joint superior of the Irish Seminary.

At Kilbeggan, in his 40th year, while inspecting the corps of yeomanry, John Caruthers, esq. late major of the 55th regiment of foot.

In Sackville-street, Dublin, Lord Wallf. court, one of the Governors of the county of Galway.

In Dublin, of the influenza, the Lady Mayores of that city.

## MARRIED ABROAD.

At New York, Mr. T. Wignell, manager of the theatre in Philadelphia, to Mrs. A. Merry, formerly Miss Brunton, of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden.

At Lord Whitworth's Chapel, in Paris, Lambton Esq. to Miss Smythe, daughter of the late Sir Robert Smythe, bart.

## DIED ABROAD.

At Pulta, in the East Indies, on the 29th of August last, Sir Charles William Blunt, bart.

In July last, in the gulph of Persia, Mr. W. Urnstone, commander of a country ship, and late an officer in the East India company's service.

At Barbadoes, on the 6th of January last, brigadier general Beresford.

At Chateaudun, in France, on the river Loire, (to which place he repaired some months before his death, on account of ill health), aged 63, P. Roussel, M. D. author of a valuable work, intitled, "*Système Physique et Moral de la Femme*," published in 8vo, at Paris, 1775. His residence was at Paris; but he was always averse to practise as a physician, and had discontinued the functions of it long since. He was a man of singular diffidence and mildness of manners; much addicted to a studious, retired life. He was a member of the National Institute. Some years before his death he began, and, it is hoped, completed, as a supplement to

the work already mentioned, a treatise intitled "*Système Physique et Moral de l'Homme*."

At Paris, Mademoiselle Clara-Joseph-Hypopolita-Levrin-Delatule Clairon. She was in her 81st year; and though, for a long time, in an habitual state of weakness and pain, she preserved, in her last moments, a great degree of sprightliness, and an excellent understanding. It is only a few months ago, that she recited a scene of Phædra before Mr. Kemble, the principal tragic actor in England, who admired the expression, force, and dignity with which this great actress recited, at so advanced an age, the finest verses of Racine. She was buried in the church of the parish (St. Thomas d'Aquinas) in which she died.

Aged 80, Julien David Le Roi, member of the late Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and of the National Institute, and professor in the School of Architecture at Paris. He was the last surviving son of the late Julien Le Roi, the celebrated watchmaker at Paris; and distinguished himself by his Travels in Greece, and by his "*Dissertations on the Construction of the Ships of the Antients*." His remains were interred at Montmartre. The grave-diggers, who intended to bury him in the common grave of the place, pleaded the severity of the frost as an excuse for not having made a separate grave for him; but his pupils, who attended in a considerable number at his funeral, immediately dug a grave for his corpse; and intend to erect over it a monument to his memory.

At Abbeville, M. Houard, formerly an advocate of the parliament of Paris, and member of the ci-devant Academy of Inscriptions, and of the National Institute; author of "*Remarks on the Text of the ancient Laws of France*," preserved in the English Customs, collected by Littleton; a "*Treatise on Anglo-Norman customs*," and a "*Dictionary of Norman law*."

At Lisbon, J. Bulkeley, esq. merchant there. He has left a property of 300,000l. to be equally divided among his family.

Also at Lisbon, Sir John Scott Hales, bart. of the 90th foot.

The science of astronomy has experienced a severe loss in the death of Augustin Darquier, Member of the National Institute. He was born at Toulouse, November 23, 1718, and died the 10th of January, 1802. He was fortunately led to the study of astronomy by a natural inclination to it, although in a city remote from the capital; he exhibited an ardent zeal, which even his great age had not abated. Ever since the year 48, he has been known, and highly esteemed, by astronomers, to whom he was eminently useful. He purchased instruments, established an observatory in his own house, and printed at his own expence two volumes of observations.

At Utrecht was published his Translation of Lambert's Cosmological Letters. He educated pupils, paid the expence of calculations; and, being able to do without the aid of Government, he was indebted to nobody but himself. His last observations were printed in Lalande's *Histoire Celeste*; they are brought down to the 19th of March, 1798, and he had more to send, though advanced to the age of fourscore.

On the 1st of March, 1802, died M. Lermery, in whom Lalande discovered, thirty years ago, a very singular taste for calculation. He was attached at that time to the service of the Marquis de Puiseux, but employed all his leisure time in his favourite pursuit. For fifteen years past, he has furnished the *Connaissance des Temps* with all the tables, which he has made with care and assiduity.

At Paris, M. de St. Lambert; and, M. de la Harpe. Both had been members of the French Academy, and were also members of the second class of the National Institute. The latter was 85 years of age, and author of "An antient and modern Course of Literature." Previous to his decease he declared his firm belief in and assent to the truth of the Christian religion; and solemnly retracted whatever might have appearance in his writings against its doctrines and authenticity. His obsequies were celebrated in the metropolitan church of Notre Dame. A deputation of the Institute went to the house where the body lay, and attended it to the burying-

ground of Vaughard, where it was deposited. Previous to the interment, M. Fontanes, the friend and colleague of La Harpe, pronounced a sympathetic funeral oration.

At Pest, in Hungary, on the 31st of January, 1802, died Daniel Bogdanich, at the age of 37. He was earnestly engaged in describing the geography of Hungary.

On the 7th of March, at Wurzburg, in Franconia, in the 32d year of his age, J. J. Domling, M. D. Professor of Phyiology, and author of several works; and much esteemed both as a teacher and physician. Catholics as well as Protestants assisted at his funeral; and all the members of the university followed his remains to the grave.

On the 17th of March, at Brunswick, the celebrated Russian Prince Dmitri de Gailitsin, advantageously known in the republic of letters by "*Esprit des Economistes*," and several works on Mineralogy, and by his liberal contributions towards the advancement of the sciences. The Prince had formerly been ambassador at the Hague, and was member of several academies, and President of the Mineralogical society of Jena, to which he, a short time before his death, presented his valuable cabinet of minerals.

Lately, in the Island of Jamaica, of the yellow fever, aged 30, P. Turner Bover, Esq; Captain of the Blenheim, ship of war of 74 guns. This gentleman was highly and deservedly esteemed for his heroic sentiments, and many amiable virtues and endowments.

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## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**T**HE public events of the month of May, by renewing a state of war between Great Britain and the French Republic, have necessarily produced considerable changes in the course and operations of our Trade. English manufactures cannot, indeed, be more vigilantly or more rigorously prohibited in France during war, than they were, ever since the Peace of Amiens. And, it is not improbable but the facilities for smuggling British Goods into the French territory, may be even increased by the circumstances of the war. But, it is unavoidable, that all articles of French produce, of which there is any consumption in this country, should, in consequence of the renewal of the war, instantly rise in price. The rates of insurance have risen, from the same cause. By the dangers and difficulties of a war, in which the greatest commercial nation of the world is engaged, the prices of all goods conveyed by sea, to whatever part of the world, must be, in fact, enhanced. The loss will fall partly on the manufacturer, inasmuch as it may tend to diminish the consumption; and in part, upon the consumer, who must buy what he is to use at the augmented prices. The maritime trade of Spain, France, the Netherlands, and the Dutch provinces, is likely to be ruined by the war, or reduced to mere privateering adventure. That trade will, of course, be divided between Great Britain, and those powers which will, most probably, remain neutral, namely, Sweden, Denmark, the United States of America, &c. Our military-navy protecting our merchant-shipping, our trade, though checked in particular branches, may probably be, in its whole annual amount, augmented by the war. As the nation's expence is, by war, so very much increased, it becomes in war so much more largely a customer to its own merchants and manufacturers, as to compensate for all their loss of orders from foreign countries.

Since

Since letters of marque were issued, and hostilities begun, our 3 per cents have fallen to 57½. An inference, perhaps, too hastily drawn from certain late suggestions in the House of Commons, respecting the mediation of the Court of Russia, so renewed the hopes of speedy peace, on the Stock Exchange, that, on the morning of Saturday, May 23th, the 3 per cents suddenly rose from 57½ to somewhat above 60 per cent.

The United States of America have recently obtained, with the cession of the province of Louisiana from France, the exclusive trade and navigation of the Mississippi.

The Emperor of Russia has opened his ports on the Black Sea, not only to the merchant-shipping of Great Britain, France, and Spain, but to that, also, of the Turkish empire.

The following account of the duties received on British cotton-twist and yarn imported into Ireland, from 1790 to the 5th of January 1803, has been lately laid before the House of Commons, by Mr. MARSHALL, Inspector-general of Exports and Imports for Ireland.

		Amount of Duty.		
		£.	s.	d.
Years ending 5th March	1790	550	5	8½
	1791	1,455	14	7½
	1792	2,175	9	6½
	1793	2,370	1	11½
	1794	1,266	13	8½
	1795	2,289	7	8½
	1796	4,282	9	11½
	1797	5,148	1	2
	1798	3,605	15	2
	1799	9,500	18	6
	1800	22,819	—	3
	From 25th March 1800 to 5th January 1801	12,112	17	10
Year ending 5th January		1802	9,782	2 10
- - Ditto - - Ditto		1803	21,727	9 6

It evinces, that the weaving of cotton stuffs in Ireland, has, within these last five years, been very considerably increased.

The decrease in the foreign shipping entering British ports in the year 1802 reduced that shipping to the number of 3274 vessels, of the burthen of 344,000 tons less than it was in 1801. The decrease in foreign shipping sailing and clearing out from British ports in 1802, was 1704 vessels, of 299,914 tons burthen. In the same year, the increase of British ships entering inwards into our own ports, amounted to 2730 ships, of 269,245 tons: and the increase of British ships clearing outwards from the same ports, was of 5275 ships of 444,755 tons burthen.

Since the peace of Amiens, not fewer than 290 ships have sailed from the port of Bourdeaux for the French West India colonies.

By an advertisement from the magistrates of Newcastle, to all families in that town, to preserve old rags, to be sold for the use of the Paper Manufactures, we learn, that Foreign rags, to the value of not less than 60,000l. a year, are now imported into that harbour.

The Swedish, as well as the Scottish herring fishery, was not so successful last year, as it had been on some years preceding. In 1801 the produce of the herring fishery exported from the ports of Sweden, consisted of 352,160 tons of herrings in brine, 3392 tons of herrings smoke-dried, and 24,113 casks of oil. In 1802, only 312,795 tons of herrings in brine, and 9104 casks of oil were exported.

Within these last ten years the prices of timber for ship-building have risen 50 per cent.

Information from Canton of the 25th of November 1802, states, that there arrived last year, in the ports of China, which are open to European navigation, 15 English ships, of 1800 tons each; 2 Swedish; 2 Prussian; 2 Danish; 1 belonging to Hamburgh; 5 Portuguese; 22 of the United States of America; beside 12 English vessels which came, not immediately from Malabar, Coromandel, and Bengal. Chinese goods were then dear in the market, because the competition of purchasers was so great.

The merchants and the cotton manufacturers of Glasgow complain that they are particularly aggrieved by the modification of the duties on the importation of cotton-wool, in the last schedule. Cotton-wool from the British plantations is there charged at eight shillings and four pence duty, on every 100 lib. of cotton from the American states, at twelve shillings and six pence per 100 lib. But it is American cotton-wool chiefly which is used in the manufactures of Glasgow and its environs.

The total public debt of Great Britain, the subject of so much stock-jobbing and speculation, was 480,572,476l. 1s. 3d. funded; and 21,535,429l. 3s. and 3d. outstanding and unfunded.

It appears to be the intention of Government to permit the future importation of wines from the Mediterranean sea, under the same duties which are now paid on Port Wine. This regulation, while it must tend to give us some advantage against the French, in our commerce in the Mediterranean, will probably have the effect to hinder the Oporto Wine Company from monopolizing the sale of Port Wine in Portugal, from raising their prices so much as they have lately done against our merchants. France producing wines in much greater abundance than its own consumption requires, cannot present itself as a great market for the wines of either Portugal or the Mediterranean.

The whole number of ships which cleared inwards during the last year in England was—

British built .....	22,100
Foreign .....	3,389
Tonnage of British .....	2,561,000
..... Foreign .....	434,174
British Seamen .....	93,902
Foreign Seamen .....	24,953

The clearance outwards was, in all respects, except as to the value of the cargoes, very nearly the same. In Scotland the exports and imports in tonnage amount to about one-sixth of England, but the vessels are smaller, and therefore amount to above one-fifth of the number.

An Account of the number of Vessels, with the amount of their Tonnage, which have been built and registered in the several Ports of the British Empire, between the 5th of January, 1802, and the 5th of January, 1803; as far as the same can be prepared.

Ships—1,201. Tons—125,942.

Copies of the Certificates of Registry granted at many of the Ports in the Plantations, and Scotland, being unreceived, the Vessels that may have been built at such Ports are not included in this Account.

An Account of the number and tonnage of Vessels built and registered in Great Britain, in the three years ending 5th January, 1793; in the three years ending 5th January, 1802; and in the last year; distinguishing each year.

	Vessels.	Tons.
In the Year 1790 .....	577	57,137
..... 1791 .....	624	58,760
..... 1792 .....	655	66,951
..... 1799 .....	689	83,658
..... 1800 .....	845	115,349
..... 1801 .....	918	110,206
..... 1802 .....	967	104,789
Medium, 3 Years ending 5th Jan. 1791-2-3 ..	618	60,949
..... 1800-1-2 ..	817	103,071
Year 1802 ..	967	104,789

An Account of the number of Vessels, and the amount of their Tonnage, and the number of Men and Boys usually employed in navigating the same, which belonged to the several Ports of the British Empire on the 30th September, 1802; distinguishing Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Plantations in America and the West Indies; as far as the same can be prepared.

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
England .....	13,401	1,617,527	113,670
Jersey .....	69	5,024	379
Guernsey .....	94	3,987	652
Man .....	275	6,278	1,520
Plantations .....	2,869	202,582	15,536
Scotland .....	2,349	183,931	15,434
Ireland .....	1,003	54,232	5,078
Total .....	20,060	2,078,561	152,269

The returns from many of the Ports in the Plantations being unreceived, the amount of the Shipping at such Ports has been taken from the corrected Accounts of the preceding year; and the same mode has been pursued with respect to Ireland, no account having been delivered to the Office.

## OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

An Account of the Value of the Imports into, and all Exports from, Great Britain for eighteen years, ending the 5th January, 1803; distinguishing each year, and distinguishing the value of Imports from the East Indies and China, from the value of all other Imports; and distinguishing the value of British Produce, and Manufactures exported, from the value of Foreign Articles exported; together with the difference between the official value and the declared value of British Produce and Manufactures exported in the year ending 5th January, 1803.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM						
Years.	East Indies and China.			All other Parts.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1785	2,703,940	14	1	13,575,478	7	5
1786	3,156,687	0	7	12,629,385	6	10
1787	3,430,868	0	6	14,373,146	15	7
1788	3,453,897	3	5	14,573,272	17	10
1789	3,362,545	4	10	14,458,557	5	9
1790	3,149,870	14	4	15,981,015	10	11
1791	3,698,713	13	0	15,971,069	0	7
1792	2,701,597	9	4	16,957,810	17	3
1793	3,499,023	12	10	15,757,691	16	10
1794	4,458,475	1	5	17,830,418	19	0
1795	5,760,810	8	3	16,976,079	1	8
1796	3,372,689	0	6	19,814,630	17	11
1797	3,942,384	5	1	17,071,572	12	4
1798	7,616,930	6	9	20,230,959	1	11
1799	4,284,805	9	10	22,552,626	16	5
1800	4,942,275	10	9	25,628,329	15	7
1801	5,424,441	16	4	27,371,115	5	3
1802	—	—	—	25,615,041	7	3

OFFICIAL VALUE OF						
Years.	British Produce and Manufactures exported.			Foreign Merchandise exported.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1785	11,031,810	16	5	5,035,357	17	10
1786	11,830,372	18	11	4,475,493	9	3
1787	12,053,900	3	5	4,816,889	3	1
1788	12,724,719	17	9	4,747,518	10	6
1789	13,779,506	2	6	5,561,042	15	1
1790	14,921,084	9	7	5,199,037	7	7
1791	16,810,018	16	4	5,921,976	10	11
1792	18,336,851	6	11	6,568,348	16	6
1793	13,892,268	17	7	6,497,141	9	3
1794	16,725,401	16	2	10,012,680	12	8
1795	16,331,213	2	2	10,785,125	15	2
1796	19,102,320	3	11	11,416,693	11	10
1797	16,903,103	6	1	12,013,907	2	0
1798	19,672,503	0	9	13,919,274	13	11
1799	24,084,213	0	10	11,909,116	3	11
1800	24,304,283	13	6	18,847,735	12	0
1801	25,699,809	6	1	16,601,892	10	2
1802	27,012,108	3	10	19,146,948	1	10

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**T**HE unusual coldness of the weather, and the want of rain, together with the slight frosts that have occasionally occurred in the nights during the greatest part of the present month, have considerably checked the growth of the grain crops, and been highly injurious to those of the grass kind. In many good grass districts, in the southern parts of the kingdom, it appears even at this advanced period of the season extremely backward, thin on the ground, and short; and in those of the north there is yet but little appearance of a crop.

In the midland counties, there having been a continued course of dry harsh weather, with frosty nights, till about the 20th, the crops have suffered accordingly. The Wheats are in general thin, especially on the north sides of the lands, and where the worm has taken it. Barley has suffered much, as well as Oats. Pease in many places are nearly cut off. Beans alone seem not to have sustained any injury, but in general look very well. The quantity of Hay will be very short, especially on the forward lands; and the Clovers are so backward that it will be very hazardous to attempt a crop of feed after they are mown for Hay.—On the 20th, there fell in this district some rain, and we hoped for some warm dripping weather; but the same ungenial weather continued till the 25th, when there was a fine rain, accompanied with a warmer atmosphere.

Sheep and Cattle are lower in price. Hogs are much the same as last month.

Horses, both for draught and the saddle, particularly such as will suit the army, are considerably advanced.

The price of Grain is now on the advance. The average prices are—Wheat 57s. 8d.; Rye 35s. 9d.; Barley 24s. 1d.; Oats 19s. 10d.; Beans 31s. 11d.; Pease 34s. 2d.

In Smithfield Market Beef yields 5s. to 6s.; Mutton 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; Veal 5s. to 7s. Pork 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Newgate and Leadenhall Market, Beef 4s. to 5s.; Mutton 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; Veal 4s. to 6s. 4d.; Pork 4s. 8d. to 6s.

Hay likewise continues to advance in price. Average price in St. James's Market—41. 10s. to 71.; Straw 11. 17s. to 21. Whitechapel Market—Hay 41. to 61. 10s.; Clover 61. 6s. to 71. 7s.; Straw 11. 12s. to 21.

Hops have been in some degree injured from the great want of rain.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April, to the 24th of May, inclusively, 1803, 1200 miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

## Barometer.

Highest 30.10. May 16, Wind N.  
Lowest 29.22. May 22, Wind S.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 2-tenths of an inch } On the evening of the 4th inst. the mercury stood as low as 29.38, and on the next evening it was at 29.68.

## Thermometer.

Highest 70°. May 8, Wind N.E.  
Lowest 32°. April 26, Wind N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 10°. } At sun-rise on the 26th ult. the mercury was as low as the freezing point; the next morning at the same hour it was as high as 42°.

The quantity of rain fallen during the present month is equal to 0.865 inches in height.

During a considerable part of the past month the weather has been remarkably cold; the mornings have been sufficiently frosty to retard in a considerable degree the progress of vegetation, but not to severe in any particular instance as was witnessed in the course of the same period last year. French Beans and other tender vegetables, though sufferers by the severity of the weather are not entirely cut off, as was the case on the 18th of May, 1802. The warmest days were the 8th and 9th inst. and though the wind was north-east as nearly as possible, yet on the 8th, the thermometer was at 70°; and on the 9th at 68°, full 9° higher than it was on the same day in an inland town, 170 miles north-east of the metropolis.

The average height of the thermometer is rather less than it was last month.

The barometer has been very steady, the variations have been seldom two-tenths in the course of twenty four hours; its mean height is 29.67. The wind has been principally in N.N.E. Of twenty-four days without rain, sixteen have been very brilliant.

N.B. Our readers will perceive that the Magazine is enlarged at a very considerable expence this month, in order to introduce a fuller and more satisfactory transcript of the late CORRESPONDENCE between the BRITISH and FRENCH GOVERNMENTS than appeared in any of the Newspapers.

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 102.]

JULY 1, 1803.

[No. 6, of Vol. 15.]

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

STR,

ONE of the strangest of the many inconsistencies observable in our way of thinking and acting, appears to me to be the neglect with which the mechanical art of writing is treated by men of letters.—The inability to read and write, places a man proverbially among the most unimproved of his species; yet how many deep scholars have we, whose skill in writing is so imperfect, that they may be said to be destitute of the faculty of making themselves intelligible upon paper. If we reflect a moment upon the vast importance of such a faculty, we shall be astonished at the indifference with which the want of it is habitually regarded.—Persons who would think themselves indelibly disgraced by the wrong pronunciation of a Greek or Latin word, are not ashamed to acknowledge that they cannot write a note to a friend, or a letter upon necessary business, with any certainty of having their meaning comprehended.—Nay, they sometimes take pride in their unskilfulness, as if it denoted that their heads had been so much occupied as to allow no exercise to their hands. The truth is, that bad writing is in some sort a presumption of a classical education; for such is the admirable constitution of our grammar-schools, that few of them have any provision for learning the use of the pen, any more than the practice of the common rules of arithmetic; and the necessity of scrawling exercises soon destroys any proficiency a boy may have already made in the art of penmanship.—I know learned authors whose manuscripts are as difficult to make out as the legend of an ancient medal, to the utter despair of press-compositors, who can make no progress without a decypherer at their elbow. No wonder if errata abound in their publications; of which it would be but just for themselves to take the blame, instead of throwing it upon the poor printers. I fancy, Mr. Editor, from the numerous corrections I see occasionally made in your articles, you have some correspondents of this class. I revere their erudition, but am not inclined to admit, like

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what is said of physicians, that “the worse the scrawl, the dose the better.”

Lord Chesterfield, I think, has said, that any man may write well if he pleases. I am not sure, that every man, with any degree of pains, could write *elegantly*; but I doubt not that he might come to write *legibly*, and this is the real object to be aimed at. There are hands which look very well, yet are extremely illegible; which is often the case with free running hands, when written carelessly. And it appears to me a fault in modern penmanship, that freedom and expedition are so much more in request than distinctness.—The stiffer, more upright, hands of our ancestors were more easily read; and I repeat, that legibility is the fundamental quality of good writing, to which every thing else should be sacrificed.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

GRAPHICUS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

STR,

IN addition to the short sketch of Bishop Smallbrook's Life, which appeared in your Miscellany for last March, p. 143, it may be proper to say, that after his Lordship was translated to the See of Litchfield and Coventry, he published two Charges, addressed to the Clergy of that diocese; in which he displayed his temper and character as a churchman, and endeavoured to stimulate his clergy to the defence of episcopal claims, and of the established church, “against the open attacks and dark designs of its adversaries, of whatever denomination.” The publication of these Discourses drew from the pen of the Rev. James Owen, a Dissenting Minister, afterwards of Rochdale, in Lancashire, “Remarks; wherein the Danger of the Church, from the Progress of Liberty, and its Independence upon Civil Government, are considered.” 1738. This tract was written with much keenness and wit, and gave the author celebrity. It came to a second edition in 1740; and was reprinted by Mr. Baron, in “A Cordial for Low Spirits.” 3 vols. 12mo, 1763.—But the irony and satire of it offended his Lordship, who, on the occasion, wrote a

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letter



letter to the Rev. Mr. Stebbing, Minister of Stone, in Staffordshire, where it was supposed that Mr. Owen then resided, to desire him to apprise the Dissenters of his parish, and round about, of the true character of the said Mr. Owen; and to hinder him, as far as he could, from settling or being encouraged in that parish or neighbourhood. Dr. Smallbroke refers, in this letter, to a pamphlet which he had sent to Mr. Stebbing, "by way of answer," he says, "to a most scurrilous libel wrote "by one Mr. Owen, not only against myself, but likewise all the Bishops and Clergy, and established Church."\* Whatever merit this Answer might possess, it is clear that the Bishop did not care to trust his cause solely to the force of reasoning, or the correction which wit might receive from the pen; but the author of the libel was to be stigmatized, and ferreted out of his abode.

Mr. Owen published several single Sermons; among which was one after the battle of Dettingen, and another after the defeat of the rebels at Culloden. These Discourses were animated expressions of his attachment to the House of Hanover, and of his zeal in the cause of liberty.

To the particulars concerning Mr. Jeremiah Jones, in your Magazine for April, p. 240, 241, I would add, that he received part of his academical education under Dr. Benion, a man of great genius and close application, who kept a seminary at Shrewsbury. After the death of Mr. Samuel Jones, of Tewksbury, he had the direction of the studies of a few pupils at Nailsworth.

J. T.

Taunton, 20th May, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. Kippis, in his Memoirs of Dr. Lardner, prefixed to the edition of his works printed in the year 1788, does not mention the following circumstance, which most of his readers and your's will be gratified to know; viz. that in the year 1745 he published a volume of posthumous Sermons, composed by Mr. Kirby Reyner, a Minister in Bristol, who appears to have been his intimate friend; to which he prefixed a short preface, containing brief memoirs of the author. As every thing which came from the pen of so considerable a man as Dr. Lardner, is worthy of being known and preserved; and as biographical anecdotes

form an agreeable part of your Miscellany. I have transcribed this small production of the Doctor's pen for your use, from the volume of Sermons now before me, which was published by a subscription, countenanced by a number of respectable names, among which I find that of Dr. Isaac Watts.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

S. PALMER.

Hackney, May 17, 1803.

Dr. LARDNER'S Preface to a Volume of Sermons, by KIRBY REYNER, Minister in Tucker-street, Bristol.

When Mr. Reyner's relations desired me to revise his Sermons, which he had left writ out fair; some of which had been transcribed by him from time to time, at the request, and for the private use of particular friends, others of them a little before his death, with a view of sending them to the press; though I was fully employed, I complied without much reluctance: esteeming it but a small piece of respect to the memory of a deceased friend, and not knowing, but that by such a service I might be more useful, than in publishing any thing of my own.

The design of the Sermons which are here offered to the public, is to promote true piety, not any party views and interests. The great duties of life, and diligence therein, are enforced from the important principles of religion, in which Christians are generally agreed. The preacher is in earnest. He is persuaded himself, and endeavours to persuade others; and I hope he will do so. For which reason I cannot but wish that these Sermons may come into many hands. And I sincerely pray, that the divine blessing may accompany the reading of them, whether in the closet or the family. They may be peculiarly agreeable to the author's friends at Bristol, whose memoirs will be refreshed with some of those things which they formerly heard with attention and pleasure; and who were witnesses of his conversation, an amiable example of the virtues, and a living recommendation of the religious principles which he inculcated upon others. But they will be, I think, very acceptable to all serious and well-disposed persons in general.

As some may be desirous to see memoirs of the author, I shall mention briefly the few following particulars:

Mr. Kirby Reyner was born near Wakefield, in Yorkshire. He studied academical learning under Mr. Jullie, at Austercliff,

\* Cordial for Low Spirits, vol. 1, p. 267, 268, Note.

Attercliffe, near Sheffield, in the same county. At his first setting out in the ministry, he was for about four years Assistant in the English Church at Amsterdam. After his return to England, he lived for some time in two respectable families, one in Kent, the other in Cambridgeshire: in all which places he had the opportunity of conversing with some gentlemen of the truest taste for politeness and learning; and Mr. Reyner's conversation was always agreeable to gentlemen of that character. In the year 1721, he settled at Bristol, as Assistant to Mr. William Fisher, pastor of the congregation in Tucker-street. Upon the death of Mr. Fisher, in 1732, Mr. Reyner was chosen to succeed him in the pastoral office; in which station he continued till the fourth day of June, 1744, when he exchanged this world for a better.

NATH. LARDNER.

Hoxton-square, near London,

October 30, 1745.

It may be proper to add to the above brief account, that Mr. Reyner was the grandson of Mr. Joshua Kirby, after whom he received his given name, who was an eminent nonconformist, but a zealous loyalist, and was ejected from Wakefield, where he died June 21, 1676, aged 59, and, being excommunicated, was buried in his own garden. A larger account of him may be seen in the Nonconformist's Memorial, 3d edit. vol. 3, p. 454.

S. P.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,*

SIR,

**O**BSEVING that a "Constant Reader" requests a method of purifying casks, I offer the following for his consideration.

The process of charking fails only in the fire not being able to penetrate into the chafms or chinks of the cask, into which the coopers (to mend bad work) often insert strips of paper, or other substance, to make it water-tight, which in time become rotten and offensive: now in order to remedy this, the following is a method found by experience to answer the required purpose:—Into a cask containing a quantity of water (say about two gallons in a hoghead) put about one-tenth of its weight of sulphuric acid,\* and let this be shook about for some time; this is to be poured out, the cask well washed, and then swilled with a few gallons of lime-

water. It were needless to say, that this ought likewise to be washed out.

Sulphur, mixed with a little nitre, burnt in the closed vessel, and then the subsequent process of lime-water, &c. would do, and perhaps as well.

The theory is, that sulphuric acid has the property, when used alone, of charking wood, and when diluted has sufficient strength to destroy must, &c. with the additional advantage of entering into every crevice. The lime in solution seizes any particle of acid which the first washing might leave, and converts it into an insoluble inoffensive neutral salt, such as, if left in the cask, would not in the least injure the most delicate liquor.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. X. Y. Z.

May 20, 1803.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**T may prove gratifying to the lovers of chemical research, to learn, through the channel of your interesting Publication, that Dr. Gibbes, of Bath, proposes shortly to lay before the public a more complete development of an idea which he has formerly suggested respecting the chemical agency of the two electricities.\*

It may not be known to many of your readers, that from a consideration of electric phenomena, especially those displayed by the Galvanic apparatus, Dr. Gibbes has been led to doubt the correctness of some important conclusions which form the basis of the chemical theory of Lavoisier.

The terms oxygene and hydrogen are, like some others used by naturalists, names applied to unknown causes of well-known effects. If these terms were explained to stand for nothing more than a power existing somewhere of producing well defined effects (as the term Magnetism, *e. g.*) Dr. Gibbes would not be found to differ from Mr. Lavoisier. He would only suggest to what known agents certain results might be attributed. Oxygene and positive electricity might be convertible terms; but Mr. Lavoisier assumes the existence of two substances which cannot be exhibited to any of our senses, by way of explaining phenomena which are more simply explicable by reference to agents, the existence of which is demonstrable to our senses, and which are clearly adequate to the production of every effect.

Lavoisier attributes weight to oxygene,

\* Vitriolic acid, or oil of vitriol.

\* See his Treatise on the Bath Waters, Part 2, last leaf.

and calls it the ponderable basis of oxygene gas. Dr. Gibbs conceives himself warranted by experiment to say that oxygene gas is produced by the union of positive electricity with water; hydrogen gas by the union of negative electricity with water; and that water uniting in different proportions with the two electricities is the ponderable part of the elastic fluids. It is evident that the wire from the Galvanic pile or trough, which is found to be positively electrified, produces oxygene gas when immersed in water.—The negative wire in similar circumstances produces hydrogen gas. By the positive electricity metals are oxidated: blue vegetable colours are reddened. The acidifying effect of electric commotions in the atmosphere on weak fermented liquors is well known. By the negative electricity the vegetable blue is restored; the oxydated metal revived.

These circumstances, amongst others, lead Dr. Gibbs to conclude, that when hydrogen gas is produced by the affusion of water on red-hot metal, and the metal is at the same time oxydated, a decomposition of fire, rather than of water, has taken place: that the hot metal has parted with negative electricity, which, uniting with a small proportion of the water, has formed hydrogen gas; that a greater proportion of water has united with the positive electricity, and entered as oxygene gas into combination with the metal. When the two gases are inflamed together, the spark attracts to itself, in due proportions, the two electricities contained in the two gases, which unite with explosion, and produce fire. The water with which they were before combined is of course deposited.

It is well known that each of the electricities repels its like: each attracts its opposite. The two electricities are found to reside in almost all substances; perhaps blended in different proportions in all solids and liquids. It is, however, probable, that in the two uniform fluids the electricities are almost, or entirely, distinct. Inflammable substances burn in oxygene gas, not in hydrogen gas: (at least, not in the latter, except under very peculiar circumstances. In Accum's Chemistry, an experiment is mentioned, in which a mixture of sulphur and copper filings was inflamed both in hydrogen gas and in carbonic acid gas). But the reason why, generally speaking, combustion may be effected in the former, and not in the latter, is, no doubt, owing to the prevalence of negative electricity in all

inflammable substances. Thus when a red-hot metal is oxydated by affusion of water, the quantity of hydrogen gas is enormously disproportionate to that of oxygene gas which may be forced from the oxyde. Neither of the gases can be inflamed separately, because fire depends on the union of the two electricities; and such union cannot be effected unless both are present in due proportion.

The separate electricities appear to have some properties which they no longer possess in their united state. They constitute the permanent elasticity of the æriiform fluids, which are incompressible by cold, probably by a more perfect union with water, than takes place between fire and water, when expanded as a liquid, or in the form of vapour.

I shall no farther anticipate Dr. Gibbs's development of his theory, which he will no doubt illustrate by a due detail of experiments, shewing, in regard to the principal phenomena of chemistry, that we have abundant evidence of the agency of the two electricities in the production of results attributed to the operation of the hypothetical oxygene and hydrogen; and that the action of the former is distinguishable in, and affords an easy solution of certain phenomena, which the Lavoisierian principles can in no way be applied to explain. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

ZETTES.

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

DESCRIPTION of a PERPETUAL SEA-LOG, invented by MR. GOULD, an AMERICAN.

AN instrument, whereby the velocity of a ship going through the water can be ascertained with precision, is a grand desideratum in nautical affairs.—By the assistance of such an instrument, compared with solar and lunar observations, the exact spot of the globe which a ship occupies may be reduced to a certainty. The common log is acknowledged to be very defective, and inadequate to the purpose. This invention seems to bid fair to give birth to a scheme which will rectify all its errors (except with respect to currents, the effects of which will, however, be considerably diminished); such as the badness of the minute, or half-minute glass; the uncertain length of the log-line, which sometimes stretches considerably; the unskilfulness of the experimenter; and the variable state of the wind, heave of the sea, &c.

The new-invented machine is towed  
after

the ship by a line of such convenient length, as, due regard being paid to the velocity of the ship and roughness of the sea, it is kept clear of the ship's wake, and always under water. It is very portable (weighing about three pounds,) and durable; not liable to be disordered; easily understood, and regular and accurate in its performance. It is perpetual in its motion, and need only be taken in for inspection at the commencement of each new course. It exhibits, at one view, any distance from one-tenth part of a mile to one thousand miles, by means of four indices, or hands, which move round graduated circles, and shew the distance as a clock does time.

The construction of it is as follows:—A brass cylinder is prepared, three inches in diameter, and ten inches in length. This cylinder is guarded at the fore end, to prevent the entrance of sea-weed, and other improper substances, by a net-work of brass wire, terminating in a common centre, at which is placed the ring through which the rope or tow line is passed. The interstices of the net-work are sufficiently wide to admit the free entrance of the current of water through the cylinder. In the centre of the cylinder is suspended a wheel, constructed of brass, with three or more vanes, so as to revolve about its axis freely, and is acted upon by the water on the same principle as wind acts on the sails of a windmill. The column of water which passes through this cylinder is always in exact proportion to the velocity of the ship. The angle with which the wheel presents itself to the course of the water may be increased or diminished at pleasure; which furnishes means to regulate the instrument to the true distance with great ease. This wheel, being regulated so as to revolve about its axis twice in each rood, communicates motion to fix small strong brass wheels, the four last of which move indices round gradual circles, and at all times give the ship's distance by inspection. The machine is preferred in a horizontal position by a small brass plate, adjusted to the hind part by screws for that purpose. The first wheel next to the forty has ninety six teeth, the second has thirty-six, the four others have six teeth each. The pinions have all six leaves, except the first, which has eight.

The expence attending this new invention (from the very high price of workmanship, and particularly in the mathematical branch, in the United States) is the reason why, although it has been tried

on board several ships, and the utility of it generally acknowledged, it has not yet been brought into universal use. The price of an instrument is there fifty dollars, although from the simplicity of the works, there is no doubt but one of superior workmanship may be afforded in Britain for about two guineas. The invention is certainly liable to great improvements; and, as this nation spares no expence in maritime affairs, it may be worthy the attention of men of science in that branch.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I THINK there can be no doubt, that the verb *λαμβάνει*, in Homer's *Iliad*, lib. 2. v. 135, alluded to by your Correspondent, Mr. Singleton, is plural. The rule by which neuter substantives of the plural number govern verbs in the singular, though pretty general, is by no means universal. Dr. Huntingford, the present Bishop of Gloucester, in his "Introduction to the Writing of Greek," says, "Nouns plural, of the neuter gender, are often found with verbs singular;" and it would not, I apprehend, be difficult to select passages from Grecian authors, in which a different construction is given.

Allow me to request some of your Correspondents to inform me, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, what are the titles of Cragius's and Grævius's Compilations on the Antiquities of Greece, and which are the best editions of those works?—I have for some time endeavoured to procure them, but my labour has hitherto proved fruitless, and without effect. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JOHN ROBINSON.

*Ravenstomedale, June 1, 1803.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine for April 1802, page 262, mention is made of a Memoir by Citizen Darcet, Member of the Lyceum of Arts at Paris, upon the making of paints fit for all the purposes to which oil-paint is applied, and without any of its inconveniences.

Having experienced many of the unpleasant consequences of using oil-paint, I was much pleased upon reading this Notice, and applied to M. de Boffe to procure the Memoir from Paris. His Correspondent in answer informed him, that he had seen M. Darcet, and enquired of him respecting the Memoir. M. Darcet assured M. de Boffe's Correspondent, that

it must have been a mistake that his name appeared to the Notice of the Memoir, as he had never written upon the subject, and referred him to Citizen Anthony De Vaux, who had published an Essay upon a substitute for oil-paints. This Essay by M. De Vaux is given by Mr. Nicholson in his Journal No. 56, for 1801.—I procured it, and found it differed very little from the formula given by you, under the Notice of M. Darcet's Memoir.—According to De Vaux's direction I prepared some of it; its unctuous feel and appearance gave me reason to expect that it would answer my expectations; my disappointment was great, indeed, when, upon trial, I found it did not adhere to the board upon which it was applied any better than common whitewash. I have kept it in a pot a considerable time, in hopes that age might have some effect upon its properties, but to no good purpose; it adheres so loosely to the surface, that a slight rub removes it.

Considering it probable that some of the readers of your valuable Magazine may have made use of these substitutes, I beg leave to ask them respecting their success, and if they have kept to the preparation given in the Essay, or made any alteration therein, and the result of the trial.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. J. C.  
20th May, 1803.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN a tour which I lately took through Scotland, when I arrived at its capital, the first object which particularly attracted my eyes, was a man, tall and stout; he carried a coiled rope over his shoulder, with an old cannon bullet fastened to one end, and the head of a large Turk's-head brush, likewise fastened to the rope, about the distance of two feet from the bullet; his appearance was not so smutty as a chimney-sweeper, but more like those who deal in charcoal; I heard the cry of Sweep, sweep! but did not observe that it came from him. On enquiry of my landlord, he informed me that he was a chimney-sweeper, and that none but men were employed for that purpose there. He also informed me, that they first make fast a el-th at the bottom, to prevent the foot from flying over the room, and then proceeding to the top of the chimney, through a trap-door, which all the houses in that city have. He lets down gently that end of the rope to which the bullet and the

brush is suspended, a few yards, and then alternately works it up and down, till it reaches the bottom; and when this operation has been twice performed from top to bottom, the chimney is completely swept. When a chimney is on fire, the sweeper can extinguish it in an instant; nor is he, like the poor boys, exposed to the least danger. This, Mr. Editor, is the practice, I am told, all over Scotland; and if you think fit to publish this article in the Monthly Magazine, I make no doubt but many persons in London, and many other places in England, will readily give it a trial, who never heard of this mode of sweeping chimnies before. The various machines which have been lately exhibited before a Committee of the Society of Arts, and likewise before a Committee of the Society for ameliorating the Condition of the Sweeping-boys, and, if possible, of doing away the necessity of employing them altogether, have all, after a full and fair investigation, failed of their intention. This is the more to be lamented, as many of them have bestowed much time and labour, and have been at the expence of suing out patents to secure their invention. Theory, when put to the test, is too often found at a great distance from practice; all their machines are alike in one instance; they are planned to sweep from below; but the objections to this mode appear much greater than that already mentioned, to begin from above: the Gentlemen were decidedly of one opinion, that none of the inventions were calculated to answer the end proposed, so as to meet with their recommendation and patronage, and that the desideratum so much to be desired still remained in a state of suspense.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. B. W.  
Bishopsgate Without, May 19, 1803.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A Correspondent of the Monthly Magazine would like to know if the ingenious, illustrator of Sterne has seen a little book published in 1657, by Humphrey Monley in St. Paul's Church-yard, with the following title: "The Life of a Satirical Puppy called Nim, who worrieth all those Satyrists he knowes, and barks at the rest." Dr. Ferriar has not quoted it; and it contains very many passages from which the elegant Sentimentalitt has evidently profited, while the whole style is more like the origin of Sterne's manner, than that of Burton, Rabelais,

belais, Bouchet, or any other writer mentioned in the "Illustrations."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

BEING a short time since in the neighbourhood of Hornchurch, in Essex, about sixteen miles from London, I took a walk into the village cemetery; I at length arrived at the church porch, against the door of which was fastened the following written notice, which, from motives of curiosity, I was prompted to copy verbatim. Being a constant reader of your instructive and amusing pages, I take the liberty of sending it for the entertainment and edification of such as may not have had the gratification of perusing it; and am, Sir, your's, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Whereas several persons who attend the Independent Meeting-house at Upminster, through ignorance of the twenty-seventh canon of the Church of England, may present themselves to receive the Sacrament in the parish-church of Hornchurch, I beg leave to inform them, that agreeable to my duty and canonical oath, I shall be obliged to refuse their communication with my regular parishioners at that sacred rite; and I give this public notice, to prevent any indecent contention upon the subject, being fully persuaded that no one who for scruple of conscience frequents the teaching of any Dissenter from the establishment, can, with a sincere and honest heart, desire to participate in that sacred office called the Communion of Christ's body and blood, according to the ceremonies of our Apostolic Church, which they commonly and notoriously deprave by separating from it in its liturgical service, and favouring schismatics by their countenance of a convention not acknowledged by that very church in which they were baptised. (Signed)

W. H. REYNELL, Vicar."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A FRIEND to the memory of the late Mr. Smeaton, wishes to be informed when it is likely the second volume of his "Reports" will make its appearance.

The first, valuable as it is for the practical science therein contained, is yet imperfect by the want of the engravings, which the Committee of Civil Engineers promised to supply with the second volume.

He is unwilling to attribute its not forthcoming to a want of sale for the former volume; or should it prove so, that can only have arisen from the imperfect state in which it is published; or from the public not being properly made sensible of the great mass of important information it contains.

He trusts the Committee will yet keep their promise in publishing the second volume; or that they will, at any rate, furnish the purchasers of the first with the engravings necessary to complete it.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

June 4th, 1803.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN answer to the enquiries of Ignorans, p. 403, respecting the origin of April-fool's day, and why the feast of St. Valentine is selected by lovers to make known their affections, accept the following:

The first of April is generally called All-fool's day, a corruption, it should seem, of *Auld*, i. e. Old-fool's-day; accordingly in the ancient Roman Calendar, we find this observation: "The feast of Old-fools is removed to this day," (November the first). This (Old-fools) seems to denote it to be a different day from the "Feast of Fools," which was held on the first of January, of which a particular description may be found in Du Cange's learned Glossary in *Verbo Kalende*.

All our antiquaries are silent concerning the first of April. It owes its beginning probably to a *removal*, which was of frequent use in the crowded Roman Calendar. "There is nothing hardly (says the author of an Essay to Retrieve the Ancient Celtic) that will bear a clearer demonstration than that the primitive Christians, by way of conciliating the Pagans to a better worship, humoured their prejudices, by yielding to a conformity of names, and even of customs, where they did not essentially interfere with the fundamentals of the Gospel doctrine. This was done in order to quiet their possession, and to secure their tenure; an admirable expedient, and extremely fit, in those barbarous times, to prevent the people from returning to their old religion. Amongst these, in imitation of the Roman *Saturnalia*, was the *Festum Fatuorum*, when part of the jollity of the season was a burlesque election of a mock pope, mock cardinals, mock bishops, attended with a thousand ridiculous and inde-

decent ceremonies, gambols, and amics, such as singing and dancing in the churches, in lewd attitudes, to ludicrous anthems, all allusively to the exploded pretensions of the Druids, whom these sports were calculated to expose to scorn and derision. This Feast of Fools (adds the same writer) had its designed effect, and contributed more perhaps to the extermination of those heathens, than all the collateral aids of fire and sword, neither of which were spared in the persecution of them. The continuance of customs (especially droll ones, which suit the gross taste of the multitude) after the original cause of them has ceased, is a great but no uncommon absurdity."

Our epithet of Old Fools (in the northern and old English *auld*) does not ill accord with the pictures of Druids transmitted to us. The united appearances of age, sanctity, and wisdom, which these antient priests assumed, doubtless contributed not a little to the deception of the people. The Christian teachers, in their labours to undeceive the fettered multitudes, would probably spare no pains to pull off the mask from these venerable hypocrites, and point out to their converts that age was not always synonymous with wisdom; that youth was not the peculiar period of folly, but that with young ones there were also old (*auld*) fools.—See Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, 8vo. 1777, p. 393.

In one of the volumes of the *Asiatic Researches*, there is, I think, mention made of a similar feast of fools, still celebrated amongst the Hindoos, and attended exactly with the same whimsical circumstances as are observed with us on the first of April.

Mr. Wheatley, in his "Illustration of the Common Prayer," p. 61, says, that "St. Valentine was a man of most admirable parts, and so famous for his love and charity, that the custom of chusing Valentines upon his festival (which is still practised) took its rise from thence."—This explication, however, it must be owned, is exceedingly strained and obscure. Perhaps it may be illustrated a little, by considering, that, as by the Romish canon marriages were prohibited during Lent, and as Valentine's day formerly happened nearest the commencement of that season of austerity, the young men and maidens exchanged love-tokens as pledges of their sincerity and intention to unite in the bonds of wedlock when the days of abstinence should be ended.

Mr. Brand observes on this subject, that "Birds are said to choose their mates about this time of the year, and probably from thence came the custom of young persons chusing Valentines, or special loving friends, on that day: this is the commonly received opinion. I rather incline (says he) to controvert this, supposing it to be the remains of an ancient superstition in the Church of Rome on this day, of chusing patrons for the year ensuing, and that because ghosts \* were thought to walk on the night of this day, or about this time."

Chaucer, however, seems to have held the opinion here controverted. The old bard thus explains the statute for observing Valentine's day:

Nature the Vicare of the Almighty Lord,  
That hote, colde, hevie, light, moist, and  
drie  
Hath knit, by even number of accord,  
In easie voice, began to speak and say:  
Foules take hede of my sentence I pray,  
And for your own ease, in sordering off your  
need,  
As fast as I may speak, I will me speed.  
Ye know well, how on St. Valentine's  
day,  
By my statute, and through my governaunce,  
Ye doe these your makes, and after flee  
away  
With hem, as I pricke you with pleasure.  
I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. WATKINS.

London, June 4, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ with astonishment, in a late Catalogue of Books, the following article:—"Emma; or, the Foundling of the Wood, by Miss Brooke, daughter of the late Henry Brooke, Author of the *Fool of Quality*, &c."—Now, Sir, as I had the pleasure of a long and close intimacy with Miss Brooke, which continued to the time of her death in 1793, I could very safely assert that *she never wrote one line of the novel in question*. However, I think it more respectful to the memory of the deceased, and to the public, to call on the Editor to declare, through the channel of your Magazine, the authority on which he has ascribed *Emma* to Miss Brooke.

W. J.

Dublin, June 3, 1803.

\* This appears from an observation on the 14th of February, in the Old Romish Calendar:

"Manes nostris vagari creduntur."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING often heard you express disgust at a crowded church-yard, and your approbation of those secluded spots which are sometimes reserved by the proprietor of ornamented grounds, as a repository for the dead, I take up my pen with pleasure, to relate an accidental discovery, much in unison with your feelings on this subject.

You remember Rusticus, the friend and companion of our early years: I lately spent most agreeably a few days in his hospitable retirement. One evening, while walking amidst his extensive plantations, accident led us to a retired spot, where the shades were darker and thicker than those of the surrounding woodlands. On enquiring the reason why these thickets had been so carefully guarded from the ravages of the axe, the countenance of my friend altered, a tear stole down his cheeks, he grasped my hand, and with expressive silence pointed to a small stone half concealed by the underwood, which I immediately perceived by its inscription had been placed there to protect the remains of his venerable parent.

There is something in this idea which corresponds with my own feelings. When I walk amidst the woods and groves which have been reared and fostered by my own care, there is a pleasing-melancholy in the thought of reposing beneath their protecting shade, when the hand that planted them lives no more.

How different an asylum to that with which the crowded church-yard presents us; where the avarice of the living confines within narrow limits the repository of the dead; where the confused medley of graves seems like the wild arrangement of some awful convulsion of the earth. Humanity recoils at the thought of lying down amidst so confused a multitude, and sighs for a peaceful grave!

Talk not of consecrated ground!—The beneficence of my Creator is as extensive as the circle of the universe; nor can a spot be found which does not bear the impress of his providential care and kind regard.

A. WILKINSON, M. D.

*White Webb Farm, Enfield Chase.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

THE unfortunate death of the Persian Ambassador to the Government of Bombay, superadded at the time when the intelligence of this was received, all curiosity and enquiries respecting circum-

stances which might have otherwise engaged the public attention. The following account of the ceremonies of respect with which he was with the utmost propriety received, lately transmitted to us from a Correspondent at Bombay, may perhaps afford a moment's amusement to some of our readers.

The Ambassador Hadjee Khebel Khan, after having been daily expected, at length arrived, and waited on board three days, in the space of which time all the principal inhabitants of Bombay went and paid their respects to him, on doing which there was an appropriate number of guns fired at the said boats reaching the ship and at their departure. Thus they kept visiting him till the morning of his intended landing, and which took place on Saturday as follows:—The Persian Ambassador in a King's boat richly decorated, in which the Secretary and Persian interpreter also were; six or seven other boats decorated in rather an inferior style, with his attendants, and a separate boat with the garrison band playing all the time the procession passed the Company's ships, Cornwallis and Bombay frigates, which ships saluted him with eighteen guns each. They then passed his Majesty's ship *Chiffone*, which ship also saluted her as the above; but how shall I describe the horrid noise that almost broke the drumsticks of our ears when they came to the landing-place; it was as bad as *Don Quixote's* being infested by the devils when he went to visit his *Dulcinea*. Such noise never I believe was before heard. Four men (Persians) with long bugle horns, blowing with all their might and main, announced his Excellency's landing, where he was met by three of the first gentlemen of the Establishment, and passed through long rows of soldiers, who were all present and fallen-in so as to form a line on each side for him to pass through; the garrison band playing the whole time till he got to the house appropriated for his use.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

Authentic PARTICULARS of the PRODUCE, and TRADE of ST. DOMINGO.

(Translated from the French).

THIS island is one of the largest of the Leeward Islands, belongs wholly to the French since the cession of the Spanish part of it to France by the King of Spain, at the Treaty of Bâle, 4th Thermidor, third year of the French Republic (July 22, 1795). It is one of the richest



richest and finest colonies possessed by the Europeans in the West Indies.

It is situated between the seventeenth and twenty-first degrees north latitude; and the fifty-ninth degree, twenty minutes, and seventy-sixth degree, twenty minutes, west longitude.

Its length is one hundred and sixty leagues, its mean breadth thirty, and its circumference three hundred and sixty, without comprehending the bays and inlets.

Christopher Columbus discovered it in 1493, on the 6th of December, and gave it the name of Hispaniola, or Little Spain.

It was not till the year 1630, that the French made some settlements on the northern coast of this island. In 1698, they made others on the southern coast, and gradually extended them towards the west, and throughout the whole of what is called the French part of St. Domingo. The entire possession of the island was ceded to them, as already observed, in 1795, by the court of Spain.

The first French settlers in St. Domingo, in 1630, came from St. Christopher's, whence they had been expelled. They were adventurers, who, uniting with others of the same description, and consisting of individuals of all nations, settled at first at the island of Tortuga, whence they were also driven, and whither they returned several times. Their first occupation was the hunting of cattle, with which the island was overspread, since first imported by the Spaniards, and to cruise upon the navigators of all nations, principally those of Spain, of whom they were the scourge during forty years. They were in fact the Barbary Corsairs of the West Indies. They were long known by the name of Buccaneers and Flibustiers, men of a daring and ferocious spirit, whose dreadful exploits filled with consternation the West India Islands and all the American Seas. Dageron, sent by France to govern the Island of St. Domingo, employed the influence he had obtained by his virtues and talents in civilizing these Barbarians, and directing their activity to a profitable cultivation of the island. They were the first who cleared the land, and laid the foundation of the progressive prosperity of that noble colony.

Dageron did not live long enough to perfect what he had begun; and the colony languished till 1722. Every species of culture had, however, been undertaken; the sugar cane had been brought from Mexico; the cacao-tree had been planted by Dageron. But the commerce of this

new colony was fettered by exclusive companies, which, seeking only the means of enriching themselves, threw languor and discouragement upon the enterprizes of the colonists.

It was at length in the fore-mentioned year freed from this servitude; and since that epoch, the colony has risen gradually to a state of prosperity unknown in any other establishment of that nature.

Well are the calamities known with which the new systems, or, to speak more truly, the cruel passions engendered by politics, have afflicted St. Domingo. It is now nearly ten years since this unhappy colony has been delivered up to all the confusions of anarchy. Matters were at length carried to such extremity, that powerful armies were needed to bring back to subordination and labour two hundred thousand Negroes armed by fury and despair.

But so powerful is the consciousness of the necessity of order, so strong the natural propensity of mankind to subordination and labour, that, ere long, St. Domingo will recover, if not all, at least a great proportion, of its former splendour; unless through a fatality that seems to lead astray the French ministry, ever since the date of the Revolution, the superior and subaltern administrators of that colony should consist of men, whose good intentions and zeal cannot make up for their want of those talents and abilities that are requisite for the government of mankind, and the administering of the police. Hitherto, however, the choice made by the ruling powers seems to be promising; and Europe, as well as France, has applauded the courage, firmness, moderation, and spirit of equity, displayed by General Leclerc throughout his conduct and operations at St. Domingo.

It not being the purpose of this performance, to enter into any length of historical details concerning persons and transactions in this colony, we shall close that subject with what has already been said, and proceed to what relates to its description, its culture, its population, and commerce.

Long will the distinction remain between the French and the Spanish Part of St. Domingo. First, on account of the difference between them in manners, language, and habits; secondly, a like distance subsists in their respective cultivation, produce, and soil, and in the modes and channels of trade; thirdly, the Spanish Part is not so well-known and frequented by the French as the other.

For these reasons, we shall divide into two sections what we propose to say concerning St. Domingo: the first shall treat of the French, the second of the Spanish Part.

#### FRENCH PART OF ST. DOMINGO.

In order to render instructive what we have to say concerning this part, we shall give a description of the places most noted for trade, accompanied with some particulars relating to the progress of commerce, culture, and population in that part. This method seems preferable to a mere nomenclature, which approaches possibly nearer to the analytic form, but does not, in our opinion, appear equally adapted to the subject we are treating of.

The French Division of St. Domingo may be distributed into three parts, the North, West, and South.

In the Southern Parts is the Canton of Jacquemel, comprising the sub-divisions of Jaconel, and the Cayes of Jacquemel and Baynel. This canton stretches along a coast thirty-six leagues in length, but extends not far into the land, and is very unequal in breadth. It is one of the least wealthy portions of the island, stoney, mountainous, and exposed to droughts. It contained, however, before the Revolution, nearly sixty plantations of coffee, one hundred and twenty-nine of indigo, eighty-nine of cotton, three of cacao, and one of sugar.

Next is the Canton of St. Louis, wherein are the sub-divisions of St. Louis, Aquin, Cavaillon, and Fonds des Negres. It lies to the west of the canton of Jacquemel. In it are cultivated indigo, coffee, and cotton. It extends about twenty-four leagues on the sea-shore, and from two to nine into the land. It contained, before the insurrection of the Negrees, thirty-two plantations of sugar, thirty-nine of coffee, twenty-eight of cotton, two hundred and fifty-seven of indigo, two of cacao, and eighteen guldiveries. The produce of this canton is shipped off at St. Louis.

St. Louis is a settlement with a very good harbour for ships of the line. The circumjacent lands are fertile, and mostly laid out in sugar and indigo. The sub-division of St. Louis is watered by the river of that name, which contributes to the fertilization of its soil.

The sub-division of Cavaillon extends only three leagues along the coast, but reaches nearly nine in-land. It is intersected by a river liable to overflowsings. Two leagues from its mouth is a port, where the produce of this sub-division is

shipped, consisting of sugar, indigo, coffee, and cotton.

The plain of Cayes, in the canton of that name, lying west of the preceding, possesses an excellent soil, and affords the primett productions; the rains are more copious in this than in the other cantons; and it has, moreover, three rivers for the watering the plantations.

There were, in the plain of Cayes, and the subdivision of Torbeck, in 1788, one hundred and ten plantations of sugar, (twenty-four of which were of elayed, and eighty-six of raw sugars) sixty-nine plantations of coffee, seventy-six of cotton, one hundred and seventy-five of indigo, two of cacao, and eight guldiveries.

The Cantons of Tiburon and Coreaux occupy twelve leagues of coast, and reach from two to five in land.

Tiburon terminates the coast of St. Domingo, on the western extremity of the southern part of the island. The road off this port is not considered sufficiently safe against tempestuous weather.

The Cantons of Tiburon and Coreaux had, in 1788, two plantations of sugar, twenty-four of coffee, twelve of cotton, one hundred and sixty-nine of indigo, and four of cacao.

The expression of—West of the Colony—is sometimes applied to that part which is opposite to the southern coast, in the peninsula that begins on the east at the cantons of Jacquemel and Great Goave, and ends at Cape Tiburon; but this expression seems to be very ill applied.

Following the coast from east to west, and proceeding northwards in this part of the island, we come to the Canton of Jeremy, and its sub-divisions of Jeremy, and Cape Dame-Mary, containing together, at the last-mentioned date, eight plantations of sugar, one hundred and five of coffee, thirty of cotton, forty-four of indigo, one of cacao, and six guldiveries.

Next follow the cantons of Great and Little Goave, Anse-a-veau, and Petit Trou, richly productive, and extending upwards of twenty leagues along the coast, with an inland breadth of five or six. It is chiefly at little Goave, that the produce of this part of the colony is shipped for The Cape, or for Europe.

Anse-a-veau and Petit Trou contained, in 1788, seventeen plantations of sugar, eleven of coffee, seven of cotton, one hundred and eighty-four of indigo, one of cacao, and seven guldiveries.

Little Goave and Great Goave had, at the same date, twenty-five plantations of sugar, fifty-two of coffee, twenty-five of cotton

cotton, thirty-one of indigo, two of cacao, and eleven guildiveries.

The dependencies of the canton of Léogane are considerable and rich. In 1788, they contained twenty-seven plantations of clayed, and thirty-nine of raw sugars, fifty-eight of coffee, eighteen of cotton, seventy-eight of indigo, one of cacao, and twenty-five guildiveries.

The seat of government before the insurrection was at Port-au-Prince. The canton of this name had several sub-divisions. Those that were called Croix des Bouquets, Port-au-Prince, and the Plain of Cul-de-sac, contained altogether, in 1788, one hundred and forty plantations of sugar (sixty-five of which were of clayed, and seventy-five of raw, sugars) one hundred and fifty-one of coffee, twenty-two of cotton, fifteen of indigo, one of cacao, and twenty-nine guildiveries.

Mirbalais, a sub-division of the canton of Port au Prince, had, at that date, three plantations of sugar, twenty-seven of coffee, nineteen of cotton, three hundred and twenty-two of indigo, and two of cacao.

Les Vases and Les Ascatraies had eleven plantations of clayed, and thirty-six of raw, sugar, sixty-two of coffee, twenty-four of cotton, forty-eight of indigo, and fourteen guildiveries.

The canton of which St. Mark is the principal place, and that where its produce is shipped off, is the last that belongs to the French western part of St. Domingo.

It comprehends the sub-divisions of St. Mark, Les Verrets, Petite Riviere, and Gonaives, containing altogether forty-three plantations of sugar (twenty-two of clayed, twenty-one of raw, sugars), two hundred and ninety-eight of coffee, three hundred and fifteen of cotton, one thousand one hundred and eighty-four of indigo, one of cacao, and ten guildiveries.

The western part of St. Domingo is separated from the northern by the Mole of St. Nicholas, which lies partly on both. At its extremity is a fine harbour, safe and commodious. "Nature (says the Abbé Raynal) in placing it opposite to the Point of Cape Matity, in the island of Cuba, seems to have intended it for the most important port for the facilitating of navigation in the American Seas. The entrance of its bay is 5450 toises wide; the road conducts into the harbour, and the harbour into the basin, which appears to have been made purposely for the careening of vessels. It has not the inconvenience of ports enclosed on every side.

Though lying open to the west and north, the winds from those quarters cannot disturb or delay any business carried on in the harbour."

At some distance from the port, but within the district of the Mole, stands the town of Bombardopolis. The employment of the inhabitants is to raise provisions, fruits, and pulses, for the use of the shipping in the harbour; they cultivate also a little coffee and cotton for the European market.

The Cantons of the Mole and Bombardopolis contained, in 1788, thirty-one plantations of coffee, fourteen of cotton, fifteen of indigo, and four guildiveries.

The Canton of Port de Paix, containing the sub-divisions of Port de Paix, St. Louis, Jean Rabel, Gros-Morne, and Port à Piment, had, at that time, eight plantations of sugar, two hundred and eighteen of coffee, nine of cotton, three hundred and sixty-nine of indigo, eighteen of cacao, and four guildiveries.

The Cape has in its precinct several cantons, namely, Ports Margot and Limbé, which then contained twenty-five plantations of sugar, two hundred and seventy-two of coffee, five of cotton, eleven of indigo, one of cacao, and seven guildiveries.

Those of Pailance and Borgue had three hundred and twenty-four plantations of coffee, two of cotton, and four of indigo.

Those of Dondon and Marmalade had two hundred and sixteen plantations of coffee, one of cotton, one of cacao, and one guildivory.

That of the Cape and its dependencies had one plantation of sugar, two of coffee, and three guildiveries.

Those of Morne Rouge, Petite Anse, Plaine-du-Nord, and Lacul, had seventy plantations of sugar (of which sixty-one were of clayed, and nine of raw, sugar) thirty-seven of coffee, one of cotton, eleven of indigo, and nine guildiveries.

Those of Grande Riviere and of Quartier Morne had thirty-six plantations of sugar (thirty-five of clayed, and one of raw, sugars) two hundred and fifty-five of coffee, two of cotton, one of indigo, five of cacao, and five guildiveries.

Those of Eceveilles, Moka, Cotelettes, St. Susan, Roevux, Baïdelance, and Limonade, had thirty-six plantations of sugar, three of cotton, and three guildiveries.

The canton of Fort Dauphin, a place for shipping like the Cape, had, in its precinct, the following sub-divisions—Terrier Rouge, Letrou, Fondsblancs, and Jacquely, containing altogether, at that time,

time, fifty-seven plantations of sugar (fifty-six of clayed, and one of raw, sugars), one hundred and twenty-three of coffee, one of cotton, thirty-seven of indigo, and five guildiveries.

Those of Marie Baroux and Fort Dauphin had thirty-six plantations of sugar (twenty nine of clayed, and seven of raw, sugars) seventy-one of coffee, two of cotton, ten of indigo, and four guildiveries.

That of Lavalere or Anaminthe had twenty-seven plantations of sugar (twenty-five of clayed, and two of raw, sugars) one hundred and fifty-one of coffee, two of indigo, and four guildiveries.

The plain of the Cape is undoubtedly the most productive and rich part of the colony. It is about twenty leagues in length, and about four or five in breadth. Few countries are better watered, yet there is not a river for a sloop to go higher up inland than three miles. All this extensive tract is intersected with roads in straight lines, bordered with hedges and lemon-trees. This country produces a greater quantity of sugar, and of a better quality than any other in America.

The harbour of the Cape is excellently situated for the reception of vessels coming from Europe. Those of the greatest, as well as of the smallest, burthen lie there safely and commodiously. It is open only to the north eastern wind, but without danger from it, the entrance being flowd with reefs, that break the violence of the waves.

On summing up the riches above enumerated, their totality amounted, in the year 1788, to seven hundred and ninety-two plantations of sugar (four hundred and fifty-one of clayed, and three hundred and forty-one of raw, sugars) two hundred and eighty-one of coffee, seven hundred and five of cotton, three thousand and ninety-seven of indigo, sixty-nine of cacao, and one hundred and seventy-three guildiveries.

Before we proceed to further considerations on the French Part of St. Domingo, it must be previously noticed, that there may be some difference between the accounts we have given of the settlements in that colony, and those given by others at the same period; but this difference cannot be considerable, and alters nothing in the consequences to be deduced from either.

We must acknowledge, at the same time, that this statement is taken from the Descriptive Summary inserted at the conclusion of his Account of the Finances of this Island, in 1788, drawn up by M.

Barbé Marbois, formerly Intendant of St. Domingo, and now in the Administration of the National Revenue.

Without taking upon us to vouch for its exactness, we are confident, however, that it deserves more credit than the generality of those that have been published on the same subject.

Some of these are indeed so obscure and contradictory, that it is impossible to deduce any clear calculations from them. They differ from each other, in their estimates, to the amount of ten, fifteen, and twenty millions. Each writer and speculator increases or diminishes them, in order to prove one thing or another. In a word, they are not to be understood.

It is therefore rendering a service to readers, to spare them the tedious discussion of such matters.

In the opinion of some, there are only 771,275 carreaux occupied in the colony. Its surface, however, is equal to 1700 square leagues, of twenty-five to a degree; which give 5,207,524 square toises.

The carreau has 350 feet on each side, which gives 3405 square toises of surface. The French part of St. Domingo consists, therefore, of 2,601,000 carreaux.

Thus, that part which is occupied, and of account, is to the whole surface as 771,275 are to 2,601,000, or as three are to ten.

It is computed, that this extent of ground contains 1134 square leagues, or 1,731,490 carreaux of mountains; the 566 square leagues, or 867,510 remaining carreaux, consist of plains.

From this latter proportion must be deducted the towns, villages, roads, rivers, marshes, and barren lands, making a third; which leaves 578,340 carreaux for cultivation.

M. De Marbois, in his Statement for 1788, carries the extent of cultivated lands to 570,210 carreaux.

He computes the number of black slaves, at that time, at 405,523.

The number of Whites at St. Domingo, which, in 1775, amounted to 32,600; amounted, in 1788, to no more than 27,717, of which number 14,571 were men, 4482 were women, and 8664 were children.

There were 21,808 freed men and women, among whom the latter were somewhat more numerous; but, of the 405,523 black slaves, 174,971 were men, and only 138,800 were women, and 91,793 were children.

Mr. Page, in his Treatise on Political Economy, and the Trade of the Colonies, printed

printed in 1805, enters into a calculation, the result of which is, that the labour of a Negro at St. Domingo, gives an annual produce of 398 livres, but that of a Negro at Jamaica no more than 192.

It follows also from several data and computations in his performance, that the mean produce of a carreau of sugar is 3489 pounds weight of raw sugar.

The mean produce of a carreau, planted with coffee, at St. Domingo, is, according to the same, 2500 pounds weight.

His calculation of the revenue arising from a sugar-plantation at St. Domingo, of 100 carreaux of land, is as follows:

One hundred carreaux of land make 340,500 toises, laid out in the following manner:

	Carreaux
In Savannas, for buildings, pasture, and cattle	10½
In provision-grounds for Negroes	4
In plantations of bananas, &c.	9½
In guinea-grass for cattle	3½
In sugar-plantations	67
In roads and partitions, consisting partly of land planted with provisions	5½
Total of the land thus laid out	100

This quantity of land, which is supposed to be of the second rate, costs, at St. Domingo, 3000 livres currency the carreau; or, 2000 French livres, at the exchange of thirty three and a half per cent. amounting altogether to 200,000 French livres.

	Livres.
Value of buildings and furniture upon such a plantation	100,000
Sixteen oxen, at 250 livres a head	4,000
One hundred and five mules, at 450 livres a head	50,400
Two hundred Negroes, at 2000 livres a head	400,000
Working-tools, harness, &c.	6,000
Total value	560,400

The produce of such a plantation is of 450,000 pounds weight of sugar, which, at thirty livres the hundred, make 135,000 livres; 150,000 weight of molasses, at twelve livres the hundred, make 18,000 livres; total of the produce 553,000 livres.

According to a similar statement of the expences of a plantation at Jamaica, the same author observes, that, in this latter island, a plantation of 6000 thousand

toises of land, and cultivated by 250 Negroes, produces only 240,000 weight of sugar, value 72,000 livres; while, at St. Domingo, a plantation of 340,500 toises of land, cultivated by 200 Negroes, produces 450,000 weight of sugar, which, sold at the same price as the Jamaica sugars, are worth 553,000 livres.

Thus, it appears, that the gross produce of a plantation of a hundred carreaux of land at St. Domingo, is 553,000 livres. From this must be deducted, 1. the maintenance of the Negroes, which amounts to little, as it is customary to allot to each of them a portion of land to cultivate; 2. the salaries of the inspectors of the Negroes; 3. taxes; 4. the replacing of the loss of Negroes and cattle through mortality, keeping of the buildings in repair, &c. Calculating these expences at 54,754 livres annually, and deducting them from 553,000 livres, there remain 96,246 livres, which constitute an interest of twelve and two-thirds per cent. on the capital, and 480 livres a head for Negroes.

It is materially conducive to the knowledge of the subject of which we are treating, to be acquainted with the pecuniary amount of the productions of this colony. By the light which it throws on the state of its trade, the importance of such a colony to the power that possesses it is completely apparent.

Here follows, therefore, an estimate for the year 1788, of the proportional value of St. Domingo, in the commerce carried on by France:

*Statement of the Sales of the Productions of St. Domingo, for the Year 1788.*

Sugar, clayed and raw, 163,405,500 pounds weight, sold in France for nine sous eight deniers a pound—78,979,000 livres.

Coffee 68,151,000 pounds weight of, at nine sous, nine deniers a pound—33,250,000 livres.

Cotton 6,289,000 pounds weight, at 200 livres a hundred—12,572,000 livres.

Indigo 930,000 pounds weight, at eight livres fourteen sous the pound, 8,091,000 livres.

Cacao, 150,000 pounds weight, at fifteen sous the pound, 112,000 livres.

Molasses, 34,453,000 pounds weight, at six livres the hundred, 2,067,000 livres.

Caret, 5500 pounds weight, at twelve livres the pound, 66,000 livres.

Leathers, 13,000 pounds weight, at nineteen livres two sous the piece, 180,000 livres.

Wood for dying and other uses, 1,300,000 pounds weight, at twelve livres ten sous the hundred, 225,000 livres.

The whole of the above articles amounts to an exportation of 275,300,000 pounds weight of commodities, the sale of which produced 135,768,000 livres French money.

In the enumeration of this value, neither rocco nor canepecier are included, nor several other commodities that are not liable to the duties on exportation. Their quantity is therefore unknown to those employed in the collection of those duties.

The commodities imported into St. Domingo, in exchange for the above, are either territorial productions of the provisional kind, such as flour, meat, and liquors, or instruments of agriculture, and articles of furniture and of dress.

According to the spirit of colonial government, none but Frenchmen are allowed to carry to the French colonies any articles of industry; but, by the Consular Decree of the 4th Messidor, 10th year, foreigners are permitted to import several commodities and other articles necessary for subsistence, and for the labours of the field.

Here follows a list of the principal articles in the assortment of the cargoes shipped from France for St. Domingo.

Flour, salt-beef, bacon, or salt-pork, wines from Bourdeaux and other places, salt-butter, beer, cyder, and other drinks, liqueurs and fruits preserved in brandy, oil of olives, soap, tallow, wax-candles, salt fish, cod, and live-stock.

French and foreign linen cloth, grocery, French and India muslins, beam and other handkerchiefs, haberdashery, iron-ware, linens, hosiery, woollen and other cloth, and drapery, stuffs, paper, plate, jewellery, household furniture, effects, and moveables; arms, iron, pitch and tar, sails and cordage.

Goods of this description were exported from France to St. Domingo, in 1788, to the amount of 54,578,000 livres French money. They were shipped at Bourdeaux, Nantes, Marseilles, Havre, Rochelle, Bayonne, Dunkirk, St. Malo, and some other smaller ports.

This exportation employed 465 vessels, measuring, altogether, 138,624 tons. Bourdeaux alone employed 176 vessels, of which the tonnage amounted to 54,405.

Foreign importations into St. Domingo, during the year 1788, were valued at 7,380,000 livres of commodities, allowed of by an act of council, passed the 30th of August, 1784. The exportations by

this foreign trade consisted of 3,707,000 livres of such articles as were permitted by the above act.

Here follow the commodities allowed by the Decree of the 4th Messidor, to be imported into the French colonies, at the staple ports, which, in St. Domingo, are Cape François, Port au Prince, and Cayes St. Louis.

Timber for building, and for joiner and and cartwright's work, wood for dying, pitcoal, live-stock, salt-beef, cod, and salt-fish, rice, Indian corn, pulse, leather (tanned and raw) skins, rosin, pitch, and tar.

The commodities allowed by the above decree to be exported by foreigners from the French colonies, are molasses, rum, tafia, articles manufactured in France, wine, brandy, oil, soap, cloth, and linens, negroes, and all sort of merchandise within the meaning of the staple-trade.

We shall close with the above particulars, what appeared to be deserving of insertion in this performance, respecting the French part of the Island of St. Domingo.

We shall now proceed to the Spanish part, after premising that we have only general remarks to offer on its territory and productions.

(To be continued.)

#### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THERE have been ages when at the bar, in the pulpit, and in the schools of what was called at that time *philosophy*, it was usual, instead of meeting a serious question in a calm and serious manner, to intermix *Passion* and *Ridicule* as auxiliaries: who too generally became *principals*; until *Truth* and *Reason* were forgotten on both sides in the contest. And, when this mode of contest was prevalent in this island, *trial by combat*, to which my opponent seems by his exordium to have some lingering partiality, prevailed also. And there were then two classes of combatants, both in the literary and the manual warfare: for some, and those the most honoured even then, chose to conduct the combat of words with courtesy and reciprocal attention to their antagonist and the cause; while the many were more eager to annoy and perplex, than solicitous to convince: as in the manual warfare, while some advanced with the polished *helmet* and *shield*, the *spear* and the *sauvageon*, in the attitude and guise of *chivalry*, the rest (by necessity, however, and not by choice) were confined to the ruder weapons, the heavy *staff* and the *sand-bag*; which gave to the con-

sist, awful as it was in its nature and consequences, a ludicrous and contumelious, instead of an imposing, aspect.

In this contest, *Whether Immaterialism be the true and satisfactory hypothesis, or be not*, I shall, with your aid, as JUDGES of THE FIELD, and, I trust, with the approbation of THE PUBLIC, the SPECTATORS of the COMBAT, confine my adversary to those weapons which belong to the rites and honourable use of chivalry: on those terms he has entered the lists, and thrown down his gauntlet; and on those alone I encounter him.

And now to drop the figure where he has dropped it, I shall simply content myself with saying, that wherever *ridicule* is introduced as a *test of truth*, it has the misfortune of other tests; you must find some clearer medium by which *itself* may be tried. The reason, or sentiments, or manners of an opponent may be berkeleiqued; the prejudices of the day may be forced into the service of a question which is not temporary; an argument for which no serious answer occurs may be passed over with affected contempt, or so mistated as to have a ridiculous appearance; but, if any advantage seems to be thus gained, the manner of gaining it proves that the person who triumphs by such means either has a *bad cause*, or does not see how a *good one* should be maintained. If I am unequal to the contest, *courtesy* on the part of my opponent would have been generous; and if equal, it would have been prudent. He shall not, at all events, I trust, affect to say, that I am an "*unreal antagonist*." I have all the reality which my opponent can possess: all which the truth of existence will admit; on whatever hypothesis that truth and its consequences may best ultimately be solved.

Certainly I abide by my position, that "*in theorizing all unnecessary complexity is to be avoided*;" and I did think this would have been a *postulatum* granted of course. My opponent cannot deny it to be *Newtonian*: that it is *Berkeleian* also, I shall prove that he ought as little to have questioned. NEWTON applied the principles which BACON had introduced: that in philosophizing we should reduce all to experiment which admits of being brought to experiment. *Whatever causes experiment*, obliges us to admit, such causes, and neither more nor fewer, must be regarded as established by proof. And beside and above these are clear, self evident, or at least demonstrable, principles, which are not the subject of experiment, but by which all

experiments must be tried. Prove by experiment, that the supposition of Matter is necessary to the solution of *phenomena*, and there is no unnecessary complexity in admitting it. If there be unnecessary complexity in admitting it, the supposition of Matter is at least precarious, and ought to be rejected.

But my opponent asserts, that "there is perhaps no instance in all nature of an effect resulting from a single cause\*."

In the first place, a *single cause* is very different from a *single essence*: and whether two *kinds* of being, essentially different, concur in the effects which are produced through the universe (*matter and spirit*); or whether there be *one* kind of being only, *mind*; is the very question between us.

I would farther say, that the proof of the *unity of the system of nature*, which rises to our intellect the farther our researches are extended, is, I apprehend, justly taken by the best and greatest philosophers as a proof of the *unity of the cause*. And I shall presently examine, whether, if the existence of matter be admitted, it can properly be regarded as the *cause of any thing*.

My opponent seems to be always looking for *sophisms*. He says of me—"*Where are his arguments against the existence of matter? The Enquirer may have been inattentive; but, after reading more than once where these arguments ought to occur, not even the semblance of a sophism seems attempted, though the annihilation of the universe is at stake.*" I should be ashamed indeed that a *sophism*, and concerned that the *semblance* of a *sophism*, should occur in my essay on this subject; but the Enquirer has been indeed inattentive, or he would have found an *argument* against the existence of matter: an argument which should, I think, be conclusive to him on his own principles. "*Time, space, and motion* (he says) *are none of them substances.*" If he abide by this concession, there is an end of his hypothesis. What he adds I will not employ against him, that "*they are the length, breadth, and thickness of the universe*;" because this is evidently a mistake. These expressions are applicable to *space* only. But, if space be no substance, or be nothing "*extant*," as we agree it is not, there is then nothing in which matter can reside or be. If space be any thing, it is uncreated, eternal, infinite, immutable: it is a proper and universal substance; the necessary support

of all *material* substances. If space be no substance, matter also is *unreal*; and both are mere relations of our perceptions, as are *time* and *motion*. But that space is not a substance, is admitted; and has, I think, been proved, independently of admission. The non-existence of matter is merely the conclusion, the necessary conclusion.

But were no arguments advanced against the existence of matter? My opponent, almost in the same breath, maintains that none were advanced, and quotes two.

The first of these is, "that *mind and matter have no common principle of action*." Now, this is exclusive of the common or mixt hypothesis, which cannot consist with the truth of the assertion.

The second is, "*mind, of the existence of which we cannot doubt, will account for all ideas and sensations; and therefore no other solution can philosophically be adopted*." And this is exclusive of the simple hypothesis of *materialism*.

But my opponent says, that the first assertion "is contradicted by hourly experience." But is not this manifestly a begging of the question; "a claim of grant of the very point in dispute." If we have hourly experience that matter acts on mind, how idly is he attempting to prove, or I to disprove, what this hourly experience has perpetually and irresistibly proved to all.

But let us enquire, what we *do* experience.

We certainly experience that our own mind acts; we as certainly experience that our mind is subject to influences which do not originate in itself, but act upon it. Each individual is therefore certain, that he is *not* the *sole* being, but that *other* minds exist, whether any thing but mind exists or not.

But that mind may and must have a common principle of action on mind certainly and intuitively appears. Things that have a common nature must have a common and reciprocal principle of action. Mind consequently may produce, and is naturally adequate to produce, all effects which can take place in mind.

It remains to enquire on this head, whether any thing but mind can produce these effects. If matter can produce them, it must be by virtue of some common principle. Now, have we evidence of such principle; or, have we not rather all possible evidence against it?

My opponent supposes that matter "by its presence†" can and does excite percep-

tion; and that this is an essential property of matter derived from the will of Deity. But the essential properties must be such as result from the *nature* of a being, not such as are superadded, even if this could without contradiction be superadded. And what do we find in this supposed existence? "*Matter*," by which it can be *inherent* in it to excite perception.

My opponent agrees with me, that "*no definition can be given of matter and spirit (or, as I let's equivocally choose to say, mind) which can include both under one common name*;"\* and why, but for this reason—that they cannot be included under one common nature? But my opponent, (and his hypothesis required it) attempts to include in *matter* those very properties and powers, by the privation of which NEWTON, and philosophers in general, admitting its existence, have distinguished it from *mind*. He admits, with *Aristotle*, that matter has *figure*; but he admits it for this cause only, that by means of figure it acts on our senses. In doing this, he assumes the very point in dispute; for, unless our senses are exercised by means of *material* organs, *material* figure can have no effect in producing sensation. It would have been better surely to have asserted, that matter possesses figure, because solid extension circumscribed in space necessarily implies some determinate figure. The only real proof, therefore, that figure is other than a *phenomenon of perception* must be drawn from previously establishing, that space is a *real* substance, and is occupied by *solid* extension.

My opponent next asserts, that *Plato* is not justified in supposing matter to be *senseless*; and the only reason he gives is this, that "*the living brain is figured, and not senseless*," as being "*the organ of perception*." But it is one thing to be the *organ* or *instrument of perception and sensation*, and another to perceive and feel. The whole mixt hypothesis pre-supposes this distinction; and even in the *material*, perception, commonly, as, by my opponent, is supposed to lodge in the brain; and the organs of perception not to be *themselves* perceptive. But has not my opponent seen, that brain and body and organs, in the material sense, can none of them be supposed or admitted to exist, unless the existence of matter be first proved, or on reasonable grounds supposed?

He goes on to object to the *Newtonian* definition, that matter is *inert*; and supposes that "*the rays of heat and light or*

\* P. 321.

† P. 324.

\* P. 324.



gravitation (as if gravitation too were a substance) owe their movement (or may owe it) not to a projectile, but inherent, force\*." It is evident, that a projectile force being, as such, foreign to matter can be only mind: it is evident, that an inherent force of movement implies a spontaneous energy in matter; but if matter, as he wishes, and as his hypothesis requires him to suppose, be living and sentient, and have a spontaneous energy, what property does it want, by the privation of which to be distinguished from mind; or, what property has it which is not in mind? Shall it be said, figure or solidity? But, if mind occupies body, and is circumscribed by space, it is either a mere power of organization, or is itself figurable substance solidly extended. The properties thus ascribed to matter tend therefore to confound it with mind, under one common definition, name and nature.

But this living, sentient, spontaneously-active matter cannot be what any advocate for matter, as distinguished from mind, possibly can admit. All general laws which apply to it, as moveable by a certain impulse, in a certain direction, according to its quantity, and the quantity and velocity of the impelling matter, would be perpetually contradicted by its sense, volition, and active energy. A bullet might choose a line different from that prescribed by these laws, and its force would be modified by the resistance of volition, which never could be calculated by created intelligence, compounded with the mere resistance of matter; and, if matter be essentially inert, impervious, and dead, it is better at once to say it is a mere name, expressive of a certain order, series, and combination of sensible phenomena. We may take the name, hypothetically, as the expression of an unknown power; but when, in the solution of our problem, we find that this power is a power of mind, we reject the hypothetical term in our ultimate equation, and substitute mind, which is the true expression of its value ascertained, in its room.

But, if mind mean spirit (that is, if it do not mean matter, or a result of matter), it is said, that "it is not true that we cannot doubt of its existence." Admitted; nor had I stated otherwise; for we have to prove, whether mind be material, immaterial, or mixt. But we cannot doubt whether mind exists; that is, whether intellect, perception and active power, exists. Of this we have experience, and direct

necessary consciousness. Whether the essence of the mind be material or immaterial, is the thing to be discovered. Of matter we can doubt, but of mind we cannot. If, then, matter, of which we can at least doubt, be required by one hypothesis, and mind alone be required by the other; the hypothesis which assumes nothing of which we can doubt, and thus accounts for all the phenomena, is philosophically preferable; and the other should be rejected. Your's, &c.

C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to the enquiry of T. M. of Edinburgh, inserted in your Magazine for May last, who wishes to be informed what ingredient or process is made use of or pursued in the manufactory of hard soap, so as to give that marbly or mottled appearance which it assumes:

Though I cannot give a full answer to his enquiries, I can with confidence inform him, that indigo is the material employed; and if he will give the following direction a trial, I think it bids fair to answer his purpose. Let the indigo be powdered and sifted, and then boil it in a sufficient quantity of weak soap-lees, till it is completely dissolved; let it stand till nearly milk-warm, and then pour in more or less of the solution, just as the mottles are desired to be either pale or high-coloured; this is to be done a few minutes before the soap is removed from the boilers to be put into the frames; the stirring should continue till the solution and soap are mingled together. An experimental chemist, from these hints, will be at no loss to readily ascertain, from a few simple trials, all that is necessary on the subject.\*

I would be thankful to T. M. or to any of your Correspondents, if they would, through the medium of your intelligent Maga-

\* The large cakes of marbled or streaked soap, variegated with stripes of blue and red, and which is chiefly imported into this country from Spain and France, called Castile and Venice soap in commerce, is mottled with a metallic substance, which chemistry may detect by a solution of phlogistic alkali being poured into a decomposed solution of the soap in water; the metallic oxygenated powder precipitates. It would be a national benefit if some public-spirited man would establish a manufactory of this article in Great Britain: he would be amply remunerated; for the duty amounts to as much nearly as the prime cost.

inform

sine, inform me what process or material is necessary in the manufacturing of soft soap, to give it that appearance called by soap-makers the speck, which is so highly prized by the consumer; and whether it is of any real advantage to it. The soft soap in France has not got it, and it is more pleasant to use, and equally as strong as the British.

Give me leave to take notice of a practice which has prevailed for these twenty years among the manufacturers of soap, and which seems to encrease, and ought to be scouted by every feeling heart, namely, the joining of rosin to the other articles in making yellow, or what is vulgarly called turpentine soap, though there is not a grain of turpentine in it, the price being too high; besides, one half of it would evaporate in the boiling. This fact is not mentioned to censure the soap makers, for they would gladly give it up, and lament that it was ever introduced among them; but it is a difficult thing to eradicate established customs; though every day's practice clearly shows how injurious it is to the hands and aims of those who use it. Many miserable creatures are admitted into the hospitals for cure, and many sent to the poor-houses, totally crippled for life. It is also very offensive to the smell, as well as hurtful to the cloaths, and gives linen a yellow cast. There are several other reasons against its use; but I will not intrude on your patience, but will take an opportunity to state my objections on the subject more fully at some other time.

Your's &c. J. R.

Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury,

May 16, 1803.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

512,

THE present dispute between America and Spain, respecting the shutting of the port of New Orleans, having engrossed considerable attention in the political world, I have taken the liberty of sending you a description of that city, together with some account of the adjacent country, its produce, trade, &c. extracted principally from a journal which I kept during my travels in that country, in the years 1796, 1797, and which may perhaps prove acceptable to some of your readers.

New Orleans is situated on the eastern shore of the Mississippi, in N. L.  $29^{\circ} 57' 28''$  and in W. L.  $90^{\circ} 14'$  from Greenwich: it stands on a kind of peninsula,

and, though apparently belonging to West Florida, does in fact form a part of Louisiana, of which it is the capital. It is laid out on Penn's plan, with the streets crossing each other at right angles; and contains fifteen rows of streets, from N.E. to S.W. and seven rows in the opposite direction. It lies about 105 miles from the gulph of Mexico, following the course of the river; but across the country by land it is not more than seven leagues.—The number of houses may be about a thousand, and the area of the city about three hundred acres, the whole of which, however, is not built over, as many of the squares at the N.W. end are entirely void of houses. The principal buildings are as near the river as the plan of the town will admit; and houses situated near this spot are of more value than those situated farther back from the Mississippi.—Fronting the river, and at an equal distance from each end of the town, there is a public square, left open as well for the purpose of beauty and ornament, as to expose to view a church, which stands at the farther end of it. This church is a plain brick building of the Ionic order, and is no further worthy of observation than as being the best edifice in the place. The other buildings in the city are the Government-house, the magazine of stores, the barracks, and the convent; the latter of which contains about thirty or forty nuns: they are all very plain buildings, and consequently do not attract particular attention.

The whole of the city, except the side next to the river, is defended by a fortification, consisting of five bastions regularly laid out, and furnished with banquette, rampart, parapet, ditch, covert-way, and glacis: the curtains are nothing more than a line of palisades about four feet high, which are set at a small distance from each other, and consequently penetrable by musket-ball: these palisades are furnished with a banquette within, and a trifling ditch and glacis without. In the middle of each curtain there is a small redoubt or ravelin. The bastions have each sixteen embrasures, viz. four in each face, three in each flank, and two in the gorge to face the city. However, the whole of the works are very ill supplied with cannon, which I found arose from real scarcity; and by late accounts from this place it appears that these defects have not yet been remedied. There were but two of the bastions that mounted more than four or five pieces of cannon. The eastern bastion, however, which defends the lower

end of the city, had its full complement, besides the same number in the covert-way: the reason of this precautionary measure I was unable to ascertain; for they could hardly apprehend an attack from below, as the river is well defended about eighteen miles farther down, and no nation would think of attacking it against the stream, which is exceedingly rapid.—On the contrary, they had reason to apprehend an attack from above, as appears from the proclamation of the Governor when I was there: and the only places which defended this opening, were the S. W. bastion, and a small redoubt on the banks of the river. This bastion was supplied with about twelve pieces of cannon, and was furnished besides with a counter-guard and traverses: the redoubt had five pieces of cannon mounted. But, of all this force, not above ten pieces could be brought to bear upon any body of men coming down the river; and if they once effected a landing on the open banks (which would be no difficult thing to attain, as they are almost defenceless), the bastions would be of no farther service. On the whole, I do not conceive that for theification of this place is much security against even a few well-disciplined troops, led on by a skilful commander possessing a good local knowledge of the country: the number of Spanish soldiers kept up here is very trifling; so much so that the inhabitants of the place are obliged to perform garrison duty, an office of which they complain bitterly. In fact, a spirit of disaffection appeared to run through the whole town, and they seemed ready to favour any attempt that were likely to relieve them from the Spanish yoke.

There are six gates to this city, the two most considerable of which are near the river: the next in point of importance are the two which are situated at the back of the town, one of which leads to lake Ponchartrain: the two last are defended by a small breast-work, which however is a mere apology for a defence. The gates are of wood, and formed of palisades about ten or twelve feet high: they are shut every night at nine o'clock, after which time they are not opened without much difficulty; and at this hour it is ordered that no one is to be seen about the streets unless by permission of the Governor: though, except in the case of negroes and servants, the hour is generally extended to eleven, after which time all persons seen about the streets are stopped by the guard and detained till morning.

The Mississippi, being subject to an annual overflowing of its banks, like the Nile, is kept within its proper bed by means of a mound of earth thrown up along the shore: this mound is called the *levée*, and varies in its height, according to the surface of the adjoining country, from two to three, and even four feet. It commences at *Detour des Anglois*, a distance of eighteen miles below New Orleans, and is carried along the banks of the river as far as the German settlements, which are more than thirty miles above New Orleans, making in the whole about fifty miles. This bank is of a considerable width in some places, so as to form a handsome broad walk, and is kept up by the owners of the adjoining plantations, who are answerable for any damage sustained by the breaking down of the bank, if through their neglect. As all this country is very low and flat, and consequently liable to be overflowed, these *levées* are oftentimes continued round the whole of the plantation; so that at the time of the inundation of the river, the surface of the surrounding water is considerably above the plantation, which seems to lie in a bed within it. This was the case when I was at New Orleans, and the whole of the city was considerably below the level of the river's surface. The *levée*, which forms the boundary here, is a handsome raised gravel walk, planted with orange-trees, and serves as a place of fashionable resort on a summer's evening for the inhabitants of the city. I have often enjoyed this promenade, admiring the serenity of the climate, and the majestic appearance of this noble river, which seemed to roll along in silent dignity at our feet, unattentive to the busy scene that was passing on its shores.

The houses here are mostly built of wood, and are raised about seven or eight feet from the earth, in order to make room for the cellars, which are on a level with the ground: for no buildings can be carried below its surface, on account of the height of the surrounding water. The upper part is sometimes furnished with an open gallery, which surrounds the whole building, a practice very common in warm countries.

With respect to the manners, character, &c. of the inhabitants of this place, it should be observed that in all societies where a number of people from different countries have met together, every one will naturally persevere in that line of conduct, or in those habits, to which he has been accustomed in his own country: and though

though a promiscuous intercourse may induce many men to relax a little from this line of conduct, yet even in this case, it will be a long time before they form a general character under which the whole community may be classed. The residents here are a mixture of English, Irish, Scotch, American, French, and Spanish; and though the four former may be ranked under one head, and constitute by far the greatest body of the people, yet the two latter will form a distinct division, of which the Spanish are the least considerable.—The characteristic traits in each of these nations are nearly the same as in the mother-country, though somewhat altered by that natural progress of assimilation already hinted at. The climate too may have some influence, and induce them to comply with some little deviations from accustomed usage for the sake of ease and comfort; amongst the most baneful effects of which we may reckon that unconquerable disposition towards idleness so prevalent in warm countries. Nevertheless they are neat and cleanly in their houses and their furniture, which however is a virtue arising from necessity rather than from inclination.

There is but one printing-press in this town, and that is for the use of the Government only. The Spaniards are too jealous to suffer the inhabitants to have the free exercise of it; and however strange it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that you cannot stick a paper against the wall (either to recover any thing lost, or to advertise any thing for sale) unless it has the signature of the Governor or his Secretary attached to it.

As to the diversions of the place, they consist principally of billiards, of which there are several tables in the town. They have a play-house, which is rather small: it consists of one row of boxes only, with a pit and gallery. The plays are performed in French, and they have a tolerable set of actors. The inhabitants are likewise musical; and the gentlemen of the place often perform in the orchestra at the theatre: in fact, they have no music, public or private, but such as is obtained in this voluntary way.

It is not in young colonies that we are to look for much improvement in the arts or sciences, nor for any progress in the refinements of society; it will be sufficient if they preserve those which they bring from the mother country, and do not degenerate too rapidly. Emigrants to such places are generally men of a speculative and enterprising turn; the connections

which they form amongst each other are mostly for the sake of interest or immediate pleasure, and lose much of their relish for want of that tie which is found to be the only true bond of society.

The climate of this country during the summer season is intolerably hot: for a few days whilst I was there in the month of June, the thermometer stood at 117° in the shade! It is reckoned a very unhealthy place, which may probably be owing to its low situation; for there is scarcely a hill to be seen for many miles together: besides, the interior of the country is in a state of nature, full of swamps and woods; all the cultivated parts are in the immediate vicinity of the rivers.

The observance of the Sabbath at this place, I found, was as loose and as irreligious as in any other Roman Catholic country. The early part of the day is kept in the performance of a few forms and ceremonies which are carried on under the roof of the church. This being ended, and with it the duty of the day, you every where observe the marks of hilarity and cheerfulness: scarcely has the priest pronounced his benediction, ere the fiddle or the fife strikes up at the door, and the lower classes of the people indulge themselves in all the gaiety and mirth of juvenile diversions: singing, dancing, and all kinds of sports, are seen in every street; and in the evening, to crown this scene of dissipation, the play-house and assembly-room are thrown open. I observed that this unbending of the mind from all worldly concerns, and suffering the gay dispositions of the heart to supersede those of a more reflecting nature, took very much with the lower sort of people: and the success of the Roman Catholic religion is, no doubt, in a great measure owing to these and such like indulgencies.

The trade of New Orleans consists principally in the exportation of deer-skins, bear-skins, beaver furs, cotton, lumber, rice, and various other articles that are produced on the plantations up the river. The skins and furs are obtained from the Indians, who are continually bringing them down to this place, where they barter them for rifle-guns, powder, blankets, &c. The articles of importation are chiefly West India produce, and such European manufactures as are most in demand amongst the inhabitants, or intended for the traders amongst the Indians.—This latter is a very profitable employment. There was a gentleman at this time at New Orleans who had followed it for

for some years; he was then preparing for another expedition, and I proceeded with him about three hundred miles on his way to the province of Mexico. He told me that though it was a life of extreme fatigue and much danger, yet it was difficult to be procured, as the Spanish Governors were very jealous in admitting any one to this privilege; and it would be impossible to carry it on without their permission. His method of conveying such articles as he took out to them, was in little barrels placed upon pack-horses; three barrels on one horse; and in this manner he would travel for hundreds, I may say thousands, of miles through the woods of America, bartering with the Indians as he went along, and receiving from them skins, furs, wild horses, &c. &c. which are all sent down to New Orleans.

Most of the articles of export above-mentioned are the produce of the plantations within two or three hundred miles of New Orleans; but the article of flour, which is one of the most considerable, together with a small quantity of hemp, tobacco, &c. is the produce of the American settlements on the Ohio, a distance of more than two thousand miles above New Orleans! These articles are put on board a kind of boat, or rather raft, which is nowhere to be found but on these rivers; they are a flat-bottomed vessel, about twelve feet wide, and forty feet long, and carry from ten to fifty tons: they are made of the coarsest materials, because they are always broken up and sold when they arrive at New Orleans, it being impossible for them to return against the stream. Early in the spring these boats are loaded, and, floating night and day, they are soon carried by the force of the stream (which runs at the rate of five miles an hour through a highly romantic country) down to the Mississippi, where they arrive about the time that the inundations commence. In this river, the navigation of which is dangerous on account of the rapidity of the current, and the numerous logs that lie concealed just below the surface of the water, the boatmen are obliged to proceed with caution, and it is near a month or five weeks before the voyage is completed; a voyage where you are secluded from all society of man, except in a savage state; but where the eye is relieved by a continual change of the most delightful and picturesque scenery, and some of the grandest and most sublime views of nature.

From the mouth of the Ohio to the

Natchez there are not more than three or four settlements on the banks of the river, which consist principally of the Spanish garrisons. From these resting-places the petty commandants prey like harpies on the Americans coming down the Mississippi with their produce; and in vain does the peaceable citizen seek for redress at the very door of the Commander in Chief: his will, as one of them had the effrontery to tell me, is the supreme law of the land: he can annul or confirm the most solemn treaties at pleasure; and it too often happens that law and equity must give way to whim or caprice, prejudice or interest: A Spanish trial is a mere mockery of justice, as I had frequent opportunities of witnessing.

If we inspect the map of North America, it will be seen that the eastern and western parts of the United States are separated from each other by a ridge of very high hills called the Alleghany mountains; and that all the rivers which rise on the western side of these mountains run into the Ohio, which empties itself into the Mississippi in N. L.  $37^{\circ} 0' 23''$ . Consequently the traders of the western country have no communication with those on the eastern shore, except by a difficult, tedious, and expensive land carriage over a mountainous country, nor any other outlet to the sea except the Mississippi. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that we find America always contending for the free and undisturbed navigation of this river even to the very ocean. But the possession of this right would be of little use to her, had she not the additional privilege of landing her produce in some place of deposit on the river, in order to be exported; and there is no settlement on the Mississippi that will answer this purpose, or which in fact can be considered as a port, except New Orleans; for, owing to the rapidity of the stream, there is no tide in the river, and ships cannot proceed higher up than this place; consequently the whole commerce of the western country centres in this city. Now, after passing the limits of the United States (which do not extend farther to the southward than N. L.  $31^{\circ}$ ) whatever privilege the citizens may claim of navigating the river, they have no right to land on any part of the shore, without permission of the Spanish Government; and it was with a view to prevent any contention on this point, that Mr. Pinckney obtained the insertion of the following article in the treaty concluded between America and Spain on the 10th October 1795: viz.—“His Catholic Majesty will permit the

the citizens of the United States, for the space of three years from this time, to deposit their merchandizes and effects in the port of New Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of the stores; and his Majesty promises either to continue this permission, if he finds during that time that it is not prejudicial to the interest of Spain, or if he should not agree to continue, he will assign to them on another part of the banks of the Mississippi an equivalent establishment."

It is evident, from this article, that the shutting of the port of New Orleans, without assigning an equivalent establishment, is an act of aggression on the part of Spain, and such an one as the Americans are not likely to submit to; for they have always looked with a jealous eye on Louisiana and the two Floridas, and cannot but consider the Spaniards as usurpers of that soil which seems naturally to belong to the United States. What the issue of the present negotiation may be it is impossible to determine; but of this I am persuaded, that if the Americans do not get their grievances speedily redressed, the Back-countrymen will overwhelm the Spaniards like a torrent, and drive them from those settlements which they are so unworthy of possessing. I am, Sir, &c.

*Stock Exchange, April 1803. F. BAILY.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THAT a knowledge of the products, natural and artificial, of our own country, is what every Englishman ought to be possessed of, will be readily conceded; and though great additions have of late years been made to the general stock of information relating to those subjects, yet the intelligence which might be obtained through the medium of a more extended correspondence than the casual one of accidental information, has frequently led me to wish for the formation of a society, which might be denominated the Society for Scientific Information, and to be formed of one or more intelligent men in every city, market-town and principal village through the United Kingdoms, to correspond with a committee composed of those members who reside in London.—In my opinion such a society would not only be productive of much private convenience, but of great public utility.—Thus, if I wish to know the local agri-

cultural practice of a distant district—the mineralogy of any of the mining-counties—the style of architecture of any particular building—unless I should have a friend in the neighbourhood of my enquiries, I am at a loss to whom to apply; but if such a society were formed as above alluded to, every necessary information could be obtained by applying to the member resident in the very place concerning which I wish to be informed.

The above is intended only as a hint for any gentleman who has leisure and inclination to improve upon it, should such a society be thought worthy of being promoted, either by framing the necessary organization, or by any method which will bring it into activity.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

HOWDENIENSIS.

*April 16, 1803.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

STATE of the TOWN of MACDUFF.

THE town of Macduff is situated in the parish of Gamery and county of Banff, and lies on the sea-shore, near the mouth of the Moray Frith. In the year 1751 it consisted of only a few fishers houses, and from that time down to the year 1758, very few additions were made to it. The town, and a very extensive estate adjoining, belong to the family of Fife; and within about a mile of the town stands Duff-house, a most magnificent fabric, and the principal seat of the family. About the year 1758 the present Earl, then Lord Viscount Macduff, obtained from his father, the late Earl, what is called the Duff house estate, on a part of which the town of Macduff stands, and then began these extensive improvements which he has ever since carried on with great success. At this period the Earl's extensive domains, even around the principal seat of the family, were nearly in a state of nature; the proper system of agriculture being at that time there almost unknown—the culture of turnips and hay not introduced in the country—barley, bere or big, and oats, the principal crops—the black cattle and sheep, from poor winter keeping, of a diminutive size and of little value. To remedy these defects—to remove from the inhabitants strong prejudices in favour of ancient usage, and to improve the country, was the Earl's first object; and though the doing so has been attended with vast expence and inconceivable trouble, his success has even exceeded his most sanguine hopes. By introducing

\* Since this was written, France has ceded Louisiana to the Americans by treaty.

roducing the most approved modes of husbandry from England, with their breed of cattle, sheep, and horses, the appearance of the country is completely altered; wheat, turnips, and hay reared in great abundance; many of the farms laid out in regular enclosed fields, and a proper rotation of cropping adopted; while the former hovels, composed generally of turf walls covered with thatch, are daily giving place to comfortable stone houses, with slated or tiled roofs: and his Lordship has at the same time, on his different estates in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray, converted into thriving plantations many thousand acres of moor, besides the great number and variety of forest-trees in his beautiful park at Duff house, about fourteen miles in circumference.

But while his Lordship was thus extensively and successfully improving the soil, he wisely considered that trade and agriculture ought to go hand in hand, and therefore bestowed much attention on the improvement and extension of the town of Macduff. The local situation affords one of the best sea-ports in the Moray Frith, and he began by building a harbour, at the expence of 5 or 6,000*l.* and in very soon, at his own sole expence, to make very great additions to it. The harbour in its present state has been the means of saving many lives, by affording shelter to ships in storms when it was impossible to get into the neighbouring harbours; and the proposed additions will render it infinitely more useful in this as well as other respects.

When the harbour was erected, encouragement was given to industrious mechanics, as well as sea-faring people, to settle in it. The town was laid out in a regular form; a church was built at his Lordship's expence, and a clergyman on the establishment appointed to it; for a small annual feu duty, ground sufficient for a house and garden was set aside to each person, and in the near neighbourhood, an acre or two of ground, at a moderate rent; and the town, which when his Lordship began, consisted of the fisher-huts already mentioned, and a few other houses, is now extended to several extensive regular well-built streets, daily increasing, and inhabited by above twelve hundred people, in general sober and industrious, and who live comfortably and happy under his Lordship's patronage and protection, having on all occasions experienced his favour, and in times of scarcity been uniformly supplied with a sufficient quantity of meal

from his Lordship's granaries considerably under the rate of the neighbouring markets; and the town is generally well supplied with all kinds of provision from the adjacent estates at reasonable prices, and also with the greatest variety of fish from the sea and river.

Thus fostered, the population has increased, and is increasing, rapidly, and the trade in a proportionate degree. Twelve vessels, from 60 to 130 tons burden, belong to the port, and at least double that number from other ports annually resort to it. The port duty or harbour-dues exacted are very moderate, and in 1788 amounted to 10*l.*; the rate still continues the same, but such is the increase of trade at the harbour, that in the year 1802 the harbour-dues amounted to 50*l.* For several years past, from thirty to forty cargoes of English lime have been landed at the port, almost solely used by the farmers as a manure, besides the lime manufactured in the country; nearly an equal number of cargoes of coals, besides wood, iron, and London and Leith goods. The principal exports are salmon, white fish, both barreled and dried, thread, kelp, butter, and grain, of which last article there has been known to have been sent from the port of Macduff in one year to the value of from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*

In the town there are two thriving ship-building companies, a tan-work for the manufactory of leather, a rope-work of pretty considerable extent, and a good number of weavers who manufacture cloth both for exportation and home use. The other mechanics are blacksmiths, house-carpenters, wheelwrights, cabinet-makers, shoe-makers, tailors, and coopers. There is a very neat mason lodge, and three other public societies in the town, whose funds are in a prosperous state, and applied, when necessary, for the support of decayed members.

In the year 1782, his Lordship obtained a crown-charter, erecting the town into a royal borough of barony, with power to the inhabitants at large to chuse a Provost and other magistrates and counsellors for the internal government and police of the town; and about the same period the ancient cross of Macduff was rebuilt on an eminence at the west end of the town.—The old prison having been in a ruinous state, his Lordship last year built at his own expence a new house in a more central situation, the lower apartments of which consist of a civil and criminal prison, and above are apartments for public meetings.

In the late war almost every inhabitant of Macdoff, from the age of sixteen to sixty, voluntarily enrolled themselves for the defence of the country; and sixty of the number were formed into a volunteer company, regularly trained to the use of small-arms, and in case of invasion offered to march to any part of the island.

Within a mile of the town there is a celebrated mineral spring called The Well of Farlair, to which about one hundred people annually resort, and from the use of the water and sea-bathing find great relief in many complaints.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PLAN ADOPTED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT of a LIBRARY and COLLECTION of BOOKS of REFERENCE at the HOUSE of the ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN.

*Bye-Laws, made 2d May, 1803.*

1. THE Library, and Collection of Books of Reference, shall be vested in the corporation; and be and remain under the same direction and government as the other parts of the Institution; subject only to such privileges (to be enjoyed by those proprietors who shall think fit to qualify themselves as patrons of the Library and Collection) as are hereinafter mentioned, or may be hereafter conceded by the bye laws of the Institution.

2. Proprietors subscribing to the Library and Collection 100l. or upwards, shall be hereditary patrons of the library and collection.

3. Proprietors subscribing 50l. or upwards, not amounting to 100l. shall be patrons for life.

4. Subscribers of lesser sums (when their united subscriptions amount to 60 guineas or upwards) may by writing appoint, of their own number, any one, being a proprietor, a patron for life.

5. The application of the subscriptions, in providing and fitting up the library and collection, shall be under the direction of the patrons.

6. The subscription, for the proprietors who shall think fit to qualify themselves as patrons, shall be open to all the proprietors until the 4th of June, 1803; and on Monday, the 6th of June, 1803, a meeting of the subscribers to the Library and Collection shall be held at the house of the Institution, at one o'clock precisely, in order to consider of the future limitation of the number of patrons.

7. The Library, in the reading-room of the Institution, shall be immediately furnished with books, for the general use of the proprietors and subscribers.

8. The Collection of Books of Reference shall be open four days in the week, from twelve to four o'clock, for the proprietors and subscribers; and also for scientific or literary persons of this or any other country, introduced or recommended by the patrons; each patron having a power to introduce or recommend one such person each day.

9. In case it shall be found inconvenient that the persons introduced, or recommended, by the patrons, should attend on the same days as the proprietors and subscribers, a division of days shall be made, so that the proprietors and subscribers may have the power of referring to the Collection two or three days in a week; and the patrons, and the persons introduced or recommended by them, an equal number of days each week; but the library shall, at all times, continue open for the proprietors and subscribers of the Institution.

10. No person shall take down any of the books of the Collection; but a note or card thereof must be given, with his name, to the librarian, or one of the attendants, who shall immediately supply him with the book required.

11. No person shall be capable of exercising his right as a patron, except during such time as he shall continue and be in exercise of his rights as a proprietor.

12. The patrons shall make rules for the direction of their mode of proceeding; and in case of the death of any of the patrons for life, the surviving patrons may elect from among the proprietors, in his room, a life patron who shall have previously paid, or secured to be paid, the sum of 50l. or upwards to the funds for the support and increase of the collection; which money shall be forthwith applied accordingly, under the direction of the patrons.

13. As soon as the library and collection are completed and arranged, a catalogue thereof shall be printed and published for the use of the proprietors, subscribers, and others; and a copy sent to each of the proprietors.

RESOLUTIONS,

*Adopted 14th and 20th April, 1803.*

I. That it is the desire of the subscribers, that the foundation of the proposed new collection may be laid on as broad a basis as possible; and that the plan may be so arranged as to promote the permanent interest of the Institution, and the public utility.



utility of the measure; and that therefore the subscriptions of proprietors and subscribers of the Institution, and of others, be solicited towards its establishment upon a great and extended scale.

II. That the proposed new collection be so formed and arranged, as to be made extensively useful to the individuals of the united kingdom, and also to scientific persons of other nations.

III. That in the purchase of books, it is conceived, those printed before the year 1500, and the more expensive books of natural history, ought not be generally admitted, before the funds authorize the purchase of them without exclusion of other books of more general and common utility, and of less price.

IV. That certain heads or classes of collection be arranged; and sub-committees of two or more patrons be appointed for each class, to form lists of books, to an amount to be limited by the committee of patrons: such lists of books to specify the editions proposed, and their ordinary prices; and these reports to be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the committee of patrons.

V. That, when such lists (with any alteration that may be adopted) shall have been approved, they be offered to the principal bookellers in the metropolis, who shall be desired to give in their proposals for their terms of supplying them, specifying the condition, and the time, in which they are to be furnished, and the discount to be allowed for prompt payment; such books being always warranted to be perfect.

VI. That, if such proposal be agreed to by the committee, the books be then examined by a select committee, before they are sent in; and be collated, before they are placed in the library.

VII. That the following classes of books, in the proposed new collection, be entered on the minutes for the consideration of the subscribers.—1. British History, Biography, Antiquities, and Topography.—2. Parliamentary History, Debates, and Reports.—3. Political Economy and Finance.—4. Military and Naval Affairs.—5. Modern Universal History.—6. Ancient Universal History.—7. Geography, Chronology, Voyages and Travels.—8. Canon, Civil, Statute, and Common Law.—9. Arts, Manufactures, and Trade.—10. Natural History, Agriculture, Gardening, and Botany.—11. Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery.—12. Chemistry.—13. Mathematics, Astronomy, and other Sciences.—14. Architecture, Sculpture,

Painting, and Music.—15. Natural Philosophy.—16. Theology and Ecclesiastical History.—17. Greek and Roman Classics.—18. English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, and other modern Classics.—19. Dictionaries, Grammars, Criticism, and Bibliography.—20. Miscellaneous.

VIII. That a book be left in the reading-rooms, for the insertion of the title of any work, to be recommended to the consideration of the committee, as an object of purchase.

IX. That it be proposed to the consideration of the managers, that the present library on the parlour-floor be first furnished with books, at an expence, to be defrayed by the subscription, not exceeding 1000*l.*; and, in the next place, that the small lecture-room (which is 14 feet high) be fitted up for the Collection of Books of Reference, with a gallery, at the height of seven feet from the floor; so that every book may be within reach, either from the floor of the room, or from that of the gallery.

X. That it be also proposed to the consideration of the managers, that, in case more room is wanted for the Collection of reference, the floor over the small lecture-room be perforated, and a third gallery of books be formed on that floor, and a skylight be introduced from above.

XI. That exertions be made in order that, if the plan be adopted and confirmed by the proprietors, the new collection may be opened at Christmas next.

XII. That the Earl of Winchelsea be elected Chief Patron of the Library and Collection. That Earl Spencer be elected Chairman, and the Bishop of Durham Deputy chairman of the Patrons; and that Scrope Bernard, esq. be elected Treasurer, and Dr. Charles Burney, Secretary.

#### REGULATIONS,

*Adopted 27th April, 1803.*

1. The President of the Royal Institution for the time being, shall (if an Hereditary Patron, or Patron for life) be Chief Patron of the Library and Collection.

2. The business of the Patrons shall be conducted by a General Committee, consisting of the Chief Patron, Chairman, Deputy-chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and other Patrons to be elected as after-mentioned.

3. A General Meeting of the Patrons shall be held on the last Wednesday in April, in every year, at two o'clock precisely, to elect the Chairman, Deputy-chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and other members.

members of the General Committee, and to receive a report of the accounts and transactions of the preceding year, and to consider the same.

4. Special meetings of the Patrons shall be held (with eight days previous notice at least) whenever the Chief Patron or General Committee shall think proper; or whenever seven of the Patrons shall require it, by notice addressed to the Chief Patron, or in his absence to the Chairman or Deputy-chairman.

5. In all General Meetings of the Patrons, the Chief Patron shall take the Chair, or in his absence, the Chairman, or the Deputy-chairman; and in their absence, the Treasurer, or one of the Members of the Committee.

6. No General Meeting shall be competent to business, unless seven members at least be present.

7. The Meetings of the General Committee shall be on the last Wednesday of every month, at two o'clock precisely, and shall be open to any of the Patrons who shall think proper to attend.

8. In the Meetings of Committees, the business shall be conducted by the Chairman; or, in his absence, by the Deputy-chairman; or, in his absence, by the Treasurer, or one of the Committee.

9. No Meeting of the General Committee shall be competent to business, unless three members at least be present.

10. Special Meetings of the General Committee shall be held with three days previous notice at least, whenever the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Deputy-chairman, shall think proper.

11. The General Committee shall appoint Sub-committees for forming lists of books of the several classes, and for any other part of their business; which Sub-committees shall make their reports to the monthly meetings.

12. Subscriptions to the Library and Collection shall be received on account of the Library and Collection at the following bankers; where the subscription of each individual shall be specified.—Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street.—Couits and Co. Strand.—Ransom, Morland, and Co. Pall Mall.—Down, Thoruton, and Co. Bartholomew-lane.

13. No monies shall be drawn from the bankers, but by order of the General Committee, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Meeting, and countersigned by the Treasurer.

14. A state of the balances at the bankers shall be laid on the table at the General Meetings of the Patrons, and at

the Monthly Meetings of the General Committee; and whenever there is a surplus, for which no immediate demand occurs, it shall be placed in floating or permanent public securities, by order of the General Committee.

15. The minutes of the General Meetings and of the Meetings of the General Committee, and the accounts of all receipts and payments in respect of the Library and Collection, shall be laid on the table at the General Meetings of the Patrons, and at the Monthly Meetings of the Committee, and shall be open to the inspection of all the Patrons.

16. When upon any question the numbers are equal, the Chairman shall have a double or casting voice.

17. In case, at any time fixed for a General Meeting, there shall not be seven Members present, or, at any fixed time, for a Meeting of the General Committee, there shall not be three Members present, the Member or Members present may adjourn the meeting (if he or they shall think fit) for any time, so as eight days notice at least be given to the other Patrons in case of an adjourned General Meeting, and so as three days notice at least be given to the other Members of the General Committee, in case of an adjourned Meeting of the Committee.

*Nearly FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS have already been subscribed; and there is cause to congratulate the Public on the prospect of the establishment of a Public Library worthy of the opulence and the greatness of the British Metropolis.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### CANTABRIGIANA.

LXV.—THE CODEX BEZÆ, or CAMBRIDGE MANUSCRIPT.

A CONCISE account was given, in a former Number, of the oldest printed books at Cambridge: it will be in order to present the reader now with a few remarks on the most ancient Greek MS.

This celebrated codex is a thick quarto on vellum, containing, as already observed, the four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles. The Gospels are in the following order:—Matthew, John, Luke, Mark. The letters in some places, particularly in the beginning of the first leaf, are almost consumed with age, and scarcely legible. The corrections are numerous. The first chapter of Matthew is defective in the Greek to v. 20, and in the Latin to v. 12, the codex being a Greek text with a Latin translation. Several

veral chasms, also, have been pointed out in this MS.

The writing is in uncial letters of the square form, that is, in large capitals, quadrated, as distinguished from the sharper uncials. The square uncial letters are of the greatest antiquity.

Further this codex has no stops, breathings, or accents. These were not used till the seventh century, and were first introduced by Aristophanes Byzantinus. Of the two oldest Greek MSS. mentioned by Montfaucon, one is supposed by him to be of the sixth century, the other of the seventh; the former is in the Colbert Library, at Paris; the latter is the Emperor of Germany's at Vienna. The Cambridge MS. seems to challenge greater antiquity than either of these. It must be at least of the sixth century: but many suppose it more ancient. Dr. Kipling thinks the opinion of Whiston not improbable, and that it may be as old even as the second century. But few will, perhaps, be willing to travel quite so far back; there not being, probably, a remnant of Greek hand-writing as old as that. Be this as it may, the Cambridge MS. is almost generally allowed to be the oldest Greek MS. extant. Cambridge, therefore, can at present boast of having the most ancient Greek MS. without a date, and one of the most ancient with a date.

LXVI.—DISPUTES CONNECTED WITH THE  
CODEX BEZÆ.

Some critics have maintained, that this MS. has been altered from the Latin version, which accords with it: and some suspect it to have been altered from the Syriac: while others, after minutely sifting the matter, consider the charge as unfounded. Beza himself acknowledged, that many of its readings differed from those of other ancient MSS. and that, to avoid giving offence, it ought rather to be reserved for private inspection, than exposed to public curiosity. This caution proceeded from the doctrine generally believed in Beza's time, of the *plenary inspiration* of the Scriptures, or, that the very words and letters of Scripture were dictated by the Holy Ghost: for this pious caution, however, as well as on other accounts, Beza has been very sharply handled by some of his brother critics.

If credit may be given to Beza, his MS. was found A. 1562, in the Monastery of Irenæus, at Lyons, and had been there time immemorial. But no confidence is paid by many to this declaration. They affirm, that it was found at Clermont. They actually accuse Beza of having either

stolen this precious relic himself, or of having received it from others, knowing it to have been surreptitiously taken from a monastery: a monstrous charge, it may be thought, to be laid against so learned and pious a reformer!

Εἰς δ' αὐτῶν φάμις  
Εὐκοῦς ἀμφὶ δαίμονων κα-  
-λα' μὲνεν γὰρ αὐτὰ. Pindar.

The charge, however, has obtained credit. And by such as are acquainted with the extent to which *pious frauds* have proceeded, both in *faith* and *practice*, as well among the orthodox as the heretics, the stealing of an old Greek MS. will be considered but as the dust on the balance!

Tantum Religio potuit suadere malorum!

Lactantius.

The dispute, in which the greatest controversial skill has been displayed, relates to the identity of this MS. and Henry Stephens's famous codex, entitled β; some contending, that they are different MSS. others, that they are the same. Arguments seem to preponderate on the side of the latter opinion. But suffice it, just to have touched the edge of these disputes.

The readings of this MS. are considered in general as of more authority than those of other MSS.: and, for this reason, Dr. Harwood's Greek Testament, though a most abominably ill-printed book, is considered as very valuable: it follows the readings of the Codex Bezae more closely than any other edition does. In the year 1787 the University appointed Dr. Kipling, late Fellow of St. John's, and Deputy Regius-Professor of Divinity, to publish a fac-simile of this their highly prized MS. The fac-simile made its appearance in 1793, in two volumes folio, a most sumptuous work, and allowed to be a faithful representation of the original. But the editor gained few laurels by his preface, which is not very fertile in critical remark, and is even disfigured by false Latin. Dr. Edwards, the editor of Plutarch's Treatise *περὶ Παιδαγωγίας*, published some pertinent remarks on this Preface.

LXVII.—SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

It is related of Sir Isaac Newton, that he first formed the thought of writing his *Principia*, as he sat alone in his garden. He there fell, it is said, into a meditation on the power of gravity, when he beheld an apple fall from a tree. This occurrence, they say, tended to confirm him in his opinion on the law of falling bodies.

Being

Being firmly convinced, that the power of gravity does not perceptibly grow less, though the distance from the centre of the earth should be considerably extended, he carried his speculations on the subject to the moon, and thence to the primary planets; and, by the application of his great principle, he concluded, that they were all carried round the sun by the same power.

Whatever weight we allow to the circumstance of the apple, it will be admitted, that true philosophy is wont to employ itself in making practical deductions from the simplest appearances; and that the grandest and most important discoveries have been often founded on the most ordinary occurrences. The greatest treasures are not collected in those places, where Nature

With richest hands  
Show'rs on her Kings barbaric pearls and gold. *Milton.*

It has been also related of Sir Isaac Newton, that Dr. Stukely, the antiquary, once called on him about dinner time. Dr. Stukely was shewn into the dining-room, where, under cover on a table was a roasted fowl, for Sir Isaac's dinner. The servant told his master, that Dr. Stukely was below. Sir Isaac, however, was a long while before he made his appearance. In the mean time, Stukely had the curiosity to peep under the cover, and, as his own dinner time was now approaching, his appetite was in perfect good humour with the fowl, which he hastily devoured, leaving the bones under the cover.

At length, Sir Isaac made his appearance, and began to apologize for detaining Dr. Stukely so long. He, at the same time, expressed his hope, that the Doctor would prolong his visit, and take the wing of a fowl with him. Sir Isaac now proceeded to take off the cover, when, on seeing nothing under it but the bones of a fowl, he began to apologize again, expressing, at the same time, his surprise, not at the disappearance of the fowl, but that he should have forgotten, he had just eaten it for his dinner.

This story has travelled about a long time, and, with others of a similar nature, must shift for itself. I do not vouch for its authenticity: indeed, the greatest men have not been always remarkable for the greatest abstinence. It must, at the same time, be acknowledged, that Sir Isaac Newton was a privileged man. A fashionable writer, after rebuking ABSENT people, makes a remark to this effect:—

(I quote from memory)—“We tolerate absence in only two classes of people, in young people far gone in love, and in great mathematicians.”

#### LXVIII.—ENGLISH MSS. in the PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The English MSS. in the Public Library are numerous; conspicuous among which for number, and many for worth, are Thomas Baker's, though most are copies, and all copied by himself. These we have already had occasion slightly to mention.

Baker left 42 volumes in all: of these 19 were left to the University: to the Earl of Oxford he left 23 volumes, which are now made public property, and in the British Museum. Of these MSS. there is a catalogue, in the *Biographia Britannica*, under the article Baker. The account of the Cambridge-part of them was written by the Rev. Mr. Robert Robinson, of Chesterton, near Cambridge. In the Life of Baker, by the Rev. Mr. Masters, formerly of Bennet College, there is a more copious and complete catalogue.

It seemed, some time since, as if the University had intended to have perfected their number, a gentleman having been employed to copy some of these MSS. in the Museum, for the Public Library at Cambridge. Two volumes were transcribed, and are now in the Public Library. These were finished about six years ago. This business, however, and we speak it with regret, seems, at present, suspended.

Among the English MSS. in the Public Library, are also various Letters written by several distinguished persons, since the Reformation, many of them members of the University; a few ancient Poems, and many Historical papers. They have been liberally consulted, and almost all either copied or printed. Some papers that relate to the University were copied by Baker.

A Prayer, and a translation of Xenophon's *Hiero*, by Queen Elizabeth, have been thought worthy of being preserved among the English MSS. I do not know that her Majesty condescended to publish them. The dignity of great princes, it may be thought, consists in governing their subjects, and that they degrade themselves in becoming authors. James I. thought otherwise. He composed a Treatise, and dedicated it (to whom else could Solomon dedicate it?) to Jesus Christ. Such a lucubration surely could not be unworthy the state of Majesty; and to have buried such a jewel among dusty old MSS., though it might have argued some concern for the Monarch, would have betrayed

trayed little regard for the improvement of all future ages!

# LXIX.—DR. COULTHURST.

The time of taking degrees is allowedly a very serious period at Cambridge. The public examinations, also, it is allowed, are conducted with system, and with impartiality. An Oxonian, however, who was once on a visit to Sidney College, thought otherwise. He was observing, that the business of taking a degree was managed at Oxford with more regularity, and by one uniform process; that you saw the whole procedure, as it were, at one view; and that the business was carried on with dispatch, and closed in perspicuity.—Whereas (continued he) in the Senate-house at Cambridge, there are so many breaks and interruptions, that you are troubled to find what they are about; at one time the young men are employed, at other times they are doing nothing. The finale is huddled up in darkness, and the honours seem bestowed by chance. A Fellow, who was sitting by, Dr. Coulthurst, aptly replied,

Chance is direction, which thou canst not see.

Pope.

# LXX.—DR. BENTLEY.

Dr. Bentley was a man of extensive reading, and obtained a substantial reputation by his critical talents. But a man's taste is not in exact proportion to his reading, nor will his imagination always keep pace with his acuteness. As a proof that Bentley was not greatly gifted with taste, nor extraordinarily enriched with fancy, may be mentioned, that he is known to have written only one copy of verses, in which is a passage copied from Cowley, though (adds Dr. Johnson, in his Life of Cowley) with the inferiority of an imitator. Almost every critic of eminence has left behind him some flowers of poetry, as a kind of testimony, that, if he was not qualified to rank among the first performers on the lyre, he knew, at least, when the instrument was in tune. It does not appear that Dr. Bentley's ears were *ex illo*.

In a controversy, where his superior knowledge of Greek and Roman writers could not fail to give him advantage, he gained an honourable and easy triumph. But he stained his laurels by his emendations on Milton. Richard Dawes, formerly Fellow of Emanuel College, and afterwards Master of Newcastle-school, wrote a learned critical work, en-

titled *Miscellanea Critica*. He tells us in his Preface, that he once meditated to put the *PARADISE LOST* into Greek verse. He finished the first book; but, continues he, (and he was allowedly one of the best Greek scholars of his age,) *cam jam egomet mea vineta cadere valeam, solærsinis scatere comperi*; and, as a proof of his unsuitness for the work, he produced the very passage which he had formerly printed as a specimen. It is a pity that the learned Doctor had not practised the same ingenuousness on his Emendations. The utility of most of them has been shewn with ability, though with modesty, by Bishop Pearce.

Dr. Bentley once put forth proposals for publishing a new edition of the Greek Testament. There was a world of flourishing, vaunting expressions, and a little cant, in these proposals. But it was to be *Dr. Bentley's Greek Testament*, to supersede all other editions, and to be the great luminary, when the light of all the MSS. should be extinguished! If we may draw any conclusions from Dr. Bentley's skill at emendations, from his emendations of Milton, it was, perhaps, fortunate for him, and no loss to the world, that this work never made its appearance. Dr. Conyers Middleton published some stinging remarks on Dr. Bentley's proposals, and the learned Critic suspended his labours.

It is Dr. Bentley of whom the following story is recorded:—A young man having committed some offence against the College-statutes, had a copy of Greek verses set him as a punishment by the Doctor. The young man finished his verses, and brought them for examination. The Doctor had not proceeded far, before he observed a passage, which, he said, was bad Greek. The young gentleman, bowing, replied, "Yet, Sir, I thought I had followed good authority;" and, taking a Pindar out of his pocket, he pointed to a similar expression in that poet. The Doctor was satisfied: but, continuing to read on, he soon found another passage, which he said was certainly bad Greek. The young man took his Pindar out of his pocket again, and shewed another passage, which he had followed as his authority. The Doctor was here a little nettled: but he proceeded to the end of the verses, when he observed another passage at the close, which he affirmed was not classical. "Yet Pindar (rejoined the young man) was my authority even here;" and he pointed out the place, which he had closely imitated.

tated. "Get along, Sir, (exclaimed the Doctor, rising from his chair in a passion), Pindar was very bold, and you are very impudent!"

LXXI.—THEODORE BEZA'S EPISTLE to  
the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE.

The following Latin Epistle accompanied Beza's present of his MS. It is prefixed to the codex, and in his own hand-writing.

Inclytæ modisque omnibus celebratissimæ Academix Cantabrigiensi Gratiam et Pacem à Deo Patre ac Domino nostro Jesu Christo.

Quatuor Evangeliorum et Asterum Apostolicorum Græco-Latinum exemplar ex S. Irenæi cœnobio Lugdunensi ante aliquot annos nactus, mutilum quidem illud, et neque satis emendate ab initio ubique descriptum, neque ita ut optinuit habitum, sicut ex paginis quibusdam diverso charactere infectis, et indecti cujuspiam Græci Calogeri barbaris adscriptis alicubi notis apparet, velox potissimum Academicæ, ut inter vere Christianas vetustissimæ, plurimisque hominibus celeberrimæ, dicandum existimavi, Reverendi Domini et Patres, in cujus sacrario tantum hoc venerandæ, nisi forte fallor, vetustatis monumentum collocetur. Etsi vero nulli melius, quam vos ipsi, quæ sit huic exemplari fides habenda, æstimarent, hac de re tamen vos admonendos duxi, tantam a me in Lucæ præsertim Evangelio repertam esse inter hunc codicem et ceteros quantumvis discrepantiam, ut vitandæ quorundam effensionis asserendum potius quam publicandum existimem. In hac tamen non sententiarum sed v. cum diversitate nihil profecto comperi unde suspicari potuerim, a veteribus illis hæreticis fuisse depravatum. Imo multa mihi videnturprehendisse magna observatione digna. Quædam etiam sic a recepta Scriptura discrepantia, ut tamen cum veterum quorundam et Græcorum et Latinorum Patrum Scriptis consentiant; non pauca denique, quibus vetusta Latina Editio corroboratur: quæ omnia pro ingenii mei modulo inter se comparata, et cum Syra et Arabica editione collata, in majores meas annotationes a me nuper emendatas, et brevi, Deo favente, prodituras co-gessi. Sed age, res hæc tota vestri, sicuti par est, judicii esto. Tantum a vobis peto, Reverendi Domini et Patres, ut hoc qualecunque summx in vestram amplitudinem observantix meæ veluti monumentum, ab homine vestri studiosissimo profectum, æqui bonique consulatis. D. Jesus Servator noster, et universæ vobis omnibus, et

privatim singulis, totique adeo Christianissimæ Anglorum genti, magis ac magis pro bonitate singula sua benedicat.

Genevæ viii. Idus Decris Anno Domini  
C1D,1D, LXXXI.

Vellræ totius inclytæ Academix dignitatæ addictissimus

THEODORUS BEZA.

LXXII.—MR. CHRISTOPHER SMART,  
formerly FELLOW of PEMBROKE-  
HALL.

In the following lines the thought, perhaps, is not quite original:—the author, probably, had in his eye a fable of Æsop's—but the turn is truly epigrammatic; and as they were not printed in Christopher Smart's Poems, no apology will be necessary for inserting them here.

On a malignant, dull Poet. By Christopher Smart.  
When the viper its venom has spit, it is said,  
That its fat heals the wound which its poison  
had made:

Thus it fares with the blockhead, who ven-  
tures to write,  
His dullness an antidote proves to his spite.

E. R.

For the Monthly Magazines.

A TABLE shewing the ADVANTAGES of  
VACCINE INOCULATION. By JOHN  
RING.

THE NATURAL SMALL POX.

1. THE natural small-pox is a loathsome, infectious, painful, and fatal disease. It is confined to no climate; but rages in every quarter of the world, and destroys a tenth part of mankind.

2. Those who survive the ravages of that dreadful distemper, often survive only to be the victims of other maladies; or to drag out a miserable existence worse than death.

3. This cruel and lamentable disorder leaves behind it pits, scars, and other blemishes; and bodily deformities which embitter life.

THE INOCULATED SMALL-POX.

1. The inoculated small-pox also is loathsome, infectious, painful, and sometimes fatal; and, when partially adopted, spreads the contagion, and increases the mortality of the disease.

2. It sometimes occasions the same maladies as the natural small-pox.

3. It frequently leaves behind it the same blemishes and deformities as the natural small-pox; which are the more deplorable, as they were brought on by a voluntary act.

THE INOCULATED COW-POCK.

1. The inoculated cow-pock scarcely deserves the name of a disease. It is

not infectious; and, in the opinion of the most experienced practitioners, has never proved fatal.

2. It occasions no other disease. On the contrary, it has often been known to improve health; and to remedy those diseases under which the patient before laboured.

3. It leaves behind no blemish, but a blessing;—one of the greatest ever bestowed on man,—a perfect security against the future infection of the small-pox.

From this faithful statement of the advantages attending vaccine-inoculation, it must appear evident to every unprejudiced person, that it is the duty, as well as the interest, of every parent, of every individual, and of every nation, to adopt the practice, and to hasten the extermination of the small-pox.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

**DESCRIPTION of the WATERS which compose the RIVER MISSISSIPPI; and REMARKS on the IMPORTANCE of its FREE NAVIGATION to the AMERICANS.**

THE Mississippi empties itself into the Gulph of Mexico. Its course, in its various turnings and windings, from its mouth to its junction with the Ohio, is upwards of nine hundred miles. The Ohio is formed by the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, in latitude  $40^{\circ} 31' 44''$ , and in longitude about five degrees westward of Philadelphia. Its course is about 1188 computed miles, through a pleasant, fruitful, and healthy country.—At the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela, stands Fort Pitt; and about two hundred yards from it, on the eastern bank of the Monongahela, is the town of Pittsburgh, a place of considerable importance, and daily increasing. The Ohio is from four to seven hundred yards wide, until it approaches within one hundred miles of the Mississippi, where it is one thousand yards across. It receives the waters of upwards of forty rivers and creeks, mostly navigable, and communicates with lakes Erie, Ontario, St. Clair, and Huron. These rivers and creeks intersect and fertilize the finest tracts of land in the United States. The lands on both sides of the Ohio, and its branches, extending south-eastwardly and south-westwardly, comprize a space of one million of square miles. In the account given of it by Captain Hutchins, geographer to Congress, he describes the part he survey-

ed, lying between the thirty-third and forty-fifth degrees of latitude, and the seventy-eighth and ninety-fourth degrees of longitude, as containing an extent of territory, which for healthfulness, fertility of soil, and variety of productions, is not, perhaps, surpassed by any on the habitable globe.

It produces abundantly (according to his account) wheat, hemp, flax, &c. The forests are loaded with sugar-trees, walnut, chestnut, ash, oak, &c. and abound with bears, buffaloes, deer, turkies, &c.

Mr. Lewis Evans (another agent of Congress) corroborates this statement.—He adds, that most of the hills on both sides of the Ohio are filled with excellent coal, and salt-springs; iron ore and lead mines are found on its borders. The Ohio, and rivers emptying into it, afford green and ocher turtle, carp, sturgeon, perch, and cat-fish; the two latter of an enormous size, viz. perch from eight to twelve pounds, and cats from thirty to one hundred pounds weight. To the trees enumerated by Captain Hutchins, he adds, that the high and dry lands are covered with hickory, walnut, grape-vines, &c.; the lowlands with sycamore, poplar, cherry, beech, elm, aspen, &c.; and below, or southwardly, of the Rapids (a fall in the Ohio, 705 computed miles below Fort Pitt), he says there are several large cedar, or cypress-swamps, where the trees grow to a remarkable size; also an abundance of canes, such as grow in South Carolina. The other productions of the country (according to Mr. Evans,) are wheat, Indian corn, buckwheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, tobacco, rice, silk, potato, &c.; and large crops of white and red clover, and other useful grass. About 584 miles below Fort Pitt, on the eastern side of the Ohio, about three miles distant from it, and at the head of a small creek or run, where are several large and miry salt springs, Mr. Evans says there are found numbers of large bones, teeth, and tusks, commonly supposed to have been those of elephants, but by our late Dr. Hunter attributed to belong to some carnivorous animal larger than an elephant. They are exactly similar to those of the *Incognitum*, or Mammoth, which has been exhibited in London by Mr. Penle, an American.

In some observations addressed to the Earl of Hillsborough, in the year 1770, when Secretary of State for the North American department) by a Mr. Wharton, of Philadelphia, he states, for rea-

sions which he gives, that "No part of North America will require less encouragement for the production of naval stores, and raw materials for manufactures in Europe, and for supplying the West India Islands with lumber, provisions, &c. than the country of the Ohio."

From the accounts of these and other persons, the following useful articles also appear to be found near the branches of the Ohio: near Licking and Lacomie creeks, a plenty of coals, and stones for building; near Kiskiminetas, coal and salt; near Muskingum, timber for ship-building, salt-springs, coal, freestones, whetstones, white and blue clay for glass-works and pottery; near Hockhocking, coal and freestone; near Tottary, the large reed, or Carolina cane; near Great Salt Lick Creek, salt-springs, white clay, and limestone; near Buffalo river, (at 925 computed miles from Fort Pitt) hemp, flax, wheat, tobacco, coal, lime, and freestone; near Oniatanon, a silver-mine, lime, freestone, salt, coal; blue, yellow, and white clay (for glass-works and pottery); hemp, grapes, hops, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, currants, gooseberries, melons, &c.; the inhabitants near the latter river trade in furs and deer-skins to the amount of 5000l. sterling annually.

From the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio, the former, by means of various branches, extends to and communicates with the lakes Erie, Ontario, St. Clair, and Huron. The description of the lands on its borders is nearly the same as that before given, and needs not be repeated. There are several French and other settlements on the Mississippi above its junction with the Ohio, which, so long ago as 1778, Captain Hutchins describes as able to furnish 1273 fencible-men.

An extract, said to be from the manuscript of a late traveller, has been published in America, in which it is laid down, that "Many tokens remain on both sides of the Mississippi of the country being in ancient ages as well cultivated and as thickly inhabited as the country on the Danube or the Rhine; which fully proves that the literati have been too hasty in denominating America a New World, or an original present to the Europeans from the hands of rude nature."

The reasons upon which this opinion is grounded, are curious, and, were they not from an anonymous pen, appear to be worthy of attention. However, for the entertainment of those who meddle with antiquity, they are as follow:

"Besides those ruins in the Illinois and

Wabash countries, (lying immediately above the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio,) which have been often mentioned, there are others no less remarkable many hundreds of miles farther west, and particularly in the country about the great falls of the Mississippi. As we approach those falls commonly called St. Anthony's, we frequently meet with pyramids of earth from 30 to 70, and even 80 feet in height. These are, most probably, the tombs of the ancient kings and chieftains of this part of America; though there are others which I am inclined to believe were erected in consequence of some signal victory, and, possibly, to cover the bones and carcases of the slain. In digging horizontally into several of these pyramids, a little above the base, we generally found a stratum of white substance, somewhat like moist lime, and glutinous withal, extending in all probability several yards within, or perhaps nearly the whole length of the diametrical line. I had even reason to believe this consolidated chalky substance to be the remains of skeletons buried perhaps *twenty centuries* and converted by time and the operation of the elements into their present state.

"A copper-mine was opened some years since farther down the Mississippi; and, to the great surprize of the labourers, a large collection of mining-tools were found several fathoms below the superficies of the earth. Another person, in digging for a well, discovered a furnace of brick work, five fathoms below the present surface; and in this furnace were found a quantity of coals and firebrands, which, for aught we know, might have been kindled in the days of Moses or Lycurgus.

"Not long since, at a spot on the shore of the Ohio, where the bank had been wasted by the undermining of the water, a stone dropped out, of the hardest kind of black marble, about seven pounds in weight, having twelve equal surfaces, each surface being mathematically equilateral and equangular five-sided figures. This does not appear to be a *lusus nature*, but a work of exquisite art, the offspring of human ingenuity.

"Near the falls of the Mississippi there is a salt spring in the bed of a river, which has been inclosed with stone-work of unknown antiquity to keep out fresh water. In times of freshes, however, the river overflows the stone-work, and mixes with the brine, so that it does not afford salt to the savages herabouts until the river is considerably fallen.



"In several places circular fortifications have been discovered in the same country; these are constantly inclosed with deep ditches, and fenced with a breastwork.—From these and many other similar remains of antiquity, one would be inclined to think the world much older than has been commonly imagined. Several tribes on the western side of the great river above-mentioned, date their national existence for more than 20,000 moons back; and the Indians of the Eastern world go infinitely farther into the depths of time, though both relate many events of these distant periods that are evidently mixed with fable."

Without enquiring into the authenticity of these discoveries, and the probability of the deduction made from them relative to the antiquity of the world, it may not be improper to state, that many other travellers into those parts relate a similar discovery of antiquities; and if the writer of this article may be allowed to hazard a conjecture upon the subject, he thinks it probable that America was very populous long before the irruption of Attila and his barbarians into the southern parts of Europe. It is ascertained that the northern extremities of the two continents approximate each other within about eighteen miles. We may therefore as well suppose, that, when this "*officina gentium*" became overstocked, and migrated into Pannonia, Moesia, Dacia, England, Italy, France, and Spain, numbers of them would have crossed this strait between them and the Western continent; but, perhaps, finding the climate and soil in those northern parts not equal to those which their countrymen discovered in the southern parts of the European continent, many of them returned, and pursued that route. Those, however, who remained, must necessarily have discovered that the farther they went to the southward, the finer was the soil, and pleasanter the temperature. It is by no means improbable that the Mexicans and Indians of the Southern America have been originally those barbarians whom the warmer latitudes have rendered more effeminate. All who have witnessed the distance between the natives no farther apart than Massachusetts and South Carolina, must allow this change to be still more possible in the savage who migrates from his rude and niggardly climate into the midst of a mild and luxuriant one.—The southern Indians, then, might quit the northern part to their ruder brethren who came after them, and thus, by the

effects of the climate, the gradations of the same people originally from one stock, but separated, and situated upon by different physical causes, may be easily accounted for, and the polished Mexican and savage Mohawk be traced to the same origin. The Mexicans, probably, finding their northern brethren troublesome, threw up those circular fortifications before-mentioned, and the pyramids were the tumuli with which they covered their slain; until, tired out with continued carnage, they retired southward, and left the north to their aggressors, who, settling there, became Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, &c.

Leaving conjecture, it must be obvious, from the immensity of land belonging to the United States, which the contiguous branches of the Mississippi pass through, and for exporting the productions of which that river is the only outlet, as will be shewn presently, its free navigation is indispensably necessary to the inhabitants, who are at present very numerous, perhaps 300,000 souls. They are too rude and impatient to bear the restraint of even their own Government, as the two western insurrections, on account of the American Government having laid an excise-duty upon distillation, and which cost nearly five millions of dollars to quell, plainly discover; and there is very little doubt but that if their Legislature had not taken prompt and decisive measures for settling the difference respecting the Intendant of New Orleans refusing the customary right of deposit, but that they would, as they declared, have marched into Louisiana, and done themselves justice.

It hath been already said that the Mississippi is the only outlet to the sea for the productions of the western territory; the reason is this: the lofty Allegheny mountains cross the whole of the United States lengthwise in a north-east and south-west direction, so that there is no communication between the rivers which rise on the eastern side of them and those on the western, called by the inhabitants of the eastern parts *ultramontane* waters. The Virginians have, indeed, entertained ideas of a vast undertaking, which is to improve the navigation of the Potomack to the foot of the Allegheny mountain; and another communication is talked of by means of the western branches of the Susquehanna; but these endeavours may be a long while before they are (if ever) carried into effect; and even if they were to be, there must then be a tedious and expensive portage or land-carriage over the moun-

tain, so that most of the exports of the western territory must continue to find a vent through the channel of the Mississippi.

The descent of the Ohio is so extremely rapid, that to navigate against its current is impracticable; and the shoals and other impediments are so numerous, that it would be extremely hazardous to venture a cargo in a vessel which could go to

sea. The natives, therefore, load their merchandize in boats, or flow them on rafts, which can run down with the current at all seasons, and, with proper caution, avoid all those impediments. The boats, or rafts, are rowed, or towed, with setting poles, to New Orleans, where they are sold, and the goods deposited, until an opportunity of freight offers to the market for which they are suitable.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### MEMOIR of JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ.

**JAMES BOSWELL** was born about the year 1740. He was the eldest son of Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, the representative of a very ancient and respectable family, and one of the senators of the College of Justice, the supreme civil court in Scotland.

He received his early education at the schools and in the university of Edinburgh, where his father's professional pursuits necessarily fixed his residence. In his very boyish years, he was distinguished among his young companions for a quickness and precocity of parts, and for a playful vivacity of humour. During his attendance at the university, the powers which he displayed in his exercises, and in the societies of his fellow-students, excited an applause which warmed his opening mind with hopes of future literary greatness.

Some eminent Scotsmen, such as Hume, Kaimes, and Robertson, had, about this time, distinguished themselves in literature. Those ancient prejudices had been gradually effaced, by which the Scots were too long withheld from the liberal cultivation of every English art. A theatre for the exhibition of the works of the English drama had, in spite of Presbyterian prejudices, at length, begun to attract, at Edinburgh, the resort of the leaders in the sphere of fashion. Even the pleaders at the Scottish bar began to become ambitious of discarding from their speech the broad gabble of their native dialect, and anxiously asked the players to tutor them to prattle English. The voice of fashion, loudly echoing the softer suggestions of academical erudition and taste, called all the gay and the young to cultivate and to prize elegant letters.

Passionately desirous to flatter and to shine among the young and fashionable, as well as ambitious to merit the esteem

of the learned, Boswell, the farther he entered upon the scenes of life, became still more ardently the votary of wit and of the literary arts. The greater number of the young men of fortune, in many countries, are commonly so idle, and of course so silly, in the first years of opening manhood, that a very small portion of wit and common sense must be easily sufficient to constitute a prodigy of parts among them. Boswell, accordingly, found no difficulty in making himself the dictator of a little circle. He was taught to believe himself a native genius, destined to attain to all that was great in elegant literature, almost without the aid of study. His society was eagerly courted; his sayings were repeated; his little compositions, however light and frivolous, were praised, as flowing from an unrivalled felicity of humour, wit, and fancy. So much hasty applause would have been enough to spoil any young man. Not pride, but the vanity of literary and colloquial eminence, was thus early rooted in Boswell's bosom, and became his ruling passion. He learned to account it the supreme felicity of life, to sparkle in gay convivial converse over wine, and to mingle with passionate delight in the society of professed wits. He was encouraged to try his fortune, far too rashly, as a youthful author; and to send to the press various levities in poetry and prose, which had been much more wisely condemned to the fire. Of these, several appeared in a small Collection of Poems, by Scottish gentlemen, which was, about this time, published at Edinburgh. Boswell's pieces in this Collection possess scarcely any other merit than that of a giddy vivacity. It was fortunately enriched with some more precious materials, the compositions of Dr. Thomas Blacklock, of Gilbert Gordon, Esq. of Hallebar, and of Jerome Stone, rector of the school of Dunkeld. A series

of letters between Boswell and his friend, the late Hon. Andrew Erskine, were, with similar imprudence, published about the same time, but certainly not at all to the honour of either of the young gentlemen. So little fitted is often that which has enlivened the gaiety of convivial conversation, or has, in manuscript, been applauded, to meet, from the press, the examination of an unprejudiced jury, before which none but its genuine independent merits can have weight in its favour.

Thus far, young Boswell's life had been gay and flattering: he was now to launch farther out upon the ocean of the world. In the choice of a professional destination, he hesitated between a life of literature and business, and one of idleness and fashion. Had it not been for his father's authority, the latter would have gained his preference. But Lord Auchinleck, believing that the lively talents of his son could not fail of success at the bar, urged him to become a lawyer, with flatteries, promises, and some threats, which at last subdued James's passion for a red coat, a cockade, and a commission in the Guards. A sort of compromise took place between the father and the son; in consequence of which, the latter obtained permission, with a suitable pecuniary allowance, to visit London, to study the civil law at Utrecht, and to make the tour of Europe, before he should, finally, fix himself at home as a practising advocate.

With a breast agitated by a tumult of hopes, wishes, and uncertain fancies, young Boswell repaired to that great mart of business, knowledge, and pleasure, London. He was impatient to mingle in its scenes of amusement, to drink of all that was elegant in its letters and its arts at the very fountain-head, to gratify an ingenuous curiosity, which he long continued to feel, of approaching the presence, and obtaining the personal acquaintance, of all those who were, on any account, the most illustrious among his contemporaries. A young man of manners so lively and agreeable, talents so promising, and a family and fortune so respectable, could not but meet with an easy introduction, by means of his father's friends and his own, into the highest and the most fashionable circles of polite company which the metropolis afforded. The charm of his sprightly conversation and good-natured manners was universally felt. He became a general favourite; and was quickly led to diffuse himself, if we may so speak, very widely in the society of London. He plunged eagerly into the stream

of convivial festivity and of gay amusement. No young man ever enjoyed with a keener and more exquisite gust the flatteries of partial friends, the success of a brilliant repartee, the attentions of that fascinating politeness which aims to win your heart by making you in love with yourself, or that happy play of convivial conversation in which wisdom, wit, elegance, and good-breeding, temper sensual and social enjoyment with the generous flow of liberal intelligence. For the sake of knowledge, of social converse, of commendation, of celebrity, he was still ready to forsake his study to mingle with company; and he might perhaps gain in the one way more than he lost in the other. But, in the mean time, the dissipation of perpetual company-keeping, and the use of the sensuality with which it was accompanied, made themselves still more and more necessary to the young man, who thought only of enjoying them without making himself their slave.

His passion for the acquaintance of men of great intellectual eminence had, however, in the first instance, the merit of saving him from the emptiness of mere soporific, as from brutal and profligate debauchery. Even in the society of a Wilkes and a Foote, in their loosest and most convivial hours, it was not possible, that there should not be more of the feast of reason, and the flow of soul, than of sensual grossness. Men of well-earned celebrity for any sort of intellectual excellence, although they may have their hours of relaxation, can never be acceptable associates to the sottish debauchee. He who loves to converse with them, even in these hours, must possess a mind somewhat congenial with theirs: nor will he long seek their company with fondness, unless his heart and understanding become impregnated with their sentiments. Attaching himself to Dr. Samuel Johnson, Boswell thus acquired a protection from triviality and vice, and the advantage of the lessons of an instructor in wisdom, scarcely less beneficial than when the Athenian youth, with sudden emotion, dashed his crown of roses on the ground, and, abjuring the false joys of love and wine, devoted all his future life to the study of philosophy, and the practice of austere virtue.

The eloquence of the Rambler, being of that gorgeous and strongly discriminated character which the most easily engages the attention of youth, had powerfully impressed the imagination of Boswell during his studies at Edinburgh. Johnson's Dictionary, presenting its author in

the character of the great censor and dictator of the English language, aided and confirmed the impression. When, in addition to this, he learned, that Johnson's conversation was not less rich and original than his books, there needed nothing more to make him earnestly ambitious of the great lexicographer's acquaintance. He found in Johnson, when the desired introduction was at last obtained, not precisely what he had imagined, but of a different sort even more than his hopes and wishes had taught him to expect. He courted with every winning assiduity a man of whom he was proud to profess himself the follower. Almost from the very first days of their acquaintance, he gladly haunted the presence of the illustrious moralist, and watched and preserved the treasures which fell from his lips, as if he had already determined to become his biographer. Attentions so respectfully flattering are not easily resisted by either philosophers or heroes; Johnson could not but become partial to an admirer who professed to court his company almost with the humble devotion of a mortal attending the footsteps of a divinity; who was himself a youth of genius, fortune, and fashion; and who ardently professed to be ambitious of nothing so much as of making eminent improvement in piety, virtue, and liberal intelligence.

Satiated, at length, with the enjoyments of London, Boswell departed, with a new flutter of hopes and wishes, to pursue knowledge and pleasure in those new varieties of form, in which they might present themselves on the Continent. At Utrecht he studied law for some time, under an eminent civilian; but, as I should suspect, without such enlarged and successful apprehension of the noble collection of Tribonian, as might have enabled him to see in it a wonderfully perfect system of moral wisdom, applied, upon the principles of right and expediency, to a very extensive variety of cases in the practice of social and political life; or to trace it, with a curious and philosophical eye, as one of the most faithful, minute, and interesting, of all records of the detail of manners. He failed not, however, to make a few slight inquiries into the laws and the language of the country, which served to fill with erudition his letters to Johnson, and, it may be, also, to his Scottish friends, Lord Kaimes and Lord Hailes. From Utrecht, he, after a while, continued his travels through Germany into Switzerland. The ambition of becoming known to eminent men, was still

one of his predominant foibles; and, to the unspeakable gratification of that passion of his, he had the felicity of being, in his tour through Germany, the travelling companion of the Right Honourable George Keith, the last Earl Marischal of Scotland. In Switzerland, Lord Marischal introduced his young countryman to Rousseau; who, then, an exile from France and from Geneva, resided at Motiers, in the principality of Neuchâtel, under the protection of the great King of Prussia. Boswell, in due time, found occasion to tell the world how fondly he had visited Jean Jacques-Rousseau; how kindly he had been received by the solitary philosopher; with what flattering and confidential commendations a man so discerning and so suspicious had deigned to honour his merits! But, when Rousseau's *Confessions* were, long after, published, it did not appear from them, that he preserved the recollection of having ever seen such a man as James Boswell. To have seen only Citizen Rousseau, would have been little. Boswell had the pleasure of visiting also the patriarch of Ferney, and the delight of hearing Voltaire deal out sarcasms and malicious fictions, the inspirations of fear and envy, against a rival wit and philosopher, who was as vain and as famous as himself.

From Rousseau, Boswell obtained an indirect recommendation, which procured him one of the most splendid and lasting friendships of his subsequent life. But it is probable that he was more charmed with the conversation and manners of Voltaire, than with those of the ex-citizen of Geneva.

Having thus seen the *Lions* in Germany and Switzerland, Boswell hastened away over the Alps to Italy. It was not enough for this youth's ambition, to make nothing more than the common tour which was ordinarily made by every one else. Addison had pervaded and celebrated the republic of San Marino; Boswell resolved to visit that of Corsica. The Corsicans, after struggling with various success, for a long course of years, to throw off the yoke of the Genoese, were at last about to be transferred to masters against whose power their efforts would be vain. At this moment they enjoyed, in the interior parts of the island, a miserable independence, purchased at the expence of almost all besides that was precious in life. Their last generous exertions to secure the prize of liberty had, more than all the former, drawn upon them the admiration and the eager sympathy of Europe. Courts and

cabinets might see their fortunes with indifference, or might even cabal against them: but the people, true philosophers, the benevolent and humane in every condition, and particularly all the enthusiastic admirers of manly fortitude and gallant enterprise, were ardent in their wishes for the final success of the Corsicans. Paoli, their leader, was celebrated as a hero and a lawgiver, worthy of the most illustrious times of Grecian or of Roman liberty. Rousseau, the warm friend of Corsican freedom, had received Paoli's invitation to become the historian and the assistant-legislator of the rising republic. The fame of Paoli and the Corsicans had greatly interested the curiosity of Boswell, as a young Scottish Whig, even before he saw Rousseau. Rousseau's conversation completed the charm. The Genevan philosopher was too cautious, however, to give Boswell more than an indirect letter of introduction to the Corsican general. With this, and such other recommendations as he could procure, our traveller made his way to Paoli's head-quarters. Pleased with the visit of an admirer who was a man of fashion, a Briton, a young enthusiast for liberty, the Corsicans received Boswell with kindness and respect, and entertained him with liberal hospitality. He was too polite and good-natured, too much an enthusiast for freedom, not to express himself to be more than pleased with all that he experienced and all he saw. General Paoli, who was truly a man of a keen and comprehensive understanding, with a heart pregnant with heroic and patriotic sentiments, seems to have been not less sensible to admiration and praise, than almost all other great men whose hearts have been frankly unfolded to the world, are known to have commonly been. Boswell flattered the General, and the General flattered him in return. The legislature, the administration of justice, the arms, the vigilance for defence, the modes of industry, the familiar manners of the Corsicans, every thing in truth that could be perceived by a few lively superficial glances; but, above all, the conversation, the figure, the looks, the gestures of Paoli, were observed by the young Scotswoman with the enthusiasm of an admirer, and with the care of one that meant to treasure up his present observations for future use. Paoli, and his Corsicans, could not help expressing, in Boswell's hearing, their wishes, that they might obtain the protection and aid of Britain: and Boswell, in the Don-Quixote-like fervour of his imagination, was

almost moved, when these wishes met his ear, and when he saw himself lodged, feasted, and attended in ceremonious state, to believe himself a British ambassador, deputed to declare Britain the tutelar divinity of Corsican freedom. To flatter him in a manner the most intoxicating, it was supposed by some wise-headed politicians on the Continent, that it was not for nothing such a man as Boswell could have gone among the Corsican savages; and all the newspapers of Europe soon told, that he had adventured thither as the secret agent of the British court. After he retired from the court of Paoli, he was politely received, and entertained with courteous hospitality, by the French officers on the isle: he returned at last to the Italian continent, vain of his expedition, and gratefully boasting of all the favours and honours which it had procured him.

He did not now prolong the time of his absence from his native country. Taking his way through France, he had soon the pleasure of presenting himself to his old friends in London. His temper and manners were still as conciliating as formerly; his briskness of talk was now somewhat softened; his politeness was improved by a graceful polish, which the converse of elegant strangers had naturally communicated: and, as it is not so much from study as from the observation of nature, and from mingling in society, that the traveller's proper improvements are to be obtained; Boswell had profited in the acquisition of knowledge, much more than nine-tenths of the young men of fortune from Britain are commonly wont to profit in the same course of fashionable travel: he could boast, too, of having kept, in his absence, some of the best company in Europe; and, whenever any of the wits or the heroes of the Continent were mentioned, might speak of them almost as familiar acquaintance. None of all his friends in London welcomed his return with more cordial kindness than Johnson. From the Continent he had held an epistolary correspondence with this Coryphaeus of English philology; and from Johnson had received several letters filled with such benignity and wisdom, as but few of the wits or philosophers of the Continent had hearts and understandings to supply.

He soon hastened down to Scotland. His father and his Scottish friends were sufficiently charmed with his new acquisitions, and still partial to his genius and merits. A while he was busied in paying his compliments, in displaying his improvements, and in receiving flatteries and

congratulations.

congratulations. In compliance with the wishes of his literary friends, he then prepared to give to the public, through the press, those observations which he had made in the Corsican part of his travels. From his books, and from the information of his learned friends, he sought a knowledge of all those facts concerning the ancient and modern state of that isle, with which his personal observation and inquiries in the isle had not already furnished him. His book at length appeared: and as Corsica was, just at that time, a very popular subject of conversation and inquiry; a work upon it, from a young man of whom the fashionable dictators in literature were inclined to speak favourably, could not be otherwise than well received. Its genuine merits deserved no less. It is written in a pure, lively, correct, and easy style and flow of composition. With the anecdotal sprightliness of Boswell himself, it mingles in no sparing proportion a seasoning of the erudition of his friend Lord Hailes, and of the light philosophical speculation of Lord Kaimes. The history, natural, civil, and military, which it exhibits, of the isle of Corsica, is, as propriety required, on a small scale, but so all its parts wonderfully complete. It marks the character of the Corsican people with a picturesque felicity which few historians have excelled. Above all, he paints the character of Paoli, it may be, with a very flattering pencil, but certainly with exquisite skill and effect, and with many nice and delicate touches which bespeak the hand of the artist of genius; but, after all, this book is not the work of a powerful mind. It displays neither piercing discernment, nor any extraordinary vigour of imagination. It is, plainly, the composition of a man who possessed no rich stores of learning, so familiar to his mind as to intermingle itself imperceptibly with the ordinary current of his thoughts. Even the learning which it shews, comes in such a shape, as to evince the author to have possessed very little erudition at all, save what he sought from books or friends for this express occasion. An ill-natured critic might say, that the PAOLIANS, which fill a part of this volume, are at least not superior to the jests of Joe Miller, or Swift's well known Critical Essay. But the author's friends praised the book; the world, in general, were amused with it; and Boswell was made superlatively happy. Compared with his more juvenile performances, his Account of Corsica undeniably proves his mind to have made very great advances in knowledge and good

sense, in the time which intervened between the publication of the former works and that of the latter.

About the same period, he submitted to the usual course of trials which the candidates for admission into the Scottish faculty of advocates are, by the regulations of this incorporated body, required to undergo, before they can be received into it as members. He passed through these trials with honour. Called to the bar, he distinguished himself in his first appearances by an ingenious invention of arguments, a brilliancy of eloquence, and a quickness of wit, such as sufficiently confirmed that favourable opinion of his talents, which his friends had long entertained. The famous legal contest for the succession to the estates of the House of Douglas, being, about this time, in its progress, engaged the attention, and divided the wishes, of the Scottish public, almost as if it had been a matter of great national concern. Young Boswell's passions were, for a time, interested to a pitch of extraordinary enthusiasm in favour of the heir, whom it was attempted to exclude from his inheritance upon the pretence that he was *supposititious*. Lady Margaret Macdonald gave a masquerade, a species of amusement very unusual at Edinburgh; and James Boswell, almost alone of all the masked characters, was admired as having acted the part he had assumed with charming felicity. To fix his son the more effectually to a sober, habitual application to business, it was the earnest desire of Lord Auchinleck to see him settled in marriage with some amiable and deserving woman. James obeyed, and gave his hand to his cousin Miss Montgomery. He was extensively acquainted in the country, and was beloved among his acquaintance; he was an ingenious and winning pleader, if not yet a profound lawyer: In the papers, manuscript or printed, which he had occasion to prepare for the information of the Judges in those causes in which he was employed, there appeared commonly a grace, an eloquence, a correctness of composition, which were as little to be expected from most of his brother advocates, as an air of Haydn's from a dying fowl. The Court, too, were not disposed to frown on his merits; and the partiality of the Court towards any advocate never fails to recommend him to increasing employment at the bar. All things concurred, therefore, to encourage this young lawyer with the hopes of acquiring, in due time, whatever honours and emoluments his profession

profession had to bestow. In the mean while, that he might not be ill at ease in his domestic circumstances, his father was sufficiently liberal.

Alas! poor Boswell's colloquial and convivial talents were too fascinating to permit that he should be left by his companions and admirers to the sober pursuits of business, or to quiet domestic bliss: nor could he himself resist, with effectual steadiness, those allurements which too often called him away to join in elegant and witty conversation, and to enliven social festivity. Even during the terms of the business of the Court of Session, Boswell's afternoons and evenings were so frequently passed in company, that those who could have wished to employ him, durst not always confide in his attention to their affairs. The heir to a considerable estate, and enjoying already an ample allowance from his father, he did not feel the strong necessity of pleading causes that he might live. Hence, content with the praise of colloquial talents and of captivating social qualities, he suffered men of far inferior powers, without other merit save that of plodding assiduity, to outstrip him in his juridical career, and to engross that business at the bar which their clients would much rather have committed to him. Though perhaps never a deeply learned and acutely discriminating counsellor, he might undoubtedly have soon attained, if he himself had so chosen, to almost unrivalled eminence as a pleader. He was a man of the kindest affections towards all his domestic relations; yet, carried away by his irresistible passion for that gay and enlightened society in which he was qualified to shine, he still hastened impatiently away to London, as soon as the vernal or autumnal vacation of the Court of Session commenced, leaving a lovely and excellent wife to languish for his return, and consuming in his own personal expence too large a proportion out of an income which it had been better to appropriate almost entirely to family uses. His father might from time to time murmur against this plan of life, his wife might with tears see him depart: but the kindness of his nature, the honesty of his heart, the sweet undesigning vivacity and insinuation of his manners, were ever sufficient to console the wonted fondness of both at his return. Another evil than infelicity in domestic connexions arose to make the quiet of his home unpleasant to him: Gay social converse and convivial enjoyment had been so long and so habitually courted by him, that their excitement be-

came at last absolutely necessary to maintain his mind in a tone at all above dejection and melancholy. He had been wont at one time perhaps to affect occasional fits of low spirits, accounting them, I suppose, a proof of high refinement of soul, and of the ebbs and flowings of genius; but such affectation soon ceased to be necessary.

Yet, sure, if foibles like these could be pardoned to any man, Boswell well deserved that he should not be scorned for them. It was ever "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" which he sought in those scenes of conviviality which he delighted to frequent. His friends and companions were all men of the first rank in intellectual powers and social virtues.—Who is there that would not have sacrificed as much as Boswell did for the sake of enjoying the familiar converse of such men as Johnson, Beauclerk, Reynolds, Burke, Fox, Garrick, to whom it was impossible to listen without receiving equal improvement and delight? Who would not have been willing to forego almost every other advantage, in order to merit the praise of having made his presence acceptable to these men in their hours of unrestrained social joy? Not sullen selfish Pride, neither courting a brother's praise, nor greatly concerned for his scorn, but gentle, caressing, entreating Vanity, was the nightmare which still bestrode honest Boswell's fancy. He never assumed such arrogance as to throw off his veneration for talents which he had once accustomed himself to respect. While mingling with wits, philosophers, and men of fashion, he never suffered his religious belief to be shaken, nor the impressions of piety to be effaced from his mind. Rough manners could not drive him away from the friendship of Johnson, whose wit, ethical sagacity, and stern virtue, he had the discernment to regard with a continually growing esteem. Scarcely any other man in these kingdoms enjoyed a more extensive acquaintance than Boswell had by this time acquired; and there was hardly another man whose presence was so generally agreeable to all who were of his acquaintance.

It was, I think, in the year 1773, that he at last prevailed with Dr. Johnson to accompany him in an autumnal journey through the Highlands and the Western Isles of Scotland. Johnson joined him at Edinburgh, nearly at the commencement of the vacation of the Court of Session for that season. Boswell with pride introduced his great literary friend to all the

the best company in the Scottish metropolis, and carried him to view every object whether of modern elegance or venerable for its antiquity, which he supposed likely to give him clear and not unfavourable notions of the state of the arts, manners, and wealth of Scotland. Leaving Edinburgh, they crossed the frith of Forth, passed through Fife to St. Andrew's, and, after fighting over the ruins of its cathedral and dilapidated colleges, proceeded across the Tay to Aberbrothwick. The ruined priory and conventual church of Aberbrothwick again awakened their solemn indignation and regret. They were made burgesses of Aberdeen; were lulled to sleep in Slains castle by the winds breaking on its battlements and the billows dashing against its base; looked in vain for the *twelve sisters* on the heath on which Macbeth heard those doubtful prophecies which urged him to his fate; talked of savages and shopkeepers with Lord Monboddo; and, "*per varios casus, per multa discrimina rerum*," arrived at length at Inverness. From Inverness they travelled across the isthmus of the Highlands to Glenelg. Ferried over from the Scottish continent to the isle of Skye, the greatest of the Hebrides, they then wandered about for a while among the isles, charmed with the kind and luxurious hospitality of the insular chieftains, interested by the simplicity and peculiarity of the manners of the Highland rustics; now astonished, now amused, by the wild scenery of sea and land which they beheld around them; having their devotional feelings occasionally elevated to the height of pious rapture, by the contemplation of ruined convents and the recollection of the monks by whom these had once been tenanted; and wondering what all the world was in the meanwhile saying of them and of their adventurous voyages! At last they returned within the bourne of lowland life. Johnson, having talked down the Edinburgh-men, departed for London; and Boswell betook himself for the winter to the ungrateful business of the Scottish bar.

But while the analogy of nature remains the same, it will ever be the final cause of all the actions of a true man of letters to produce a book. The world expected a book or two to be the results of the Hebridean travels of Boswell and Johnson; nor were they disappointed. Within a reasonable length of time after Johnson's return to London, appeared his Account of his "Journey to the Western Isles of Scotland." It is perhaps the best

work of its author. In its nature is displayed, and life and manners are pictured out with the happiest skill. There are a noble pathos and sublimity in those indignantly plaintive reflections which burst from Johnson's bosom at sight of the august ruins of those sacred edifices which the Scottish Reformation demolished.—That ethical wisdom in which he the most eminently excelled, continually breaks forth amid those observations which are suggested by the passing series of objects of different characters. In œcumenical science Johnson has in this small work displayed the elements of a skill more just and profound than that of Adam Smith and the philosophers of France. Even in the physical sciences and the mechanical arts, which he could be the least expected to understand, Johnson has in this book evinced no common intelligence. A double portion of that sagacity which we call common sense, pervades the whole.—In nothing is this more remarkably exhibited than in the logical discrimination with which he asserts the possibility, while he allows the improbability, of those supernatural appearances which superstition has ever too credulously believed, and scepticism perhaps too perily and unthinkingly denied. Johnson's remarks on the incredibility of the tale which had been given out to the public concerning Ossian's Poems, happily served to check the evil arts of a race of pretended men of taste and erudition, who were degrading the literature of their country by going about to exalt its glory upon the tricks of imposture. All the genuine partialities of an old-fashioned Englishman were interwoven into the very stamina of Johnson's soul; yet it must be confessed, that no man who was resolutely determined not to sacrifice truth to courtesy, could have spoken with greater kindness and favour of the Scots and of their country. This Journey of Johnson's may be regarded as the most useful memorial of the state of Scotland that has even hitherto been published; it is certain, that no other publication has ever contributed half so much toward the improvement of the general condition of things among the Scots. It is extremely painful to reflect, that very few of the Scots are so candid as to acknowledge this! Boswell's *little bark*, although not quite so soon launched as the great *first-rate* of his friend, was, however, to sail attendant on its triumph. His "Tour to the Hebrides" did not appear in print till a number of years after. It was then received by the public with an avidity



which even exceeded that with which Johnson's book had been bought and read. It was filled chiefly with the detail of Johnson's conversation and minutest acts during the journey. It added also lights, shades, drapery, and colouring, to that great portrait of the Scottish Highlands, which Johnson had drawn with a pencil careless of all but the primary and essential proportions and the grandest effects: it had in it too much of gossiping colloquial tattle, and betrayed in the mind of its writer a silly proneness to gawky admiration of trifles which none but a weak mind can admire. It shewed Boswell to have acquired new acuteness of discernment, and new stores of knowledge, since he wrote his *Account of Corsica*; but it at the same time proved him to have busied himself about trifles, till trifling was almost all the business of which he was capable: It evinced the truth of Johnson's observation of him, "that he wanted bottom!"

From the era of this famed Hebridean excursion till the time of his father's death, Boswell's life ran on in its usual tenor, undistinguished by any remarkable change in its circumstances or habits.—He continued to make frequent visits to London, to linger as long as possible upon every visit, amidst the fascinating society to which his presence was there acceptable, to leave it upon every occasion of his return to Scotland with the reluctance and depression of one driven into exile from a scene of pure unmingled joy. To the business of the Scottish bar, to that career for ambition which was open before him in Scotland, to the company, the scenery, the amusements of his native country, he became continually more indifferent.—Seeing men of less shewy talents, but more diligent application to business, outstrip him in success as counsellors and pleaders, he could not regard without an indignation which moved him to quit the competition, that tasteless undiscerning stupidity which could prefer them to him. Finding his allowance from his father, to which the addition from the profits of his business was not considerable, to be scarcely sufficient for both the suitable support of his family and his own personal expences, he became in vain solicitous to obtain a farther supply from the emoluments of some place under Government. Naturally ambitious to obtain admission into that convivial Literary Society in which Johnson and Reynolds united some of their select friends for the good purposes of dining and talking occasionally together, he succeeded in this

object of his wishes through the powerful recommendation of Johnson. Ready to swear after Johnson in almost every thing else, he ventured, however, to differ in opinion from his great friend on the subject of the American war; and in this instance scrupled not to prefer to the stern tory-logic of Johnson the more generous whiggish declamation of Burke. But in truth Boswell's political principles seem to have been a medley of toryism and whiggism not very harmoniously intermingled. He had been educated among staunch Whigs; he had conversed not a little with Jacobites and Tories: he always adopted his principles of belief and action, not from deep philosophical investigation, but from the authorities of the most eminent persons with whom he was wont to converse; from every one somewhat: and in regard to many things, therefore, he was still as heartily a Tory as even Johnson could possibly desire. During all this while, Boswell, if sometimes a little negligent as a son, a husband, or a father, was, however, blamelessly kind-hearted in all these relations, and anxious to fulfil aright their respective duties. His religious sensibility became continually more delicate and just; and the impressions of piety upon his heart became still deeper and more habitually vivid. His moral wisdom, and his knowledge of life and manners, were at the same time considerably enlarged.—But still he studied little; he taught the world to regard him as incapable of the sedate habits of business; he acquired the character of a giddy flutterer on the stage of life; while he became the acquaintance and the convivial companion of almost every one, he lost the power of commanding the substantial friendship of all but a very few. His predilection for London determined him at length entirely to relinquish the Scottish bar for the English bar, and he entered himself as a student at the Temple.

Lord Auchinleck soon after died, and James, as his eldest son, succeeded to the possession of the family-estates. He might perhaps expect to find himself now affluent, independent, and happy. But the rents of the estate exceeded not sixteen hundred pounds a year: a jointure to his mother-in-law was to be paid out of this income: James himself was but a life renter, enjoying the produce, but bound up by a strict entail from impairing the capital: for a little he found the change in his condition not unpleasant; but his revenue was soon experienced to be inadequate to his wishes. Mrs. Boswell's health began

decline: the affairs of his estate for a time detained him from revisiting London: his wonted fits of low-spirits occasionally returned; and his ordinary happiness quickly settled rather under than above the same mediate level as before. He however pleased himself with the prospect of going to settle permanently in London, and probably hoped that then indeed would his felicity be complete!

Being ambitious of that celebrity which was to be gained by dabbling in politics, his keenest attention was attracted by those ministerial contests and revolutions amidst which the late war with America was brought to its close. Whether from partiality to the name of the great Earl of Chatham, or because he himself was personally acquainted with the present Mr. Pitt, Boswell became a zealous partizan of the young Minister; whose popularity, alas! though then in its full and seemingly amaranthine bloom, has long since gone perhaps in quest of the maidenhead of Orlando Furioso's mistress. He even at one time wrote some few short political letters, by which he expected to stir up a mighty ferment among the good people of Scotland: but is it not said, that maggots will sometimes burrow in the snout of a sow, without exciting in the poor animal any sense of their presence? He had hopes that Mr. Pitt, with the generous gratitude of a youthful heart, would reward his services with a place or pension; but Mr. Pitt found it easier to put him off with a simple complimentary-letter. Upon a subsequent occasion he ventured to offer himself a candidate for the representation of the county of Ayr in the House of Commons: but other interests quickly threw him at a distance in the competition. I own I think it is to be regretted that he did not succeed; for he would perhaps have proved a tolerably honest Member of Parliament; and his flights and his witticisms might have served to enliven many a dull debate.

He at length fixed his residence in London, and offered himself as a candidate for business at the English bar. His beginnings were here also not unpromising. By the favour of Lord Londale he obtained the respectable appointment of Recorder of Carlisle. He attended the Judges in pursuit of business upon several of their circuits. He was sometimes retained to plead in a Scottish Appeal. But his habits of conviviality, his character for flighty gaiety, incompatible with eminence in business, the lateness of the time in his life at which he made the attempt,

and perhaps also his want of perseverance, soon stopped him short in his career of juridical practice in England as before in Scotland. The levities and the flowers of literature were for ever tempting him to stray with truant steps from the thorny paths of law. The publication of his *Hebudean Tour* too, as I have been taught to believe, exhibiting him as the minute recorder and retailer of whatever careless conversations might have passed between persons of any eminence in his presence, excited among his acquaintance a general alarm, that tended at once to hurt, in some small degree, his practice at the bar, and to exclude him from some of those social circles in which he had been before a familiar and welcome guest. His first ardour was gradually extinguished: he relinquished the hope of becoming more eminent in Westminster-hall, than he had been in the Parliament-house at Edinburgh. He saw, when it was too late, that the man who consumes in conviviality, and in the pursuit of witty and splendid society, those prime years of youth, in which our permanent habits are usually formed, must be content to forego those successes of avarice and ambition, which incessant and nerve-strung industry in the toils of study or business is alone destined by Nature to command. He even resigned the office of Recorder of the city of Carlisle, and resolved henceforth to court only the praise of literature, of song-singing, and of colloquial sprightliness.

It was extremely fortunate for the lovers of literary anecdote, and of the memory of Johnson, that he was driven to adopt this resolution. Much more had his feelings been gratified by the eager curiosity with which all the world bought and read his *Hebudean Tour*, than offended by the poetical railery of Dr. Walcott, by the complaints of a violation of the ordinary mutual confidence of men in convivial intercourse, or by that ridicule which men far weaker than himself delighted to throw out against the vanity and the love of trifles which that book betrayed. Having treasured up with wonderful diligence the better part of what had fallen from his late friend Johnson, in many of the conversations in which he had excited or listened to Johnson's wisdom and colloquial eloquence, from the commencement of their acquaintance to the period of his friend's death, he now undertook to compose a biographical account of that wise and good man, in which those treasured gleanings from his

colloquial dictates should be carefully interwoven.

This book was, with much care and pains, composed, conducted through the press, presented to the public. Its composition delightfully touched the author's mind, by calling up to him in retrospective view the associates, the amusements, the conversations of the prime years of his past life. By the public it was at first sight received with some measure of prejudice against it; for who could suppose that he who could not make up a moderate octavo, without introducing into it a number of trifles unworthy to be written or read, should have furnished out two copious quartos of the biography of a single man of letters, otherwise than by filling them with trifles to sence, in the proportion of a bag of chaff to a few grains of wheat? But every reader was soon pleasingly disappointed. This work was quickly found to exhibit an inimitably faithful picture of the mingled genius and weakness, of the virtues and the vices, the sound sense and the pedantry, the benignity and the passionate harshness, of the great and excellent, although not consummately perfect man, the train of whose life it endeavoured to unfold. It appeared to be filled with a rich store of his genuine dictates, so eloquent and wise, that they need hardly shun comparison with the most elaborate of those works which he himself published. Johnson was seen in it, not as a solitary figure, but associated with those groupes of his distinguished contemporaries with which it was his good fortune, in all the latter and more illustrious years of his life, often to meet and to converse. It displayed many fine specimens of that proportion, in which, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, literature and philosophical wisdom were liable to be carelessly intermingled in the ordinary conversation of the best company in Britain. It preserved a thousand precious anecdotal memorials of the state of arts, manners, and policy among us during this period, such as must be invaluable to the philosophers and antiquarians of a future age. It gave, in the most pleasing mode of initiation, and in many different points of view, almost all the elementary practical principles both of taste and of moral science. It showed the colloquial tattle of Boswell duly chastened by the grave and rounded eloquence of Johnson. It presented a collection of a number of the most elaborate of Johnson's smaller occasional compositions, which might

otherwise perhaps have been entirely lost to future times. Shewing Boswell's skill in literary composition, his general acquaintance with learning and science, his knowledge of the manners, the fortunes, and the actuating principles of mankind, to have been greatly extended and improved since the time when he wrote his *Account of Corsica*, it exalted the character of his talents in the estimation of the world; and was reckoned to be such a master-piece in its particular species, as perhaps the literature of no other nation, ancient or modern, could boast. It did not indeed present its author to the world in another light than as a genius of the second class; yet it seemed to rank him nearer to the first than to the third. This estimation of the character of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, formed by the best critics soon after its publication, seems to have been since fully confirmed. I am well persuaded that not one even of the most successful of his contemporaries at the Scottish bar could have produced a work equally replete with charmingly amusive elegance and wisdom.

The publication of this capital work was the last eminently-conspicuous event in Boswell's life. Mrs. Boswell, an amiable, accomplished, and prudent woman, had died about the time when he went to settle permanently in London. Some of his children had been cut off in early infancy; but two sons and three daughters still remained to him. Over their education he watched with a solicitude worthy of the tenderest and the most prudent of parents. Elegant accomplishments, virtuous principles, a taste for moderate, simple, and innocent pleasures, and for these only, were earnestly and not unsuccessfully endeavoured to be impressed, as lasting endowments and ornaments of their minds. To the necessary expence of his children's education he is indeed said to have appropriated a very large proportion of his income in the latter years of his life. With the principles of piety his own mind was too habitually and deeply impressed, not to make him anxiously careful to instruct persons who were so dear to him in the Christian faith, the consolations of which afford ever our best resource amidst all the sorrows of human life.—I have been informed, that, with a tacit condemnation of his own plan of life, he was exceedingly desirous that his eldest son, a young man of very promising dispositions and talents, should, after studying the civil law at the Saxon University of Leipzig, qualify himself at Edinburgh for

for admission into the Scottish Faculty of Advocates, and after that be content to spend his time quietly in his native country, without adventuring rashly into the perils of gay or ambitious life in England.

In the last years of his life, Boswell still continued to frequent the societies in which he had been wont to delight. But death carried away, one after another, many of his dearest companions. The dividing paths of life parted him from others. The fickle multitude of unattached acquaintance deserted him from time to time for newer faces and less familiar names. His joke, his song, his sprightly effusions of wit and wisdom, were ready, but did not appear to possess upon all occasions their wonted power of enlivening convivial joy. He found that for one, professional connexions, great expence, and the power of promoting or thwarting people's personal interests, are necessary to give, even to the most polished and lively conversational talents, the power of pleasing always. His fits of dejection became more frequent, and of longer duration. Convivial society became continually more necessary to him, while his power of enchantment over it continued to decline. Even the excitement of deep drinking in an evening became often desirable to raise his spirits above melancholy depression. Disease, the consequence of long habits of convivial indulgence, prematurely broke the strength of his constitution. He died before he had yet advanced to the brink of old age, and left assuredly few men of worthier hearts or more obliging manners behind him.

In an attempt to exhibit a summary of

the qualities of Boswell's character, I should mark him as a genius of the second class. He had vivacity, but wanted vigour of imagination; his judgment was more quick than just: an unlucky passion for celebrity made him run continually in quest of it, as the peasant-boy runs to find the treasure at the end of the rainbow, instead of earning it by that energetic diligence in business, or that toil of solitary study, which are necessarily to be paid as the prices of great and lasting reputation. He courted the acquaintance of eminence, as if genius, or the praise of it, were to be caught by a sort of contagion. He seems likewise to have thought genius to consist in some innate peculiarity of mind, and not rather to be formed by the happy natural and artificial cultivation of any intellect originally sound, but not cast in any mysteriously peculiar mould. These two vulgar errors seem to have led him astray from his earliest youth. The fascination of a society in which sensuality was enlivened and refined by wit, elegance, and literature, did the rest. He possessed, for a man of a liberal education and literary ardour, little knowledge save what he had picked up in conversation. His principles were derived from the authority of others, not from discerning investigation by himself. Hence he was subject to whim, affectation, and caprice; but all of an amiable character. He was too fond of general society to be the very butt of domestic men. He was, in the sincerity of his belief, and the warm but perhaps inconstant piety of his sentiments, a true Christian. He might have been more useful in the world; more amusing he could scarcely have been. H.

### *Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

#### ARETINE.

**A**RETINE was once popular in this country, or rather those of his productions which encouraged irreligion and obscenity. He composed books of piety, we are told, and books of debauchery alternately; and Mr. Bayle has well applied those lines of Horace to him.

"Quanto constantior idem  
In vitis, tanto levius miser ac prior ille  
Qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat."

#### BISHOP LATIMER.

In one of the Harkian manuscripts in the Museum are ancient copies of many of

Archbishop Cranmer's letters: some of them are to Latimer, and one particularly directs him in regard to his conduct while preaching before the king, and recommends him very strongly to avoid any thing which might seem connected with the controversies he was engaged in. Such directions were undoubtedly very necessary for Latimer, who, though a man of sound sense and virtuous life, was little versed in such matters as were necessary for his obsequance at court.

#### THE JESUITS.

The havoc made among the Jesuits may be accounted for without having recourse

course either to their riches or their politics. In Portugal they opposed a tyrannical and odious minister; in France they were, in turn, opposed by a combination of Deists, Hugonots, and Jansenists, with Madame Pompadour at their head; and in Spain a deluge of louis-d'ors among the ministry was the best reason in the world why, to use the words of the royal manifesto, his most catholic majesty should conceal the cause of their expulsion in his royal breast.

#### HENRY THE FOURTH OF FRANCE.

Henry the Fourth used to say "que la législation des Jésuites est le chef-d'œuvre de la politique Chrétienne." "Il dit à un Jésuite, qui alloit à Rome: Mon père, affûtez votre genéral, que je suis Jésuite co mon ame, encore que ma robe soit bien courte: & mettant la main sur son épée il ajouta: dites lui, qui je veux être son vicaire general en ce que touche votre compagnie en mon royaume, la prenant en ma protection & sauvegarde, & souhaitant la conserver col'intégrité de son institut."

#### OLD IRISH HUNTER.

Among the figures engraved in Abraham Bruyns "Diversarum gentium Armatura Equestris," 1575, is a singular portrait of a wild Irish hunter "*Eijn wilde Irlanjschs rhyeter*," who sits on a horse without any sort of caparison going full speed, his right hand has hold of the horse's left ear, and in his left a small bow like that in use among the Parthians. He has a close jacket, and over it a large cloak fastened at the breast; a sword suspended at his left side, and apparently a belt hung from the left shoulder, as for a quiver; with a high cap that fits the upper part of the head, and the shamrock in front: all forming an entertaining picture of Irish manners about the middle of the sixteenth century.

#### MRS. CRESSWELL.

Mr. Granger, in his Biographical Dictionary, relates that the celebrated Mother Cresswell, who died about the close of the last century, left a legacy of ten pounds for some clergyman to preach her funeral sermon, provided he said nothing of her but what was *well*. A clergyman it seems was found to perform the office, who, having delivered to his congregation a good ordinary discourse, closed it with relating the will of the deceased; observing, in compliance with it, that none could say but that she was born well, lived well, and died well, for her name was Cresswell; she lived in Clerkenwell and died in Bridewell. This story, however it may tell by way of joke, was undoubtedly, like many others, foisted

on Mr. Granger's credulity; and appears to have been gathered from an obsolete play of the time of James the First. Marston, in the "Dutch Courtesan," 1605, act 3, scene 2, in relation to people of a similar description, observes—"To conclude, 'tis most certaine they must needea both live well, and dye well, since most commonly they live in Clerkenwell, and dye in Bridewell."

#### DAURAT.

Jean Daurat was born in the year 1517. He was a Limosin, and descended from an ancient family. Daurat was not the name of his father, and it would almost appear that he adopted it to afford a subject to the co-temporary wits, who amused themselves by punning on the Latin word *Dauratus*, by which he expressed it. Hottomanus concluded some verses against him with the following didich:

*Ex solido esse prius vulgus quem credidit auro,  
Extorsit Dauratus, plumbeus intus erat.*

Daurat became one of the professors in the university of Paris, and numbered Ronfard, whom he survived, among his scholars. He was a man of a lively temper; and his merit, together with his jests, recommended him to the favor of Charles IX. who appointed him his poet, (*Poetam regium*.) The love of company was fatal to Daurat. He exhausted his fortune in splendid entertainments, and died in the year 1588, oppressed with want and debts. It ought to be mentioned that the time of his birth is disputed among his biographers; some of whom contend that he was born in the year 1508. This point is discussed by them the more seriously, as it is agreed that he married a young woman a short time before his death, and had a son by her: those who are anxious for the honour of him and his wife, are more willing that he should have been born in 1517 than in 1508. He himself declares, that he married with *poetical licence*; but either case seems to justify this expression. Daurat was distinguished as a Greek, a Latin, and a French, poet. His Greek and Latin verses are very numerous. Du Verdier estimates them at 50,000. It is upon these that his reputation is founded. The authenticity of most of the French pieces, which go under his name, is disputed, owing to the booksellers having after his death, published a Collection of his Works, in which were many things undoubtedly spurious. His works are generally on occasional subjects. The marriages and deaths of the great were celebrated by the epithalamiums and elegics

gies of Daurat, and almost every new work was introduced to the public by his recommendatory verses. The vigour of his fancy was unequal to these exertions, and the critics observed that the merit of his poems decayed, as their number increased. He was the inventor of the anagram. Some of his contemporaries, indeed, affirmed that he stole it from Lycophron; but all allowed that he carried it to the highest perfection. The fame of his excellence in this mode of writing was so great, that the French nobles used to request of him to anagrammatize their names and render them immortal. But though often thus foolishly employed, he was capable of great and useful labours. Joseph Scaliger mentions him as one of the first critics of the age, and considered him as the only man in France capable of restoring the ancient authors. The present neglect into which Daurat has fallen is a striking proof of the uncertainty of reputation. Papire le Mafon remarks "that the picture which St. Jerome has drawn of Horace describes Daurat with wonderful exactness, because there may be found in his works the uncommon union of ingenious subtilty with dignity and profound erudition." And St. Marthe declares, that the pieces which he wrote in the vigour of his faculties possess the true poetical enthusiasm; that no one ever had a happier genius for lyrical composition; and that he is justly entitled to share in the glory which the odes of Pindar and Horace have conferred upon them."

#### NICHOLAS STONE AND BERNINI.

Lord Orford, in the *Anecdotes of Painting*, takes but little notice of the younger Nicholas Stone, who, while abroad, according to the noble writer's own confession, modelled after the antique so well, that his works have been frequently mistaken for the best Italian masters. He went to Italy in 1638, and was four years absent from his native country. The journal of his travels is preserved in the Museum among the MSS. gathered by Lord Oxford, (MS. Hail. 4049) and, amongst other matters very interesting no doubt to amateurs, is a particular account of his introduction to Bernini at Rome. A long conversation it seems passed between them, concerning the celebrated bust of the unhappy Charles, which Bernini had made from a picture, at the Pope's request. Stone gave considerable commendation to the likeness, and Bernini could not but express his astonishment at the great resemblance every one seemed to discern in it. "He said that divers had

told him so much, but he could not believe it." The conversation contains other anecdotes of Bernini's art, related by himself; he appears to have been particularly anxious that the bust should be preserved, and expressed a great unwillingness to model a bust from any other picture, being perhaps fearful of losing that credit by a second performance which the first had so happily gained him. The part culers of Stone's expences during his travels, with the prices for which he purchased various antiques and casts, are curious and interesting.

#### ORIGINAL LETTERS.

*Dr. Plot to Dr. Arthur Charlet, Master of University College, Oxford, dated Borden, near Sittingbourne in Kent, July 4, 1695.*

#### GOOD MASTER,

SO I call you, for that I hope your goodness will pardon me for this long silence: all I have to say in my excuse is, that I have now left London, and have got up my staff here, where I think to shake hands with the world, and trouble it no more with natural histories or any thing else. I have here a little cottage, with a little land belonging to it, which I hope I may be able to manage myself, and get enough out of it to feed my little family, which was the condition of Aglaüs Pausidius, whom, as Pliny tells us, the oracles pronounced the happiest man in Greece. But my happiness will not begin till about Michaelmas next; for, as the bearer can tell you, I have put my fingers into the mortar, whence I fear I shall not be able to retrieve them, till toward that time, which has been another occasion of this long silence.

I am heartily sorry I could not possibly serve you in the affair of the hospital with Mr. O. W. (Obadiah Walker); but since the deputy I appointed has executed your commission so well, I am the better satisfied, and I hope you are so too. Dear master, let not my silence, or non-execution of your trust myself, alienate your affections from me, but let me hear from you again as usually, and it will be a great satisfaction to, Sir,

Your very affectionate friend

And humble servant,

ROB. PLOT.

*Original Letter from Dr. Grabe, who edited the Septuagint, to the Earl of Oxford.*

#### MY LORD,

I find my constitution, by the continual labours which I have undergone these

fourteen years, so much weakened, and my health so much impaired, that within these four months I have had three fits of illness; of the last of which I am not yet fully recovered. Now these as well as other accidents have caused to me more than ordinary expences this last year, and made me (receiving nothing of her majesty's pension in twelve months) run into debts, amounting to fourscore and odd pounds. Of these I have paid indeed last week a part out of the last Michaelmas quarter's pension, which a friend received for me at Whitehall; but since I owe still about threescore pounds (which debt makes me under those frequent monitions of mortality very uneasy, and ashamed to see some of my creditors); and, since the physician thinks it absolutely necessary for the recovery of my health, that I should go without any delay to the Tunbridge Wells, which journey will occasion still more expences; I humbly beg your lordship, that you would be pleased to order the payment of the three last quarters, in all 75 pounds, now to be made to me either by Mr. Godfrey, at Mr. Compton's office, where I receive my pension, or at

the Exchequer; which afterwarde, when the pension money is paid into the said office, may deduct this sum advanced unto me, and I may pay then to Mr. Godfrey and his clerk their dues. I hope after two or three days to go abroad to the other part of the town, and will make then bold to wait either upon your lordship for an answer to this my humble request, or upon my Lord Harley; of whom, besides, I intend to hear what day he will be pleased, together with my lord Duplin, to take a view of the Alexandrian manuscript, which I have copied out entirely some time ago, but cannot give the remainder to the press, for reasons which I will not trouble your lordship with at present.

I recommend your lordship to the grace of Almighty God, heartily wishing that as he has delivered and exalted you to the highest degree of honour, so he may satisfy you with a long life, and at last shew you his satisfaction. I remain with the most profound respect, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble Serv't,

JOHN ERNEST GRABE,

*In St. Paul's Ch. Yard,*

*August 22, 1711.*

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE MEMORY of the late SIR ROBERT CHAMBERS.

**S**HALL the sad Muse that ever loves to pay  
To buried worth the tributary lay,  
For Chiefs and Patriots' drops the pious tear,  
Forget to strew one wreath o'er Chambers' bier?

The Sage, who late o'er India's large domain  
Diffus'd the blessings of Britannia's reign;  
The sword of Justice sway'd with equal hand,  
And shem'd corruption in a guilty land!  
Nor this his only praise—his vigorous mind,  
By learning strengthen'd, and by taste refin'd,  
Grasp'd all the wide extent of Eastern lore,  
And trod the path where Jones had led before,  
Such the fair trophies of his public fame  
Grow round the tomb, and gether o'er his name:

The meed of honour crown'd his useful toil,  
A Nation's bounty, and a Monarch's smile.  
But those mild virtues that with softer ray  
Shed a new lustre o'er life's closing day,  
That teach with meekest patience to endure  
Slow-creeping age, and ills that know no cure,

How those were his to the last fleeting breath,  
Sooth'd ev'ry pang, and cheer'd the bed of death,

Ask the sad train, who, as his ashes mov'd,  
Gave Nature's tribute to the friend they lov'd.

—Sweet were those sorrows (if the parted  
shade

Look'd conscious on) by faithful friendship  
paid.

Yet sweeter still than all his country gave,  
Or our weak tears that fall upon his grave,  
That general voice that from the farthest  
shore

Of Indie's limits shall his loss deplore:  
Wasted to heav'n's, her praise, her grief, shall  
rise

His purest incense, noblest obsequies!

*Gratias et pulchra veniens in corpore Virtus, Virg.  
More lovely Virtue in a lovely form.*

**W**HAT is beauty? 'tis a flow'r,  
Transient as the passing show'r,  
As the dew-drop of the morn  
Glist'ning on the tender thorn;

'Tis the rainbow of the sky,  
Deck'd in tints of fancied dye;  
'Tis the glow-worm's fading light  
Quickly stealing from the sight.

See the rose with crimson cheek,  
And the lily chaste and meek;  
See the blossoms of the year,  
They rise, they reign, then disappear.

If beauty then's a short-liv'd flow'r,  
Guard with care each circling hour,  
And the lustre of the mind  
Wear with youth and charms combin'd.

Stormy Win'er, dost thou spare  
V'let sweet or cowslip fair?  
Does thy blast its raging pow'r  
Soften to the drooping flow'r?

Age is Winter, and his storm  
Full oft doth strike the fairest form;  
But the tr-asures of the heart  
Withstand his keen uplifted dart.

P. S. R.

## SONG.

IN silent woe I haste away  
From thee, lov'd Lucy, blue-ey'd fair!  
My heart to doubt and fear a prey,  
And sweetly-anxious pleasing care.

Ah, straight-form'd lass! while I am borne  
O'er azure ocean far from thee,  
Some other lover left forlorn  
May steal thy gentle heart from me.

But oh, to him who loves so well,  
Wilt thou be constant, light-heir'd maid?  
Then all his thoughts on thee shall dwell,  
Where'er his future life be laid.

And if at length his beamy eye  
Again shall native Albion view,  
Oh he shall bid all sorrow fly,  
By wedding her whose love was true.

E. E.—T.T.

## SONG.

WHEN youthful Time his race began,  
The snow-drop of the year of man,  
Love, deck'd life's vernal vale:  
Oh, is not love the fairest flow'r  
That blooms in pleasure's blooming bow'r?  
Yes; but 'tis fair and frail.

When smiling in its native mead,  
'Tis sweet, ah very sweet indeed,  
But pluck it and it dies;  
And oh it is a summer flow'r,  
It droops when fortune's tempests low'r,  
When wintry storms arise.

Yet I will stray through every grove  
To seek thee, lovely flower of love,  
Thou fairest, fairest flow'r;  
For brief (how brief!) is life's blest'd May,  
And who shall Time's fleet courser stay,  
Who curb the rapid hour?

E. E.—T.T.

*The HINDOO LOVER'S ADDRESS to the  
EVENING BREEZE.*

GO, warren breeze, to Cashmere's wavy  
groves,  
Whose wild and tangled haunts my fair-one  
loves;  
There gaily kiss each soft voluptuous flow'r,  
Then harken to my Abra's secret bow'r.  
But ah! forget not as thou fly'st along  
To steal the music of each warbler's long;

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Then seek the shades where creeping violets  
spring,

And bear their treasures on thy downy wing;  
Nor yet forget the bright and musky rose,  
Whose modest face with vermeil tincture glows,  
Flut'ring around it tell thy tend'rest tale,  
And win it from its mate the nightingale.  
And now thy filken pinions wide expand,  
For Abra's mantling bow'r is near at hand!  
Oh! when thou see'st the maid my wishes  
seek,

With spicy whispers fan her damask cheek;  
Pant in the ringlets of her ebony hair,  
And court the laughing Loves that frolic  
there;

Breathe on those crimson lips whose honey'd  
store

The wretched Amurath must taste no more;  
Sport in the liquid heaven of her eye,  
And o'er her neck of marble softly sigh,  
Then wust, oh wust the melody of song,  
Let some sad cadence gently steal along.  
Bid the lone night-bird all his griefs relate,  
And tell her that he sings of Am'rath's fate:  
Tell her, like me he mourns a faithless love,  
Like me his thoughts to vanish'd pleasures  
rove;

Like me he shuns the morn's ethereal dier,  
Like me to evening's tender scene he flies.  
Go, lovely messenger! these words repeat,  
Ere this deserted heart has ceas'd to beat.

"From these deep shades where slum'ring  
silence reigns,

The victim of thy perfidy complains.  
Where are thy vows, perfidious? whither fled?  
Think not to veil from Heav'n thy guilty  
head.

Those broken vows are register'd on high,  
Swift to the awful throne of God they fly,  
There in the inky page of Fate they dwell,  
Therethe dark catalogue of crimes they swell.  
And hast thou then forgot that smiling hour,  
When first this bosom own'd thy beauty's  
pow'r?

When, as I gaz'd, a warm luxuriant glow  
Of thy soft cheek would tinge th' inflamed  
snow?

How seem'd with love to move thy talking  
eye,

How shiver'd through my frame thy smother'd  
sigh!

Hope fondly whisper'd that thy heart was  
mine,

And silence seem'd that rapture to refine.  
When summer sun-beams dana'd along the  
vale,

And music trembled in each breathing gale,  
Oft would I rove where pines their shadow  
threw,

Where tawny dates and spicy citrons grew;  
There in the twilight of the curtain'd boughs  
Where verd'rous Nature kept a deep repose,  
There would burst forth my wild untutored  
lays,

And laughing echoes warbled Abra's praise.

\* See Dr. Darwin's Botanic Garden.



Say, did the spring one od'rous bud disclose  
That Am'rath sail'd to gather for his Rose ?  
Did not th' anemone's resplendent hue—  
Did not the violet with eyes so blue—  
Did not the myrtle's sweet and blushing face  
With studious care thy flowing tresses grace ?  
When winter chased the azure from the sky,  
And loud rebellious whirlwinds hurried by,  
Did not the costly snow blaze around,  
And velvet carpets paint the chequer'd ground ?

Thy tissued cascan shone with vivid dyes,  
And di'monds strove to emulate thine eyes.  
Oh hours of transport ! never to return,  
Oh lamp of bliss ! that ne'er again shall burn,  
This shipwreck'd heart has heard your parting knell,

Long have I bade your melting charms farewell

Light of these eyes ! art thou for ever gone ?  
Are all the dimpled smiles of pleasure flown ?  
Then let the tempest rave—red lightning glare,

Let loose the haggard demons of despair—  
Fall, fall ye rains ! ye'll cool this scorching breast,

And soothe a panting soul by grief oppress'd."  
But hark ! I hear the battle's distant roar,  
Let me then haste and think of thee no more.  
See ! Honour calls ! her laurel'd wreath she shakes,

And all my soul from passion's dream awakes.  
False one, adieu ! to distant shores I fly,  
To snatch a wreath of death, or victory.

LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

#### ODE TO WAR.

**DEMON** of battle ! ruthless Pow'r !

Humanity's inveterate foe ;

Whose ears with greedy joy devour

The agonizing shriek of woe !

When, breathing death, thy giant form

On vulture pennons cleaves the storm,

And calls the Furies of thy train to rise ;

Then gentle Peace and Pity fly,

Scared at thy slaughter-beaming eye,

And shrinking vanish to their native ikies ;

While yelling Carnage and Destruction fell,

Their gory banners to the wind unfurl'd,

And Murder, rising from the deepest hell,

Stalk grimly horrid o'er the trembling world.

Stern spirit ! thy accurs'd controul  
Destroys mild Nature's genial sway ;  
Chills each warm feeling of the soul,  
And clouds with blood sweet Mercy's ray.

Oh why should man, to misery prone,  
Hereditary child of woe ;  
By bending at thine iron throne,  
Cause wider streams of grief to flow ?  
Full soon, without thy aid, insatiate War !  
The dream of life would wake upon the tomb ;

But thy loud trump resounding from afar,  
Rouses stern Death, and hastens mortal's doom.

Oh see yon chief to battle go,  
The stroke arrests him as he flies ;  
He falls—and in that fatal blow  
The husband and the father dies !  
No more his beauteous bride shall prove  
The transports of her lord's return ;  
Nor, eager at the voice of Love,  
His death-chill'd heart no more shall burn.

Yet thy fierce soul unmov'd can hear  
The hapless widow's frantic cry ;  
Canst view the lonely orphan's tear,  
And mock the groan of agony.  
But sweet with potent sway to charm  
The fury of thy wasting arm,  
May heaven-born Peace attune her seraph song ;

And long may Albion's sea-girt isle  
Enchanted own the grateful smile,  
And hail the strain her echoing rocks among.

Ah, no ! again shall stream the tear !

For hark ! Ambition's voice I hear ;

And rising Freedom calls to save

The sacred rights our fathers gave.

Yes, let us haste—those rights defend,

And force despotic power to own

That Britons were not form'd to bend,

Or tremble at a tyrant's frown.

And should th' invader dare the shore

Where glorious Freedom sits enthroned so high,

Thou, War, shalt bid thy fiercest thunders roar,

Shalt lead her sons to conquer or to die !

ASHTONTON.

Bristol, 3d June, 1803.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Two Grand Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Griffith, by G. F. Pinto. 7s.*

As patrons of science and cherishers of rising genius, we ever look with avidity into juvenile productions for specimens of dawning talent, and promises of future excellence. But the name of Pinto brought

the present work to us with claims to particular attention : and the recollected pleasure and admiration with which we have listened to this young gentleman's public performances on the violin, created an expectation which, we are sorry, but obliged to say, has not been wholly gratified. We certainly find in these sonatas some bold

and original ideas; and here and there a passage of brilliancy; but to these recommendations are opposed such chromatic incongruities, abrupt modulations, and constrained evolutions of harmony, as to form great drawbacks upon the composer's pretensions to our praise. The instructions of Mr. Salomon, his tutor on the violin, have not, we are certain, been sufficiently attended to by Mr. Pinto in this department of his professional studies; the great knowledge and experience of such a master would otherwise have guarded a *real genius* against the dangers of chaotic affectation and indigested theory; would have taught him to reduce to some order the luxuriant confusion of his ideas, and to have set his own native and uncommon talents in a fair and advantageous point of view. We say this as friends to that ability, the extent of which we are acquainted with and admire; and hope our remarks will induce the young composer to that vigilance, caution, and deference to established merit and good example, without which no talents can ever attain their full lustre; but by the aid of which such as Mr. Pinto's may hope for every thing.

*A favourite Air, with Variations for the Violin, and an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Violoncello, by Charles Weichsel, Esq. 2s.*

Mr. Weichsel, in his variations to this air, has displayed much of that pure and elegant taste, which distinguishes his unrivalled style of performance. With the very ingenious construction of the fifth variation, *sopra quarta corda*, we are highly pleased; and indeed the passages throughout flow with a freedom of fancy and appropriateness for the instrument for which they are designed, which cannot but strike every admirer of fine violin music; and every practitioner who gives them due attention will certainly find himself as much improved as delighted.

*Amusement for Ladies, consisting of Six Diversions for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Flute, Tambourine and Triangle. (Ad Libitum). Composed and dedicated to Terpsichore, by G. Nozet, late Pupil of D. Stabilt. 4s.*

This work, which is prefaced with some ingenious observations, rejecting the use of pendulums for regulating the time of different pieces, contains some familiar but interesting movements; yet their greater merit is, perhaps, their being calculated to improve the finger of the practitioner.

*"Hail to the Beam of Morning," sung by Mr. Incledon, in his New Entertainment of the WANDERING MELODIST. Written by Mr. H. Siddons, and composed by John Whitaker. 1s.*

We cannot but confess ourselves greatly pleased with this pretty emanation of fancy. Mr. Whitaker has not only consulted the *sense* of his author with particular success, but has conceived an originality and sweetness of melody that must gratify every ear. The ideas are every where natural, connected and expressive; and the symphony is happily calculated to improve the general effect.

*"The Despairing Damsel," a favourite Ballad, sung by Mr. Incledon in his new Entertainment of the WANDERING MELODIST. Composed by Mr. Dahman. 1s.*

We have perused this song with an attention, but ill repaid by the little pleasure it afforded us. Mr. Dahman, whether from the affectation of displaying the *master*, or from utter unacquaintance with the style of ballad-music, we do not know, has, instead of a natural, sweetly-foothing, melody, symbolizing with the poet's pathos, and elucidating his love-lorn tale, linked together a series of cramped and distorted passages, only remarkable for their forced construction and unmeaning dissonance.

*"The Death of Tom Moody, the noted Whipper-in," well-known to the Sportsmen of Shropshire. Written by the Author of Hartford-bridge. Composed by Wm. Shield, Esq. and sung by Mr. Incledon, in his new Entertainment called the WANDERING MELODIST. 1s.*

We are general admirers of the productions of this ingenious master; and therefore are never taken by surprise by his excellencies in any species of vocal composition. The present effort of his fancy is for originality of thought and strength of character to be placed amongst the happiest of his detached productions; and merits all the popularity it has acquired.

*The Henny-moon, a new Song, written by a Gentleman. The Music composed by E. Kiley. 1s.*

This ballad, though it boasts no marks of that science and design expected from the professed master and regularly bred musician, exhibits a pleasing cast of fancy, and is so far connected and consistent as to form an agreeable *ensemble*, and to hold a respectable rank among the ballads of the day.

*The Cricket, a Ballad, composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by John Banner, jun. 12.*

This ballad, the words of which are from Cowper's Poems, forms a promising debut in musical composition. Mr. Banner, as we learn, has been a pupil of Dr. Busby's; we are therefore the less surprised at the unaffected ease, connection of ideas, propriety of combination, and other merits rarely found in the first effort of so young a man.

*"We'll be Married this Year." The favourite Ballad sung in the Tale of Terror, by Mr. Emery, at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. Written by Mr. H Siddons. The Air composed by a Lady. Arranged for the Piano-forte, by W. Ware. 11.*

We are pleased with this trifle, though we are aware that many hearers will say there is nothing in it. The idea on which the whole melody turns is simple and characteristic; and the effect of the whole does credit to the judgment, if not to the fancy and invention, of the fair composer.

*No. 2, D'une Folie. Composed for the Piano-forte, by J Mazzinghi, Esq. 21.*

The present number of this work consists of a kind of sonata in one movement only; but so constructed as to produce not only an agreeable but a variegated effect; and at the same time to form an improving exercise for the instrument for which it is written.

We are glad to have to announce to the lovers of good cathedral music, that Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, is about to publish, by subscription, two volumes of church-compositions; one consisting of services, and the other of anthems. These volumes, the Doctor informs us in his printed proposals, are intended as a continuation of, and will be executed in the same elegant style as, the volume already published. Judging by the excellence of what Dr. Clarke has already produced in this species of composition, we anticipate much gratification from the perusal of the volumes now forthcoming; and do not doubt but that the cathedral and collegiate bodies throughout the kingdom will be eager to possess so useful and classical an addition to their musical libraries.

Messrs. Sale and Page, of St. Paul's, are circulating proposals for publishing by subscription, in twelve numbers, under the title of *FESTIVE HARMONY*, a selection of madrigals, motets, elegies, glees, &c. from the works of the most eminent composers, including some choice pieces (never yet printed) from the manuscripts of the late Mr. J. Nathan Battisbill. Whatever merit may be found in the compositions selected by the ingenious compiler from the old masters, the work will derive no small additional value from the insertion of new and original matter from the pen of so great and distinguished a master as the late Mr. Battisbill; and whose name will, no doubt, insure a respectable subscription.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

*NOTICE of the LABOURS of the CLASS of MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCES, during the FIRST QUARTERLY SITTING of YEAR 11, by CITIZEN DAUNGU, one of the SECRETARIES.*

*A MEMOIR of CITIZEN BOUCHAUD, on the Morals of Epictetus.*

THE life of Epictetus is but very little known, says Citizen Bouchaud; the very name of Epictetus commonly given to him is not his proper name; *Επίκτητος* signifies a servant, or slave; and it is well known that Epictetus was born in a state of slavery. He was of Hieropolis, a city of Caria, at a little distance from Laodicea. His master, named Epaphroditus, had a place in the Guards of

the emperor Nero. According to the testimony of Suidas, Epictetus was always very much attached to the sect of the Stoics; he reduced all his philosophy to these two words: "bear" and "bear." He passed his life in poverty, without ever complaining of his hard condition. He resided at Rome until the time that Domitian expelled all the philosophers from that capital. Then Epictetus took refuge in Nicopolis, a city of Epirus, where he ended his days, without ever mending his fortunes. His life was prolonged to extreme old age, and it is very probable that he did not die till the time of Nerva, or under Trajan, at the age of about ninety years. His life was written at some length, by Arrian, his disciple; but that part of the works of Arrian is lost. We may judge of the high reputation of Epictetus,

tetus, by this single trait; the earthen lamp which he had made use of, was sold, after his death, at 3000 drachmas. It is Lucian who relates this circumstance, in a satire on a certain ignoramus who was collecting a library.\*

We have but a single work of Epictetus, his *Enchiridion*, or *Manual*; but some fragments of his discourses have been preserved unto us by Arrian, and many of his sentences are found in the collection of Stobæus. Cit. Boucheaud has collected, from all that remains to us of Epictetus, the opinions of that philosopher, on personal morality, on social morality, and on religion. He has compared them with those of Seneca and of Marcus Aurelius. We shall confine ourselves hereto the notice of this part of the memoir of Citizen Boucheaud, as it was read in the public sitting of the 21st nivose.

While he highly extolls the philosophy of Epictetus, Citizen Boucheaud fails not to point out the errors which tarnish it.

For example, Epictetus thinks that every man has naturally an idea of good and evil, of just and unjust. "If that were the case," says Citizen Boucheaud, "we should have innate ideas, and this is what cannot be admitted, after mature deliberation. The ancients themselves did not believe in them. The wisest among them have uniformly supported the doctrine of acquired ideas. It is an ancient, perpetual, and unerring rule, that there is nothing in the understanding, which was not before in the sense: *nihil est, &c.* This doctrine, however well-founded, was controverted in the 17th century, by the celebrated Descartes, a philosopher, who, in other respects, does honour to France; but we must reckon his opinion of innate ideas among his reveries. At first, this new dogma was pretty generally received; out of complaisance to the imposing authority of its author, it upheld his credit for some time. No less a character than Locke was required to recall modern philosophers out of this error, and to re-establish the ancient system in this respect. Epictetus might have been very easily convinced of the non-existence of innate ideas. Long before him, Democritus had formally maintained that

the human understanding was nothing but a *carte-blanche*, or a sheet of white paper. But Epictetus was a Stoic, and it was one of the doctrines of the Portico, that the human soul is a portion of the divinity; notwithstanding which he was under the necessity of maintaining that the thinking faculty within us has innate ideas, as it would have been absurd to believe that the divinity has no ideas that are proper to him!

Among the errors which compose so great a part of the history of ages, perhaps none has contributed more than the doctrine of innate ideas to retard the progress of real knowledge. Whenever it has been introduced by the imagination of poets, or by that of philosophers, useful investigations were interrupted, experimental essays renounced, systems that were not the fruits of any analysis adopted, and speculation substituted for observation. Convinced of the dangerous tendency of this doctrine, Citizen Boucheaud laboured strenuously to oppose it; he wishes it to have no part in the homage which he would render to Epictetus and to his morality.

TRANSACTIONS of the SOCIETY instituted at LONDON for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE.

ON Tuesday the 31st ult. a most brilliant and numerous company assembled at the Society's rooms in the Adelphi, to witness the distribution of the premiums awarded to the several successful candidates in the various branches of science. The great room, which is adorned with the magnificent paintings by Barry, was completely filled at an early hour. About 12 o'clock his Grace the Duke of Norfolk took the chair; and Mr. Taylor, the Secretary, proceeded to deliver an excellent and animated discourse on the formation and institution of the Society, paying a handsome tribute of respect to Mr. Shipley, the founder, and to several other great and distinguished characters who have, from time to time, greatly contributed by personal exertions, as well as by pecuniary assistance, to the establishment, and prosperity of the best interests of the Society.

Mr. Taylor next proceeded to announce the names of the successful candidates, giving at the same time a short account of what each person had done to merit the reward about to be conferred on him.

In

\* "Have we not seen in our days, a certain individual, perhaps yet alive, purchase the earthen lamp of Epictetus for 3000 drachmas? He, doubtless, imagined, that by reading at night, by the light of this lamp, the wisdom of the philosopher would be inspired into him, when asleep, &c. &c."

In the agricultural department; the gold medal was awarded to the Earl of Fife, for his extensive plantations of forest-trees—to Lord Viscount Newark for encouraging the growth of oak-timber—to the Rev. Mr. Munnings for experiments on the culture and preservation of turnips—to John Sherriff, Esq. for his plantation of oaks. This gentleman had the choice either of the gold medal or a considerable pecuniary reward; to which he made a reply which does great honour to his own feelings, as well as to the Society to which it was addressed: "Heaven knows," (says he), "that I am not rich, yet I should think meanly of the man who could put a much greater sum of money in competition with any of the honorary rewards of the Society. I give a decided preference to their medal, and hard must be my fate on that day in which I part with it." To Mr. John Knapping was also awarded the gold medal for gaining 230 acres of land from the encroachments of the sea. In presenting the medal to this gentleman, the Duke of Norfolk observed that it afforded him great gratification in rewarding a gentleman who had not only improved, but *enlarged* his country—To Christian Curwen, Esq. for his experiments on feeding cattle with potatoes—to the Rev. Edmund Cartwright for a three-furrow plough—to Dr. Ainslie for his plantations of timber-trees—to Benjamin Waddington, Esq. for improvements in boggy-land—to Mr. David Charles for a machine for laying land level—and to Mr. Robert Green for a drill machine for sowing peas, beans, &c. the silver medal was awarded and presented.

In the class of polite arts; the gold medal was given to Mr. Ryder for a line engraving—and to Miss Jackson for a drawing in Chalks. To Mr. Richard Austin for an engraving in wood—to Miss E. Farhill for an original drawing—to Miss Blackburne for a drawing of Jupiter Amun—to Miss Paytherus for a portrait of her sister—to Mr. J. T. James for a drawing of Worcester cathedral—to Miss Beauchamp for a painting, being a sea-view—and to Miss Mary Ann Gilbert, for an exquisite painting, being a view of St. Mark's-place, Venice, in which the perspective was admirably kept, was presented the silver medal.

The greater Silver Pallet was presented to Master James Hopwood, aged only 11 years, for a very fine drawing from a cast of the Atlas—and to Mr. Hugh Neill for a drawing of Brecknock Priory.

To Mr. George Shepherd for an original drawing of St. Alban's Abbey, was adjudged the smaller Silver Pallet—and to Mr. Horwood, of Liverpool, for a map of London, on a very extensive scale, was presented a purse containing fifty guineas. This map cost nine years of unremitting care and attention.

In the class of mechanics; Dr. Winterbottom preferred the silver medal to a considerable pecuniary reward, for an ingenious machine for clearing turnpike roads from mud. One of these machines will clear from mud three miles of road, twenty feet wide, in a single day, which would require the labour of 120 men to effect in the usual mode—To Mr. James Wuart the silver medal and twenty guineas were presented, for his method of raising a roof sunk in the middle; the experiment was made, and found completely to answer in the case of the roof of Clapham church, the span of which was fifty-eight feet, and the height from the floor 40 feet. Mr. Edward Massey and Mr. John Prior have both displayed great ingenuity in their respective contrivances for improving the mechanism in the striking parts of clocks, for these, to the former, were voted twenty, and to the latter, thirty guineas—to Mr. Massey was also presented fifty pounds, for very admirable detached escapements of pendulum clocks—to Mr. Thomas Fotheringham a premium of fifteen guineas was given for a method of making mill-stones for grinding wheat from the Abbey Craig Quarry; and to the following persons premiums of ten guineas each: viz.—to Mr. Ross, of Bateman's Buildings, for a ring with a contracting and expanding power, so ingeniously contrived as to fit fingers of various sizes—to Mr. William Bowler for an excellent screw-press, which has the power of pressure as the substance to which it is applied contracts; this effect is produced by means of a spiral spring constantly acting upon the screw, in a simple but very effectual manner—to Mr. Anti for a trial machine, which, when fixed to the axis of the windlats, will accurately ascertain for several weeks, and without any attendance, the number of times a box attached to the rope, has been raised from the bottom of a mine during that period, and thereby preventing those impositions which are too frequently practised by colliers, bankmen, and miners, upon their masters—and to Mr. Thomas Barker for an improved mode of Warping Webbs for weavers.

To the Hon. Joseph Robley, of Tobago,

go, was given the gold medal for a considerable addition to his plantation of bread-fruit in that island. By the cession of this island to the French Republic, the Society were not bound by any engagement to give this premium, but it was unanimously agreed, as a point of honour, that Governor Robley was intitled to his claim.

Such and so honourable are the exertions and munificent acts of this Society, which, though unprotected by public authority, and without the aid of landed property, has nevertheless been enabled to expend 50,000 pounds in advancing the best interests of the community. "Its energy," (said Mr. Taylor) kindled from a small spark of patriotic fire, has spread a light of knowledge, which has illumined the most distant parts of the globe. In Europe, in Asia, in Africa, and in America its bounties have been received; and the advantages arising from it gratefully acknowledged."

•• We presume it must be obvious to every intelligent reader that the article in the last Number of our Magazine respecting the experiments on chimney-sweeping, was not inserted as if from authority of the *Society of Arts*, and that its appearance was the result of that diligence to present our readers with the earliest information on useful topics, which has been, and always will be, a source of pride and satisfaction to us.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. Chenevix, in a paper containing observations on the chemical nature of the humours of the eye, has detailed a number of curious experiments on the eyes of sheep, men, and oxen; from which it appears that the specific gravity of the aqueous and vitreous humour in eyes of sheep is 10,090, at sixty degrees of Fahrenheit, and the specific gravity of the crystalline is 11,000. In the human eye the specific gravity of the aqueous and vitreous is 10,053, and that of the crystalline 10,790. In the eyes of oxen the specific gravity of the aqueous and vitreous

is 10,088, and that of the crystalline 10,765.

What seems to be worthy of notice is that the difference which appears to exist between the specific gravity of the aqueous and vitreous humour, and that of the crystalline, is much greater in the human eye than in that of sheep, and less in the eye of the ox. Hence it is inferred, by Mr. Chenevix, that the difference between the density of the aqueous and vitreous humour, and that of the crystalline, is in the inverse ratio of the diameter of the eye taken from the cornea to the optic nerve; and should farther experiments prove this to be an universal law of nature, it will not be possible to deny that it is in some degree designed for the purpose of promoting distinct vision. In the aqueous and vitreous humours, the specific gravity seems to be uniform thro' the whole substance: but in the crystalline the density increases gradually from the circumference to the center; for in a fresh crystalline of an ox, weighing thirty grains, the specific gravity was 10,765; but when it was gradually pared away in every direction till it weighed only 4½ grains, the specific gravity was found to be 11,940.

It is not surprizing, says Mr. Chenevix, that the crystalline should be subject to disorders, it being wholly composed of animal matter (albumen and gelatine) of the most perishable kind. Albumen is coagulated by many methods; and if we suppose that the same changes can take place in the living eye, as in the dead animal matter of the chemists, it will be easy to account for the formation of the cataract, a disorder that cannot be cured but by the removal of the opaque lens. If a sufficient number of observations were made respecting the frequency of the cataract in gouty habits, conclusions might be drawn as to the influence of phosphoric acid in causing the disorder, by the common effects of acids in coagulating albumen.

### MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS,

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

THE last number of Boydell's Shakespeare was published on the king's birth-day. Of this magnificent work we have in several preceding Retrospects

given our opinion, and it is not necessary to repeat it. The Shakespeare is now before the public. A supplementary number, which will complete and conclude the work,

work, will be published in a few months, and will contain a portrait of the king, frontispieces to the two volumes of large plates, accompanied with title-pages, and lists. The publication has been announced by the following notice.

"Messrs. Boydell and Nicoll beg leave to acquaint the subscribers to the great national edition of Shakespeare, that the eighteenth and last number of that work will be published on the 4<sup>th</sup> of June, 1803.

"They cannot, however, part with those high and respectable characters who have supported them in this very arduous undertaking during the very worst of times, without giving them some small mark of the sense they have of that obligation. They have applied, therefore, to Mr. Boulton of Soho—a name dear to his country and the arts, who, with a liberality peculiar to his character, has kindly undertaken to superintend the execution of a medal, to be presented to the subscribers. Mr. Boulton has, in this line of art, given the public already a very satisfactory proof of his powers, in making even the copper farthings of Great Britain superior, in point of workmanship, to the gold coin of all foreign nations.

"They intend that the name of each subscriber to the Shakespeare shall be engraved on the medal presented; and that this may be done with accuracy, they entreat the favour of every subscriber to sign his name, with his own hand, on sheets of vellum, which will be presented to him for that purpose. These sheets will afterwards be bound in a volume to be placed in the Shakespeare Gallery.

"All the subscribers who reside in or near London, are entreated to do them the honour to call at the Gallery, or at Cheapside, for this purpose. Those who reside at a distance from the capital are respectfully informed that sheets of vellum will be forwarded to them for their signatures in the way they shall point out."

The engravings being now finished, the one hundred and sixty three historical pictures, all painted by British artists, to illustrate this great work, are exhibited at the Shakespeare Gallery, Pall Mall. There are exhibited in the gallery, besides the above pictures, twenty-eight capital drawings, by Mr. Westall, executed on purpose to illustrate a magnificent edition of the poetical works of Milton, printed exactly uniform with the Shakespeare. Of this gallery, and Mr. Barker's Panorama, &c. and some other public exhibitions,

we purpose speaking more at large in our next Retrospect.

*A Poultry Market, and a Vegetable Market, a Pair of Prints. James Ward pinxt. et sculpt.*

Morland's best pictures have so much unsophisticated nature, that coarse and vulgar as the subjects sometimes are, they must please and gratify every eye from their truth and adherence to the genuine characters of the objects delineated. The celebrity which he attained in consequence of them has naturally produced imitators; and if two men ride upon a horse, one of them must be behind. We are sorry to apply this remark to the present subjects; for Mr. Ward has abilities in his own walk, but here, the imitations are palpable, cold, copying; the prints are crowded with different objects, and the light is broken and distracted.

*The Discovery; or, the Angry Father. J. Opie, R.A. pinxt. J. Ward sculpt.*

Mr. Ward has here a claim to great praise for the production of a rich, brilliant, and spirited mezzotinto, from an admirable picture, which many of our readers will recollect in the last year's exhibition of the Royal Academy. The subject is, a father's discovering a love-letter in his daughter's trunk. The embarrassment of the young female, and the wish to punish in the mother, is admirably contrasted by the stern and harsh expression of countenance of the old man; and the combination of the whole is such as tells the story with perspicuity and effect.

*To the Treasurer and Directors of the Missionary Society, this Print, representing the Coffin of the District of Matana, in the Island of Orabete, to Captain Wilson, for the use of the Missionaries sent thither by that Society, in the Ship Duff, is most respectfully Dedicated by their most obedient Servants, W. Jeffries and Co. 1803.*—Smirke, R.A. pinxt. F. Bartolozzi. R.A. sculpt.

The above print is engraved from a very beautiful picture painted by Mr. Smirke, and exhibited at the Royal Academy about two years ago. The picture, with all its merit, was, as far as we remember, thought rather deficient in force; be that as it may, in the print there is no such deficiency, for it unites with that breadth, and sweetness of effect, for which Bartolozzi is so deservedly eminent, the spirit and energy of a sketch. It is very finely engraved in the chalk manner.

Statue

*Statue in honour of Marquis Cornwallis. J. Bacon, jun. fecit. Painted and engraved by George Dawe.*

This design is broad, and marked with simplicity and taste. The Marquis, in the habit of a Roman general, stands on a pedestal, at the foot of which are emblematical figures of Fortitude and Prudence. The statue is very much in the style of the elder Bacon; and the print, which gives a very good idea of it, is extremely well engraved in mezzotinto. The figure of the Marquis is colossal, being eight feet high; the allegorical figures are the size of life. The expence of this very fine piece of sculpture was defrayed by a subscription entered into, in honour of the Marquis, by the inhabitants of Bengal, and it is to be there erected.

*The Benevolent Tar, and Maternal Enjoyment. A pair of Prints. J. Scotbard, R. A. pinxt. J. Young sculpt. 1803.*

Many of our artists who design little rustic subjects, seem to have contemplated the fluttering flourishes of the old French school, or the fantastic fan-paintings of the imitators of Watteau and Lancret, rather than nature, which in their eccentric wanderings after the *pretinences* of the art seems to be very little attended to. The painter of these two little fascinating subjects has adopted a very different conduct, and made his designs with a very different spirit. They are distinguished by simplicity and taste, and marked with nature, with *English nature*. In the first, a poor family, the father of which is sick, is relieved by the generosity of an English sailor; and in the second, the mother is cutting some lusty slices of bread and butter for her children, and her husband seems already somewhat revived by the liberality of the charitable tar. Scotbard has conceived these subjects with great taste and feeling, and Young has engraved them very finely in mezzotinto; but those prints which we have seen in colours, are not entitled to any portion of praise.

*Portrait of Lieut. General Sir Robert Laurie, Bart. M.P. for Dumfriess, Knight Marshal of Scotland, and Colonel of the 8th, or Royal Irish Regiment of Light Dragoons. W. Owen fecit. James Ward sculpt.*

This portrait is admirably painted, and in the style of design, breadth of light and shade, and general air, reminds us of the best manner of Sir Joshua Reynolds. This is no slight praise; and we are sorry that an opportunity of paying such a tribute.

to the talents of our present race of portrait-painters does not more frequently occur. The print, which is in mezzotinto, is extremely well engraved.

*Portrait of William Saunders, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. and S.A. From the original Picture in the possession of Dr. Curry, M.D. Physician to Guy's Hospital. J. R. Smith pinxt. et sculpt.*

The spirit, appropriate air, and striking resemblance of several of Mr. Raphael Smith's portraits, we have recorded in some of the former Retrospects of the Arts. In these leading traits, this print bears a very high rank; it is extremely well engraved, and has as strong a resemblance of the original, as the full-length portrait of Mr. Charles Fox, painted by the same artist.

*The Parting of Hector and Andromache. Engraved by W. Ward, from an Historical Drawing by Emma Smith.*

The fair artist, who made this design, is daughter to the painter of the preceding article. From some of her former performances we augured that this very young artist's abilities were of such a description as would lead to improvement and future excellence. The above delineation justifies our expectation, and it is extremely well engraved. We were gratified to see a collateral proof that our opinion is not singular, in the Records of the Society for promoting Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, where it appears that the honorary palette of the society for an historical drawing (class 110) of *Achilles imploring Thetis to revenge the wrongs he had suffered from Agamemnon*, was adjudged to Miss Emma Smith.

Messrs. J. A. Atkinson, and James Walker, are preparing for publication in a series of one hundred plates,

*A picturesque Representation of the Manners, Customs, and Amusements of the Russians, with an accurate Explanation of each Print in French and English.*

This work will be completed in three volumes, imperial folio. Volume I. is now ready for delivery at Messrs. Boydells, and the other two volumes will be published in the course of next winter.

This work is dedicated, by permission, to his Imperial Majesty, Alexander the First; and it must be acknowledged that the plan, as relating to Russia, is perfectly original. From the innumerable objects afforded in an empire so extensive, so important in every point of view, and hitherto so little investigated, great va-



riety will be expected, and great variety will be found; and the artists profess that *truth* will every where be the leading and distinguishing feature. And they appear peculiarly qualified to display accurate and faithful representations; as Mr. Atkinson, who made the original drawings, and engages to etch them all, was, as well as Mr. Walker, who is engraver to his Imperial Majesty, eighteen years a resident in Russia. Some of the drawings, and the plates to the first volume, we have looked over with attention and with great pleasure. The style is admirably calculated for the subjects, and the prints have the full effect of drawings, and appear to be accurate mirrors of the objects they are intended to represent; and the artist asserts, that *he has visited and drawn from nature every scene and every object he describes*. Such a work as this was much wanted; for though the publication of *Monsieur le Prince* concerning Russia is finished with great talent and attention, yet, as the wish of that excellent artist appears to have been, that each print should excite admiration as a specimen of art, rather than as a faithful delineation of nature, he has in many instances sacrificed truth to execution, and the whole to particular parts. This is introducing into the arts, a practice *more honoured in the breach than the observance*; though

we have frequently seen it displayed in Westminster-hall, where a learned advocate is sometimes so extremely intent on displaying his own powers of oratory, that he totally forgets, the object for which he was paid his fee, must have been to inform the jury, and serve his client. But this by the way—judges and lovers of art will properly appreciate the value of etchings executed by artists after their own drawings; and in this work the plates will have the advantage of being corrected, and sometimes improved, by the man who has been an eye-witness of every scene he delineates.

With respect to the letter-press descriptions annexed to each plate, the editor at first designed merely to give such an illustration as might have been engraved on the margin; but from the variety of objects which occurred, and the novelty of them to a considerable part of Europe, it became necessary to enlarge upon this original intention. This work is printed at Bulmer's press.

Mr. ASBY, a young artist of rising merit, distinguished himself in the late exhibition, by a portrait of Lord Charles Spencer, and another of Mr. Butler, the writing-master, which were deservedly admired for faithfulness of resemblance and chasteness of colouring.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. DANIEL PAULIN DAVIS'S (BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE), for a METHOD of CLEANSING and SWEEPING CHIMNEYS, and for EXTINGUISHING them when on FIRE.

WE have already noticed, in different parts of our Magazine, the laudable efforts that have been made, and are still making, to abolish the common mode of sweeping chimneys, by which the comforts, and even the lives, of a numerous class of children, capable of benefiting society, are eventually destroyed.

Mr. Davis's invention will be readily understood from the following description. A roller is to be fixed on the upper part of the chimney, on which is suspended a chain, or other flexible substance, the whole length of the chimney: at the mouth or opening of the fire-place, and a few inches above the mantle-piece, is to be fixed an horizontal bar; round this

and the upper roller the chain is made to work, having on one part of it an elastic or expanding brush. As this brush ascends on one side of the funnel and descends on the other, we are assured that the gathering wigs or slopes, as well as the vertical parts, must be effectually cleaned.

To prevent the soot from being dispersed in the room, and obviate the necessity of the operator's standing in the breast of the chimney, Mr. Davis has invented a curtain with arm holes, through which a person in the room may work the chain without difficulty.

In case of a fire, a bag or bundle of wadding, well soaked in water, is to be sent round with the chain instead of the brush. The chain always remains suspended in the funnel, but the brush or wadding is fixed only when their aid is required either to cleanse a chimney, or to extinguish one that is on fire.

*Observation.*

*Observation.*—We earnestly hope, and confidently expect, that effectual means may be devised and generally adopted, to cleanse chimnies without the aid of children; but we think that no machine will completely answer the end, that is not capable of being worked from the inside of the room, without the necessity of any fixtures, or being obliged to have access to the outside of the house. In the present case, the expence of the roller at the top, of the bar at the bottom, and above all of the chain for every chimney, will, we fear, be found too formidable an obstacle to the general adoption of the plan set forth in Mr. Davis's specification.

MR. SAMUEL DAY'S, (CHARTER HOUSE, HINTON, SOMERSETSHIRE,) for an ENGINE, or TIME PIECE, which he denominates the WATCHMAN'S NOCTUARY and LABOURER'S REGULATOR.

The object intended to be answered by this machine, is to keep watchmen, labourers, &c. constant to their duty, or to ascertain how often and at what periods they betray the confidence reposed in them.—Thus, if a watchman be required to traverse the full extent of his rounds every half hour, Mr. Day recommends that one of his machines should be placed at each boundary of his walk, which will shew the superintendant in the morning whether he has been negligent of his duty in any one period.

The noctuary consists in part of clock-work, and in some respects resembles an eight-day clock. The face of it is divided into hours and aliquot parts of hours; but instead of hands, the circle on which the numbers are marked is moveable, and with cells answering to each period of time, revolves once in twelve hours. The test then of regular and well-sustained vigilance is given by the watchman's dropping a token, a piece of metal for instance, as he passes, every half-hour, quarter, or even half-quarter, if more exactness be required, into the cell which each particular period of time presents to receive the same; and each cell, like the time that it represents, is irrecoverable when past. No fraud on the watchman's part can counteract the regular and successive motion of the wheel to which these cells are attached, and which, like the hand of a clock, completes its revolution once in twelve hours. He has no command over it, and each cell having a token in it, will be a witness of his diligence and fidelity in going his rounds, answer-

ing the next morning to the exact periods in which he was there, while the empty ones will expose his negligence, and the particular periods when that occurred.—The mechanician will, from this brief account, easily comprehend the structure of the machine, and see to how many purposes it may be applied, particularly in manufactories where, at present, it is the employment of an overseer to watch the exact period when each man comes to his work.

By the use of the Noctuary, the calls of the watchman, which were instituted for the purpose of his giving notice of being on his duty, and which are convenient warnings to the nightly thief of timely attack or retreat, will be superseded; and a considerable expence of animal exertion will be saved to the individual, which might be converted into that of going his rounds twice where he now only goes once. And if instead of an open, the watchman were to carry a dark lantern, the robber would have no security in calculating the fit moment of his depredation, and might be detected in the outset of his attack; as the slightest sound would alarm the watchman walking in silence, and not drowning distant noise by that of his own voice.

*Observations.*—This invention appears to us to deserve public attention, as well calculated to answer the ends proposed by the patentee. It is, however, generally believed, that many robberies are annually committed by the connivance of the watchmen, which the Noctuary could not prevent. As a remedy for this we recommend, that, instead of the same watchman to be appointed always to the same post, it be left to the discretion of the constable of the night, or whoever superintends the watch, to appoint on each evening the men under his care to any particular round, so that no one shall, previously to the hour in which his business commences, know the station over which he is to be placed.

MR. JOSEPH BRINDLEY'S, (ROCHESTER,) for certain METHODS of more effectually SECURING BEAMS of SHIPS to their STUDES.

After describing very fully, by means of drawings, the nature of his invention, Mr. Brindley undertakes to prove that it will be of high national advantage, 1. In respect to the superior strength which it will give to the vessel; 2. In the saving of expence; and, 3. In respect to expedition.


With regard to strength, he considers it as an established axiom in mechanics, that the fabrication of any mechanical body, as a ship, is perfect when all the component parts have an equal share of strength in proportion to the resistance required; and endeavours to demonstrate, that the methods adopted by him come nearer to a state of perfection than any other mode now practised.

Mr. Brindley then avers that his invention will save at least two-thirds of the value of all the *lodging-knees* used in a first-rate ship of war, and as much in an East Indiaman, and all other ships in proportion. On board an hundred-gun ship there are 360 lodging-knees; the saving, therefore, in this article, will be almost incredible; but what seems most important is the saving of immense quantities of fine oak timber, which are now destroyed to obtain knees for the navy.

The two prominent advantages with regard to expedition are the following:—In the present practice, where hanging and lodging-knees are used, the fore and aft-bolts are conveyed through the beam and each knee, and they must be all complete before the water-ways and planks of the deck can be laid; but such is the extreme difficulty to obtain knees, that ships are kept from launching, and in docks, many

months longer than they would be, besides exposing the insides of ships to heavy rains, which rot the timbers and ends of the beams. To remove this inconvenience, the plan proposed by Mr. Brindley, as having no connection with hanging-knees, (which may be fastened to the under-side of the beam) may be made use of immediately. The beams are crossed and lodged on the clamps, and the water ways and planks of the deck laid and caulked, and the rains prevented doing any material damage. Another advantage is, that in old ships that want repairs, many of the beams are found to be rotten at their ends, parts that always begin to decay first, consequently the fore and aft-bolts through the beams can have no security in the rotten part of the beam; so that while the present practice continues of using lodging knees, it becomes necessary to take out the beams, and replace them with new ones, in which much time is lost, and immense expence incurred. This may be completely obviated, by having long cheek-pieces of timber bolted and fastened to the sides of such beams that are only decayed at the ends; then the tie-pieces can be morticed by them, and bolted through the ship's side. This will facilitate the repairs of old ships, and save prodigious expence.

## LIST OF THE NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

 As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE of EXPENCE**.

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The third Number of **MR. WILLIAMS'S** *Picturesque Excursions in Devonshire and Cornwall* will be published early in July.

The *Posthumous Works* of the late **Dr. HUNTER**, Author of *Sacred Biography*, with a *Life of the Author*, will appear in the course of the summer.

The **Rev. JOHN HOLLAND**, of Bolton, has just published *Essays on History*, particularly the Jewish, Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman; with *Examinations for the Use of Young Persons*; also, *Geographical Exercises, Modern and Ancient*, on a new Plan. Both publications are extremely well adapted for the instruction of youth.

**MR. T. F. DIDDIS**, Author of the Introduction to rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, has of late been employed in amassing materials for a second edition of that work. The second edition is intended to contain a particular account of Polyglott Bibles, editions of the Greek Septuagint and Testament; accompanied by Critical Notes from the *Prolegomena* of Mills and Wettstein. It is intended that the former publication shall be a sort of key or book of reference to the second edition, which will adopt the same method of arrangement; but which will afford more copious intelligence on points that have been therein but slightly discussed.

The same Gentleman is about to publish a complete Account of the Evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Claim of *Dr. Jenner* to Remuneration, as the Discoverer and Founder of the Vaccinious Inoculation.—The work will be preceded by a succinct History of the Origin, Progress, and Ravages of the Small pox.

**MR. BRISTED**, of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, has been long preparing for the press his *Anthropologomenos*; or, *Tour in the Highlands of Scotland*, containing an account of some very interesting incidents which occurred in a pedestrian route in the year 1801 through a part of the Highlands. It is expected that this work will be ready for publication the latter end of July.

An elaborate Account of the *Life and Writings* of the late **Dr. GEDDES**, by **Mr. JOHN MASON GOOD**, Author of a new Translation of *Solomon's Songs*, &c. is in the press, and will be published in the ensuing month.

\* A correct list of the young men concerned in writing this Review appeared in our Magazine for April.



Since the publication of our Number for May last, an event has happened, which suspends for the present the printing of the Original Ossian; this is the death of John Mackenzie, Esq. [for an account of whom see page 583.] To this gentleman Mr. Macpherson committed the original Celtic, from which he had translated or made up his English Ossian. A subscription, amounting to a thousand pounds, for the purpose of publishing this original, was raised among the officers and others from the Highlands, in India, and remitted to Mr. Macpherson. His son and heir (who had himself made a large fortune in the capacity of British Agent, for ten or twelve years, at the Court of the Nizam), Mr. Macpherson of Bailliville in Invernesshire refuses or declines to give up the money so subscribed. An action has been instituted against him, for the purpose of compelling him to give up the thousand pounds, in the Court of Sessions in Scotland, by Sir John Murray, in whose hands the money was placed, and by whom it was remitted to the elder Mr. Macpherson. Mr. Mackenzie, whether trusting wholly to this fund, or actuated merely from motives of patriotism, and regard for the memory of his friend, had begun and made some progress in the printing of the original Ossian, with the literal Latin Version noticed in our last.—All expenses were defrayed by Mr. Mackenzie from his own funds. His death, of course, suspended the work; and whether it will ever be resumed, is thought, is a matter that will depend on the issue of the suit instituted by Sir John Murray against the son and heir of the Ossian Macpherson.

THE ARGUS, a newspaper published in Paris in the English language, and the professed champion of which is to vilify the English character and Government, is at this time conducted by THOMAS DUTTON, a man whose name is known in England as Editor of the Dramatic Censor, and as the author of a tedious Panegyric on the Life and Character of the present King!

On Wednesday June 15, the triple Inscription of Rosetta, which has lain for some time in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, was removed to the Museum, and deposited with the rest of the Antiquities from Egypt.

The Academical Institution for the Education of Young Men, as well for Civil and Commercial Life, as for Ministerial Duties among Dissenters, which has been carried on for the last seventeen years with great credit and respectability at

Manchester, is about to be removed to the city of York, where it will be under the immediate direction of the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, and other gentlemen well qualified to superintend the education of youth in the various branches of science, and classical and biblical literature.

A Course of Lectures, explaining the application of the principles of Chemistry to the various operations of Agriculture, has been prepared by Mr. Davy; and the Introductory Lecture has been read before the Board, at their house in Sackville-street.

Dr. TOULMIN has in the press, a Review of the Preaching of the Apostles; or, the Practical Efficacy of the Unitarian Doctrines proved and illustrated from the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus.

Perhaps it deserves to be recorded as an anecdote in the history of English literature, that of the genuine edition of the Letters and Works of LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU, published during the current month, nearly two thousand copies were actually sold by the publisher in his first delivery, within three days.

The following are the ingredients, in proper proportions, for making the artificial stone, which is a manufacture growing into considerable importance:—Pipe-clay, 10 bushels—brown pot-rubbish, i.e. broken spruce beer bottles, &c. 4 ditto—Glass-bottle ditto, 2 ditto—Flint ditto, 1 ditto—Croydon, i. e. very white sand, 1½ ditto. These materials are to be ground and sifted; if they are for figures, the very fine parts only are to be used; but if for the purpose of contracting the size of stones, or other rough work, the coarse may be made use of. Figures, and other finished articles, must be baked in a furnace.

It has been discovered that an excellent varnish may be made from sandarac in the following manner:—1. The proportions should be two parts of alcohol and one of sandarac. 2. The sandarac must not be pulverised. 3. The solution should be made cold, and should be promoted by frequent agitation. By observing these rules, the varnish, when applied, is almost always prevented from becoming of an opaque white in drying, which is occasioned by a portion of the fresh substance (when the sandarac is pulverised) that is held in solution by means of heat and the aid of resin.

M. BASSE gives the following as the best method of preparing muriatic ether with the simple acid:—"Melt marine-salt in a crucible, and keep it in fusion an hour, or till the whole of the water of crystallization be dissipated; put twenty ounces

ounces of this salt into a tubulated retort, adapt to it a curved tube, and plunge the tube to the bottom of a bottle with two necks, into which have been poured ten ounces of alkohol prepared by mixing, in a retort, three parts of highly rectified spirit of wine, with one of potash, melted pulverised whilst hot, and it is distilled till it is diminished one-half. When the whole is well luted, pour into the retort, in very small quantities at a time, ten ounces of highly concentrated sulphuric acid. After each introduction of acid, close the tube carefully, and put in no more acid till the salt has ceased bubbling. The cork of the other neck of the bottle must be taken out from time to time, to suffer the air condensed above the alkohol to escape. After the acid is introduced, place the retort on a sand-bath, and heat it gradually, till all the muriatic-acid be expelled. During this part of the operation, care must be taken frequently to cool the bottle containing the alkohol, by wrapping a wet cloth round it. The alkohol thus charged with acid, is then put into a retort, and distilled to one-half; shake the distilled liquid with alkaline-ley, to carry off the acid, decant the ether which is found on the surface, and keep it in bottles well corked. From the above-mentioned quantities, two ounces and a half of ether are usually obtained."

The art of guiding air-balloons has been lately discovered at Berne, in Switzerland; and an experiment has been made near Seedorf, which is shortly to be repeated in England.

The new metal which has been announced to the public, under the name of *platladium*, is found to be a composition of two parts of platina and one of mercury.

In the New Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, is an account of an eel (*gadus lota*) in which eggs and soft roe were found at the same time, proving it to be an hermaphrodite fish.

In a Berlin Journal, which appears every month (*Berlinische Monatschrift*) there is an interesting extract of a letter of M. ALEXANDER DE HUMBOLDT.—He there gives an account of the plants of his voyage in South America. This letter is written from Confreias, near Ibagua, in New Granada. Before he quitted Carthagena, M. de Humboldt visited the wood of Turbaco, celebrated for the immense bulk of its trees; some are eight feet in diameter, and of the species named *Cavanillefia Mocondo*, long ago recognized by Jaquin, a traveller in the reign of

Francis I. M. de Humboldt, who had proposed to go to Peru, could not resist the desire of repairing to Santa Fé de Bogota, to see there the celebrated botanist Mutis, now seventy two years of age, and one of the friends of Linnæus. Instead, therefore, of proceeding by sea to Guayaquil, which was much more common, he pursued by land the route of Quito, by Santa Fé. He navigated at first, for forty-five days, on the Magdalena River, amid the most frightful tempests and most dangerous canaëds. He designed in this voyage the topographical chart of the country, in four sheets in folio, of which the Viceroy retained a copy. When arrived at Honda, in five degrees of north latitude, he visited the mines of Mariquita and of Saint Anne. He found in this country considerable plantations of cinnamon and nutmeg-trees, and entire forests of the tree which furnishes the *quinaquina*, and of the almond-tree, named by the botanists *calycocarpus amygdaliferum*. M. de Humboldt was then accompanied by a Frenchman, named Desieux, to whom the Spanish Government confided the care of those plantations. Our travellers arrived at length at the entrance of the Cordilleras, (*la Bocca del Monte*); they ascended the first heights, and arrived in the plain of Bogota, one of the most elevated on the globe: this plain was formerly a lake, of thirty-two leagues square surface; in the middle is situated the city of Santa Fé. M. de Humboldt was received there as in triumph; sixty persons on horseback went to meet him; the respectable Mutis had prepared for him a house near to his own. The King of Spain allows ten thousand piastres per annum to this botanical establishment. For fifteen years past thirty painters have been employed there, under the direction of Mutis; they have executed three thousand designs in folio, which have all the finishing of miniature. M. de Humboldt can only compare the botanical collection of D. J. Celsino Mutis to that of Sir Joseph Banks, of London. M. de Humboldt measured the height of the mountains which environ Santa Fé, many of which rise to 2000 and 2400 toises. From Santa Fé he was to repair to Quito, then to Lima. He was to be at Acapulco in the month of May of this year; and from thence, after having traversed Mexico, he proposed to return to Europe by the Philippines and the Cape of Good Hope. Such a voyage, executed by a man so enlightened, promises the happiest results to the sciences.

As the Helvetic territory contains antiquities but very little known, the Sieur AUBERT PARENT, architect and sculptor, Member of the Academy of Arts of Berlin, has been assiduously employed in the investigation of them. At first he applied himself to examine the ruins of the ancient *Augusta Rauracorum*, on the site of which the village of Augst, near Basle, now stands. He afterwards made important discoveries in the year 1801, and was enabled to collect fragments enough to form to himself a just idea of the decorations of a temple that stood there, as like wise of its order of architecture, which is a composite very uncommon. The learned J. D. Schoepflin, author of *Alsatia Illustrata*, although he had not seen any of the ornaments which the architect and sculptor Parent has discovered there, nevertheless assures us that the temple afforded a shining proof of the ability of the Romans in the construction of edifices like this, the most beautiful ornament of the capital of the Rauraci:—" *Ædificium hoc venustum & elegans, optime Romanorum in arte edificandi ætatis partus, Rauricæ colonie ornamētum hodie exiguum attulit atque decus insigne. De Rud. Temp. Aug. Rau. Sect. 37.*" The Sieur Parent proposes to publish by subscription, at Berlin, *Margraven StraÙe*, No. 25, and at Paris *chez M. Karcher, rue Michaudière*, No. 10, a work containing his observations on the antiquities of Switzerland at large. It will contain the description, plans, and designs, of the principal antique monuments that have adorned the most flourishing cities of that remarkable country, such as temples, public baths, bridges, aqueducts, mosaic pavements, statues, bas-reliefs, and inscriptions.—The whole work is divided into five parts, thus designated:—1. *Avenche, Aventicum Helveticorum.* 2. *Augst, Augusta Rauracorum.* 3. *Windisch, Findonissa.* 4. *Ottmarshausen*, a part antiently detached from the country of the Rauraci. 5. *Badenweiler*, about three miles from Basle, in the Brisgau, well known for its famous Roman baths. Every article will be preceded with an abridged Historical Notice, the result of minute investigation: the details of the excavations made on the spot will follow. The work in folio, to be printed on vellum; the engravings are to the number of twenty-four plates, the whole coloured by the author, &c. Price of the subscription, half of which to be paid on subscribing, to be three Fredericks-d'or. The subscription was open till the 1st of April 1803; after that term the

work costs four Fredericks-d'or. The subscribers, whose names will be printed at the head of the volume, will receive the work complete April 1st, 1804.

Some hitherto unpublished letters of VOLTAIRE to Frederick the Great, have been lately published at Paris, from the originals; which, it appears from the editor's account of them, have been sent from Weimar to M. Bati, secretary of legation to the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, at Paris. M. Boissonade, who is authorized to publish them, confesses his ignorance how and where these letters have been found; but he makes no doubt of their authenticity, being assured of the same by some well known literati, who were in habits of correspondence with Voltaire, and from his having actually contrasted these letters with other autographs preserved in the National Library. " Besides, (says M. Boissonade) we find in these letters the well-known style of their author; and this proof of their authenticity will not be the less strong, even if it be objected that the hand of M. de Voltaire may have been counterfeited, for undoubtedly it cannot be supposed that it would have been so easy to imitate his style." " And, indeed, (say the French reviewers,) we cannot here mistake the hand and seal of Voltaire."—In the edition of Kehl are a number of mutilated and incorrect letters, which are reprinted in this volume, with considerable additions contained in the above manuscript; the author has taken care to insert in notes the variant readings of the printed text, collated with the original text. A number of these letters were without a date, or had false dates. M. Boissonade has endeavoured, as far as possible, to place the real epoch to each letter. The litigation with the Jew Hirschel, the death of the Comte de Rothenbourg, the thesis of the Abbé de Prades, the affair of the Akakin, and other known facts, have guided him. This correspondence embraces six or seven years, from 1746 to 1753. This volume may be read with pleasure even by those who have the eighteen volumes of the edition of Kehl.

The Society of Encouragement of National Industry of Paris, has lately published its prospectus of the prizes to be offered to those who shall best resolve certain questions relative to agriculture and the arts. The subjects proposed are, the manufacture of wooden screws, 1500 francs; the purification of irons, 6000 francs; the fabrication of alum, 1200 francs; experiments on combustible wood, 1400 francs; for preserving the faculty of germination

germination in seeds, 500 francs; for the amelioration of wool, 800 francs; the culture of the Swedish turnip, 600 francs; the manufacture of nets, 1000 francs; of white lead, 2000 francs; of Prussian blue, 600 francs; and for the economical manufacture of enamelled vases, 1000 francs.

Were we to judge from the bulk of the Catalogue of the late Leipzig Fair, we should not imagine that German literature was at all on the decline. But, on examining the contents, we must confess, that, though they shew the nation to be highly advanced in chemical, physical, and mathematical knowledge, as well as in some other branches of science; yet, as to productions of good taste, little appears in the whole Catalogue, that seems to promise any thing farther than a short-lived existence.

The celebrated Voss, a profound connoisseur with regard to whatever relates to antiquity, and a writer endowed with true poetic genius, as his original works and his inimitable versions of Homer and Virgil sufficiently attest, has just published *A Profody of his Native Tongue*, the fruit of long and laborious application. No man, indeed, can be better qualified for ascertaining the rules that relate to the mechanism of poetry than he; and it is much to be hoped that these rules, which, in fact, result naturally from the very genius of the language, will be adopted by the German bards in future. This book composes the ninth volume of the works of this admired author.

MATTHISSON, a man of refined taste and high acknowledged merit, as a descriptive and elegiac poet, has just compiled and published a "*Collection of German Lyrics*," arranged in chronological order; and it would perhaps be an unavailing task to make Erato appear to better advantage in any language whether ancient or modern, than she appears in the present collection.

EBERHARD of Halle, a philosophical writer, well-known by his "*Apology for Socrates*," has lately enriched the literary world with a second volume of his "*Theory of the Belles Lettres*."

A new volume (the eighth) of TUMMEL's *Sentimental Tour* through the South of France, has likewise just made its appearance. The former volumes have acquired the author a very splendid name in the German world; and, were they well translated, the English reader would probably be convinced, that the admirable Sterne was less an *unique* than he is generally supposed to be.

KORZENUE's fertile genius has lately produced two dramas, the one entitled "*Grotius*," and the other "*The Hussites before Naumberg*." The former, indeed, has not been often acted, but the latter has repeatedly charmed the public, and still continues to bring full houses. His journal, "*The Plain Dealer*," which at first raised such high expectations, and which set out splendidly enough, continued for a few numbers to be worthy of the title it bears. It soon, however, grew charged with matter, more interesting to himself and to his literary enemies, than to the generality of his readers.

The genius of GÖTHE is again awake! His "*Eugenia*; or, the Natural Daughter," which is now acting at Weimar, is a first-rate classical production; of the most happy stage-effect, and in which every scene bespeaks the hand of a master. The scene lies in England; the story is of the present day, and is on that account the more interesting. The subject will form three distinct plays, of which *Eugenia* is the first.

The Chevalier de RASOPOFF, a Russian counsellor of state, has been appointed by the Emperor Ambassador Extraordinary to the court of Japan; to which country he was ordered to proceed in the month of June. He is to be conveyed to the place of his destination by Captain Krusenstern, who, after landing the ambassador, will pursue his voyage of discovery.

Death has of late made considerable havoc in the literary world of Germany, and deprived it of many of those great characters who had given celebrity to their country, and assigned it an honourable rank among the most enlightened nations of Europe. Among those whose loss is of a very recent date, the name of GARVE makes a conspicuous figure. This philosopher was equally remarkable for the beautiful propriety of his reflections, the charms of his eloquence, and the amenity of his deportment. Of all his countrymen, the harmony of his periods bears the nearest affinity to the Greeks, and, on that account, as well as for his manner of treating his moral subjects, he has justly been considered the Addison of Germany.—Another philosopher, whose writings have done great honour to his country, and whose loss will not be easily, if ever, repaired, paid the debt of nature soon after Garve. This was the celebrated ENGEL, who had the happy art of treating the most abstracted subjects in the clearest manner, and whose "*Philosopher for the World*" is a striking proof of

of the truth of this assertion; while that work, together with his "Theory of the Belles Lettres," his "Essay on the Dramatic Art," and his small dramas, remain an eternal monument of the correctness of his taste and the soundness of his judgment. Not long after his decease, the venerable GLEIM, the modern Tyræus and the worthy rival of Anacreon, has increased the irreparable losses which German literature has lately sustained. — The fate of German letters is become still more deplorable by the death of a writer, who, in fact, formed the poetic language of his country, and who lived long enough to see it brought to a high degree of perfection, in the hands of Wieland, Vois, Schiller, Göthe, Stolberg, and, though last, not least, A. W. SCHLEGEL, the admirable translator of Shakspeare, and one of the best poets of

the age. The reader, perhaps, need not be told, that we are speaking of KLOPSTOCK, the immortal author of the Messiah, a name dear to the Muse and to Virtue, the Pindar and the Milton of his day; and, in a word, one of the most honourable of the votaries of Apollo, whether among the ancients or among the moderns. Great as those losses are, the premature death of GEDKE is not the less felt. He was a worthy disciple of the ancients, late head of the Berlin gymnasium, and whose ashes are scarce cold in his grave. We shall say nothing of his merits as a public teacher, in which capacity he had, perhaps, but few equals, but merely refer to his poetic productions; few in number, indeed, but which are singularly happy in the purity of their diction and the loftiness of their flights.

## ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

*From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.*

*Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.*

	No. of Cases.
<b>TYPHUS</b> -	19
Chlorosis & Amenorrhœa -	38
Menorrhagia -	7
Leucorrhœa -	5
Diarrhœa -	15
Tussis & Dyspnœa -	42
Phthisis Pulmonal. -	9
Cynanche Tonsillar. -	3
Morbi Cutanei -	38
Anasarca -	6
Cephalœa -	8
Epilepsia -	11
Hysteria -	14
Asthœnia -	23
Hypochondriasis & Dyspepsia -	17

Typhus, once more, has begun to spread its pestilential influence over the poor and populous vicinage of the Finsbury Institution. It has recurred with its fell assemblage of loathsome and alarming symptoms. It will not fail to be still further aggravated by the approaching intensity of autumnal heat, as well as by the wasting influence of a deplorable, although inevitable war; which, whilst it inflicts deprivations upon every class of society, from the poor must take away, not the accommodations which they never had, or the luxuries which they never looked for, but, in too many instances, the ordinary blessing of health, the comfort of life, and even the bare power of supporting a meagre and miserable existence.

One melancholy instance of the fatality of febrile contagion occurred in the case of an unfortunate mother, who, after having watched over with extreme anxiety, and, by her unsleeping attention to all the minute offices of a nurse, had essentially contributed to the entire recovery of three of her children, at length had leisure to feel the invasion of a disease, which, no doubt, for some time previously to her consciousness of it, had been operating upon the stamina of her frame. The patient laboured under nearly every possible disadvantage. Her strength of mind and body had been worn away by a solicitude and exertion, which, for a considerable period, knew no interval of repose. During this time she was constantly subject to the influence of typhous effluvia, and lay on the same bed with her sickly offspring, in immediate contact with the substance of contagion.\*

In

\* It ought to be made known, because it is a fact of practical importance, that after the disease has continued for a certain time, the bed-clothes of the patient are loaded with a larger quantity of infectious particles than the body itself, in which, by the processes which are constantly going on in the animal system, they are prevented from accumulating to the same extent and degree of condensity as in inanimate and unorganized matter;

In this situation it was proposed, as affording the only chance of her life, that she should be removed without delay to the House of Recovery, which has been recently established in the metropolis.—This proposal, however, was not complied with, in consequence of an unfortunate prejudice, which, although by no means general, has been imbibed by many of the

matter; and likewise that in proportion to the time of its remaining stagnant, the poison is likely to acquire a greater malignity and intensity of contagious power. A proper attention to these circumstances might not improbably have prevented the premature decease of many a young medical practitioner.

ignorant and indigent against this new and excellent institution.

It is a source equally of amazement and of regret, that a plan alike calculated to check the mortality of the poor, and to promote the personal security of the higher orders, should not have more zealously been patronised, from motives both of prudence and humanity.

J. REID.

Southampton-row, June 25, 1803.

Note.—By an inattention either in the author, amanuensis, or printer, the account of the treatment of a case of Trismus, in the last Report, the word an *ence* was substituted for a *drachm*; probably from a similarity in the technical character which designates each, 3 instead of 5.

# ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.

## BANKRUPTCIES.

### The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

**A**ILEN, Henry, Liverpool, merchant. (Watt and Fog  
croft, Liverpool)  
**A**LEN, John, Providence-row, Fish-bury-square, carver  
and gilder. (Mr Abewigley, Gray's Inn place)  
**A**NDERSON, John, Miller's Wharf, merchant and wharf-  
inger. (Carruther, Old street, inn)  
**B**AIRD, John, Tottenham-court, Passers, stone-mason,  
Teboult, Overhills street, Queen's square  
**B**ALFORTH, William, Swan-spatens, Tower-hill, mer-  
chant. (Fokley, New London street)  
**B**AILEY, Thomas, Bishopgate street, wine and beer mer-  
chant. (Farnell, church door, Spitalfields)  
**B**ARRIS, Thomas and James Brown, Tottenham street, co-  
signe manufacturer. (Orrell, Windy street, Oxford  
road)  
**B**IRD, Henry Merdins, and Benjamin Savage, Jetties  
square, merchants. (Winter, Kaye, Beckwith, and  
Frederick, Swin lane)  
**B**URTON, Thomas, and Thomas Bentley, Boxton, Irchester,  
bankers. (Firm Bentley and Bentley's, Caldale, Hal-  
war, and Sparg, Gray's Inn)  
**B**RYAN, William, late of White Lion court, Birchin lane,  
merchant, late of Jamaica, and now of Camberwell.  
(Torbay, Ely place)  
**B**EATON, William, junior, Robert and John Beaton, and  
William Beaton, jun. Melbourn, brewers. (Halden,  
Rushmore)  
**C**OE, Charles, York, merchant and tailor. (Barber,  
Gray's Inn)  
**C**OURTNEY, Richard, Jon. Great-bell alley, merchant.  
(Partner with William Hamilton, late of Great-bell alley,  
and of Falmouth, merchants.) (Highmore, Ruckers-  
bury)  
**C**HAFFERT, James, Coventry, vintner. (Fogg and Carver,  
Coventry)  
**C**AMPBELL, Burnham, Francis Square, Ratcliffe highway,  
insurance broker. (Hayes, Finsbury street)  
**C**OOK, John, Warren street, Tottenham-court road, linen-  
draper. (Anson, Old Jerry)  
**C**ROOK, William, Ratcliffe Highway, linen-draper. (East,  
Coventry)  
**C**RAWFORD, John, late of Liverpool, now of St. James's  
street, London, merchant. (Ward, Bennett, and Green, &  
Coventry street, Covent Garden)  
**C**HEYRON, Charles, Hull, horse jobber. (Evans, Furnival's  
Inn)  
**F**RAUD, John, Bedminster, baker. (Lewis and Jones,  
Gray's Inn)  
**F**RYER, Philip, Manchester, miller and corn-factor. (Hus-  
kisson, Temple)  
**G**RAYSON, John, East Cheap, insurance broker and mer-  
chant. (McKewen and Farrell, Chancery square, South-  
work)  
**G**ROVE, Nathaniel, Ratcliffe Highway, chemist. (late  
partner with David Ganning, Finsbury, George, and Co.)  
Jones and Green, Salisbury square  
**H**OBBS, Thomas, Woking, Essex, dealer. (Roffell, Law-  
rence lane)  
**H**ENDEY, William, Grimsby, Esq. and Mr Joseph Ff-  
euld, Malacca street, bankers. (Allen and Exley, Furni-  
val's Inn)  
**H**ARTLEY, John, Tunbridge, Kent, baker. (Johnson, Ely  
place)

**H**ARDING, Mary, and John Harding, Swanbourne, dealers.  
(Clark and Richards, Chancery lane)  
**H**OPKINS, Samuel, Leeds, merchant. (Evans, Furnival's  
Inn)  
**H**OODSTONE, William, Manchey, draper. (Ellis, Cur-  
rier street)  
**H**OMES, Thomas, Dumford, miller. (Rattee and Andie,  
Temple)  
**J**EFFS, Thomas, Stoke Newington, carpenter. (Siddall,  
Aldgate street)  
**J**ARRAT, John, Reith, hog-merchant. (Cardale, Hall-  
ward and Spear, Gray's Inn)  
**J**OHNSON, Robert, late chief mate of the Wood and East In-  
dian, (Longman and Hall, second stairs office,  
Temple)  
**K**IRKMAN, Nathaniel, Great Holborn, cooperage manu-  
facturer. (Newbrough, Gray's Inn)  
**K**ING, Charles, London street, Finsbury square, engraver  
and printer, formerly partner with William Dickson.  
(Gordon, Temple)  
**L**ITTON, Joseph, St. Clement Dances, goldsmith. Platt,  
Eric court, Fleet street  
**L**UTCH, John, Bridge-water, jobber in cattle. (Farker,  
Cockade street, Abingdon)  
**L**EWIS, Thomas Weston, Falmouth, merchant. (Rearden,  
Covent court, Gracechurch street)  
**L**EVY, John, and Samuel, Halfpenny, merchants. (Allen and  
Exley, Furnival's Inn)  
**L**IMMON, John, South Wales, feedman. (Turner,  
Margaret street, Cavendish square)  
**L**ONGMAN, John, Whitechurch, coachmaker. (Monckton,  
Whitechurch)  
**L**EWIS, Henry, and William Chambers, Rathbone place,  
shopkeepers. (Furner, Charles street, Cavendish square)  
**M**ILLEY, Simon, Sealaters, merchant. (Ruffer, Kirby  
street)  
**M**ARTIN, James, Thomas Heavyside, and Thomas Bore-  
man, R. T. Yard, Ruckersbury, Manchester ware-  
houseman. (Edge, Temple)  
**M**ARSHAM, William, Colliingham, merchant. (Ruffer, Kir-  
by street)  
**M**URRI, William, Coventry, mercer. (Fearman, Co-  
ventry)  
**M**YALL, William, Woodbridge, vintner. (Alexander,  
Aldgate street)  
**N**ASH, John, and Peter Tanser, Cockhill, Ratcliffe, de-  
alers in coals. (Heard, Hopper's square, Goodman's  
fields)  
**P**AKE, William, Liverpool, plumber and glazier. (Top-  
ping and Bradford, Warrington)  
**P**LOW, John, Leeds, merchant. (Allen and Exley, Furni-  
val's Inn)  
**P**ALCY, Richard, Leeds, soap-builer. (Blacklock, Tem-  
ple)  
**P**ALCY, Henry, Sun street, Baker. (Mills, Ely place)  
**P**ALCY, John, Bond court, W. T. T. insurance  
broker. (Harvey and Robinson, Liverpool and  
Rugby)  
**R**OBSON, Thomas, Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Cur-  
rier street)  
**R**IPSON, John, Bernersley street, (Krisseer. (Kayll,  
Garlick Hill)  
**S**MITH, William, and John Ashoon, Newgate street, linen  
drapers. (Adams, Old Jerry)  
**S**MITH, Peter, Farnhill, Kidwelly, shalloon maker. (Sykes  
and Knivett, Bedford court)  
**S**UDEN, James, Coventry, leatherer. (Kieckrath, Long,  
and Jones, Birmingham street)

Smith,

Smith, George, Jun. Lovell's court, Paternoster row, Silversmith.  
 Smead, William, Fleet court, Fleet street.  
 Swanson, William, Red-lion street, Clerkwell, broker and auctioneer. (Heurich, Pallgrave place, Temple Bar.  
 Swart, James, High street, Shadwell, chiselmason. (Smith and Filling, Chapter house, St. Paul's churchyard.  
 Townshend, John, Warrington, banker and pedlar. (Field, Friday Street.  
 Thompson, Andrew, and Bartholomew White, Row lane, booksellers and printers. (Firm, Thompson, White, and Co. (Crawford, and Lewis, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.  
 Towns, Ann, Shepperton, Kidlington, (Saunders, Clifford's lane.  
 Val, Peter, Peter Dabbellmott, Arnold J. N. Gevers, Levee, and Wynand, Aquas de Graiver Vink, Curcus, Monagret, metcunus. (Watson, Goulder's hall.  
 Webb, John, Somers place, Fins. Packer, glazier. (Phillips and Ward, Howard street, Strand.  
 Wells, James, John West, and John Ruddy, Upper Thames street, (Harris, grocers and sugar refiners. (Dunn, Throatle street.  
 Wellman, Charles, Lower Tooting, meslman. (Tebbutt, Dromingie street, Queen's Square.  
 Watson, William, Kensington lane, corn-factor. (Richardson, Bury street, St. James.  
 Whalley, Edward, Bolton, cotton manufacturer. (Boardman, Bolton.  
 Wallis, S. Kerr, King street, wholesale linen-draper. (Peckard and Hix, Fete, modern row.  
 Warren, C. W. W. Smith, market maker. (Hartley, Rethel.  
 Warren, Benjamin, Grantham, coachmakers. (Fitzgerald, Leman street.

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alderson, Christopher, Rectory, Shropshire, July 5.  
 Barratt, John, Wakefield, goldsmith, &c. June 10.  
 Baines, Joseph, Manchester, stockbroker, June 10.  
 Brady, James, Ipswich, linen-draper, June 10.  
 Baker, Thomas, and John Bourdoin, Exeter, woollen drapers, July 5.  
 Blythe, Alexander and Charles, Aldersgate street, linen-draper, June 10.  
 Bird, Edward, Duke street, Artillery ground, dyer, June 10.  
 Bright, Samuel, Coventry, flourer, June 10.  
 Burdett, Joseph, &c. Bolton, coal-factor, June 10.  
 Burdett, Mary, Graze, Thacker, & Co., and Three Graces wharf, London, soap manufacturers, June 10.  
 Bury, Charles, and Joseph, Wals, Norwich, warehousemen, June 10.  
 Beaton, Sarah, Yeovil, haberdasher and milliner, July 5.  
 Brooke, Francis, William Farrar, and Robert Kufe, Southampton street, warehousemen, July 5.  
 Calkin, James, Union square, Broad street, surviving partner of William Haden, insurance broker, June 10.  
 Canby, Geoffrey, Sheffield, linen-draper, June 10.  
 Callaway, Charles, Wyth street, cabinet-maker, July 5.  
 Calvert, Francis, Cleveland street, Painter, haberdasher, July 5.  
 Cecil, John, William, Great St. Helens, merchant, July 5.  
 Corke, James, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucester, miller, &c. July 5.  
 Canby, Robert, D-mers, dealer in horses, July 5.  
 Chapman, John, Vauxhall, linen-draper, July 12.  
 Daniel, William, York, coachmakers, June 10.  
 Darg, Thomas, South Bridge, ship-owner, June 10.  
 Dinard, John Nicholas, Millman street, Bedford row, merchant, July 5.  
 Duff, James, Finsbury square, merchant, July 10.  
 Dwyer, Richard, Lamb street, Spitalfields, cheesemonger, July 10.  
 Dunn, William and David, Leightonhouse, shopkeepers, July 10.  
 Drake, Arthur, Newcastle, linen draper, July 10.  
 Epps, William and John, Colton, iron-merchant, June 10.  
 Farwell, Thomas, Chiswell street, retisher, &c. June 4.  
 Fenwick, Richard, Kingston, Bull, innkeeper, June 10.  
 Greatwood, Robert, Gloucester, grocer, June 10.  
 Goring, Bartholomew, and J. S. Mareson, Queen street, merchants, June 10.  
 Green, and John, late of Capel court, now of Mark lane, partner with George Lalag, of Bazaar, June 10.  
 Grogan, William, Hackney, baker, June 10.  
 Graham, John, Newark, baker, June 10.  
 Green, Joseph, Birmingham, merchant, June 10.  
 Gussard, Robert, May ward, Fitch street, baker, July 10.  
 Gillat, John, Joseph Markworth, and William Gillat, abrid, brewers, June 10, joint and separate estates.  
 Hughes, Robert, Chancery street, Covent Garden, draper, June 10.  
 Hamway, Daniel, Brandon, merchant, June 10.

Holt, Charles, and Edward Davis, Station Wall, Jewellers, &c. June 10.  
 Hoole, William, Timothy, and Richard Henry, Wakefield, Joseph Neale, King street, London, and Richard Pober, Wakefield, merchants, separate estates of William and Timothy Hoole, June 10.  
 Hewlett, Grant, Shepton Lee, dairymen, June 10.  
 Murrell, Thomas, Conduit street, lay-out, June 10.  
 Howell, John, St. Martin's lane, carpenter and builder, June 10.  
 Huxley, John, late of Freeton House, now of Mount St. John, London, July 5.  
 Huxley, William, Gloucester, linen-draper, July 6.  
 Huxley, George, Stamford, mercer, July 14.  
 Huxley, James, Jun. Warrington, corn merchant, July 14.  
 Huxley, William, Warrington, corn-dealer, July 14.  
 Huxley, Abraham, Warrington, miller, &c. July 14.  
 Holmes, William, Fudley, dry-factory, July 14.  
 Jones, John, Birmingham, draper, June 10.  
 Johnson, Thomas, Knotting, Bromley, June 10.  
 Johnson, Richard, Rayley, Drutwick, miller, July 10.  
 Jackson, Nicholas, Man, and George Bartlett, Gerard street, bobo, ironmongers, July 10.  
 Jackson, Richard, and John Nankin, Oxford street, rollers, &c. July 10.  
 James, Laurence, Middle row, Holborn, linen-draper, July 10.  
 Kirkpatrick, James, Popeshoddy alley, merchant, July 9.  
 Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Lower Brook street, linen-draper, June 10.  
 Lane, Benjamin, Birch lane, infanter, July 10.  
 Liddell, George, Newcastle, merchant, June 10.  
 Longman, James, and Francis F. Brooker, Cheapside, &c. musical-instrument makers, June 10.  
 Lowe, John, Thomas Fraser, and Thomas Leighton, Newcastle lane, merchants, July 5.  
 Louches, Ann, Sackville street, Piccadilly, June 10.  
 Lewis, Andrew, Abney, Fleet street, Smith, July 5.  
 Lewis, Thomas, Arington, hemp manufacturer, July 10.  
 Langwith, John, Grantham, builder, July 7.  
 Monday, Joseph, Kingston, Hull, corn-factor, July 5.  
 Mercer, William, Timbrier, miller, June 10.  
 Martin, Robert, and Mark Lath, Welling street, warehousemen, July 10.  
 Mallinson, George, and Josiah Sheard, Muddersfield, dyers, July 5.  
 Mervin, Lewis, Crutched-church, merchant, July 9.  
 Nesbit, Marlet Deborah, Louis's, and Francis, milliners, June 10.  
 Neale, John, Brick lane, Spitalfields, Goldsmith and butcher, June 10.  
 Norman, John, Fletcher, Brick, baker, June 10.  
 O'Brien, Francis, Jun. Craydon, miller, July 5.  
 Perkins, John, Hinchley, baker, July 5.  
 Pines, Thomas, Southwark, widower, July 10.  
 Pickover, Harris, Ipswich, woollen-draper, July 14.  
 Redhead, Robert, Mark lane, wine-merchant, June 10.  
 Swift, John and Edward, William Hartland, and Thomas Williams, Worcester, merchants, June 10.  
 Robinson, John, Fleet street, scrivener, June 10.  
 Rowan, John, Burton-on-Trent, lawker and pedlar, July 14.  
 Sherringham, John, Great Marlborough street, paper-hanger, June 10.  
 Smith, James, Bath, haberdasher, June 10.  
 Smith, Robert, Streatham, and Charles Smith, Craydon, brewers, July 10, joint estate, and separate estate of Robert, both dead.  
 Syers, Thomas, Manchester, stationer, June 10.  
 Scott, James, and Francis, Rosh, Calfie street, Lincolner, linen-draper, June 10.  
 Smith, William, Monkswarm-with-horse, ship-builder, July 10.  
 Sheppard, Thomas, Woodchester, clothier, July 6.  
 Smith, Frederick, Whitechapel road, grocer, July 10, dead.  
 Stanley, John, Fleet Market, brandy-merchant, July 10.  
 Tatlock, Charles, merchant, Cateaton street, July 5.  
 Taylor, John, Worcester, draper, June 10.  
 Turner, Samuel, Jun. Laytonstone, farmer, July 10.  
 Tatlock, James, Finch lane, broker, July 10.  
 Wetherby, Edward, West Grinstead, dealer, June 10.  
 Wetherby, Thomas, Dorset street, &c. June 10.  
 Wetherby, Daniel, Little Albany, Box drifter, June 10.  
 Whitehouse, Sarah, Tamworth, mother, June 10.  
 Watford, William, Fenchurch street, merchant, June 10.  
 Waplin, Thomas, Tullon street, carpenter, June 10.  
 Warren, John, Spenser, Birmingham, dealer, June 10.  
 Wallis, John, E. Colebrier, merchant, July 6.  
 Wankin, Samuel, and Joseph Burrough, High Wycombe and Great Marlborough, bakers, and linen-draper, July 5.  
 Wetherby, George, Wombourne, dealer, July 5.  
 Wells, James, Hulme place, brewer, July 7.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

In June, 1803.

## FRANCE.

THE views of almost every reflecting person in this country, (and we might add in Europe,) are at this mo-

mentous crisis directed to a subject of the greatest interest and importance. Our review of politics for this month will therefore be directed principally to this single object.

object; one whose magnitude might indeed demand a much wider space than we can bestow upon it, and which ought not to be intermingled with the little details of less interesting occurrences.

If any of our readers has honoured our monthly statements of politics for about nine months past with his attention, he must have seen, from the peculiar aspects in which we have had occasion to delineate that extraordinary personage who directs the Government of the French Republic, that his conduct was not unlikely to excite the suspicions of other powers, and in particular the wakeful jealousy of Britain. The vast accession of power to the First Consul, by vesting in his hands the Government of the Italian Republic, the seizure of Piedmont, the negotiation for Louisiana, the violent interference in the affairs of Switzerland, and the arbitrary authority exercised over an independent Republic, that of Batavia, were circumstances that could not fail to awaken apprehensions respecting the designs of France. There is no passion more fatal to the repose of mankind where it has been unsuccessfully pursued, or to their happiness where it has been successful, than the lust of universal dominion. It is long since, in one of our Retrospects, we pointed out the French Consul as having apparently chosen Charlemagne for his model. The design was indeed not likely to be crowned with success, but we cannot forget what blood and treasure and happiness was sacrificed by the fourteenth Louis to this delusive phantom.

The provocations with which Bonaparte is charged as immediately drawing down upon him the resentment of Britain, may perhaps be in part attributed to the imperfections of his government, in part to his ignorance, but certainly some of them must be regarded as just causes of offence. That legal redress was not afforded to the subjects of Great Britain in the courts of France, may be ascribed in part, if not in the whole, to that miserable system of jurisprudence, which has so frequently been the object of our censure; a system by which the ends of substantial justice could not be obtained, either by subjects or by aliens. The complaints of the Chief Consul against the liberty assumed by English writers of discussing the political affairs of France, and his desire that the liberty of the English press might be curtailed in his favour, betrays his utter ignorance of the principles of a free, legal, and definite constitution, and may be apologised for upon that ground. But the prohibitions placed upon the commerce of

Britain, could arise only from a mean and sordid jealousy; and the violence said to be exercised on the vessels and property of British subjects, is disgraceful to a civilized community. The detachment of military officers and others to reside in the principal ports of Great Britain and Ireland, under the character of *commercial agents*, some of whom were detected in the actual employment of spies, in sounding the harbours, and making plans of the ports, could only serve to raise a suspicion, that some scheme of a mischievous tendency was entertained by the French Government against the future peace of this country.

The very extraordinary and unprecedented report of Colonel Sebastiani, (also a *commercial agent*;) respecting his mission to Egypt, we formerly noticed. That report indeed is affected by the Court of the Tuilleries to be considered as unofficial; but if this was really the case, we confess ourselves to have been deceived, and we suspect that Europe was also deceived. The ridiculous boast in the communication from the First Consul to the Legislative Body, that "Great Britain was not able to contend single-handed with France," may be considered as a Gasconade; but it was such as a prudent politician should not have introduced into an official statement, and the least that it required was a decent apology.

For the boisterous and unusual language held in the conversation with Lord Whitworth, and in the *Hamburg Correspondent*, the excuse of passion may be pleaded; but it was certainly placing new impediments in the way of negotiation, and rendering the task still more difficult in its execution.

Yet some of the pleas made use of on the part of France, are not without a share of plausibility; and we admit that there is an appearance of reason in insisting that every part of the treaty of Amiens should be strictly fulfilled. Yet the present state of Malta certainly required some deliberation; when we reflect that the unfortunate Knights, by a combination of European powers, apparently instigated by France, are deprived of the principal part of their subsistence, and of the means of maintaining the island in a state of defence.

Bonaparte and his Ministers have appeared unwilling to break off the negotiation. Those who think their professions sincere, will therefore probably censure the recalc of Lord Whitworth, as rather hasty and precipitate; those who suspect that these dilatory pleas had no further end than the gaining of time, will consider it as a judicious measure. At all events the de-



fire manifested by the French of continuing the negotiation, proves at least that the First Consul was not yet prepared for a rupture; and leaves us a gleam of hope that the war may yet be of no long continuance.

That war unhappily commenced on the 16th ult. when letters of marque and reprisal were issued by our government against the French Republic. After a very long negotiation, for the particulars of which we refer the reader to our last Number, the ultimatum of the British Court consisted in a demand, "that the French Government should not oppose the cession of the island of Lampedusa to his Britannic Majesty; that the French forces should evacuate the Batavian and the Swiss territory; that a suitable provision should be made for the King of Sardinia; and, by a secret article, that Great Britain should be permitted to retain the possession of Malta for ten years." It is unnecessary to add that this was rejected. Some ineffectual efforts were made by the French Government to protract the negotiation; but as the proposals were not satisfactory, and as it was suspected that the object was only to gain time, they were not attended to by the British Court.

The commencement of hostilities was followed by a step on the part of the First Consul, which we believe is altogether unprecedented in the modern history of civilized nations, the arrest and detention of all British subjects in France and Holland. That the rage of disappointed ambition should have impelled a man of furious passions to such an outrage as this, is not a matter of surprise; but that any body of men invested with legislative functions should have sanctioned and applauded it, is almost incredible.

The levity indeed of the Senate, the Legislative Body, and all the Public Functionaries of France, at this crisis, is almost without a precedent, even in the worst times of the Roman Empire. We shall not disgust our readers by any quotations from their addresses; but we cannot refrain from one melancholy observation, which is, that they are such as to afford us but slender hopes of the regeneration of France, or the recovery of its liberties.

This event was almost immediately followed by the march of the French army towards Osnaburgh and Hanover. On the 16th of May, the French General Mortier entered the Bishopric of Osnaburgh; took possession of the town of Bentheim, and made the Hanoverian garrison prisoners of

war. On the 18th, the Hanoverians evacuated Osnaburgh. On the 30th, the French entered Quackenbrook. General Walsden, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, had, it appears, assembled the forces of the Electorate; but the French were too numerous to be opposed by such a handful of troops. A council was held, therefore, to deliberate on the state of affairs; in which his Royal Highness, it is said, declared his resolution of standing or falling with the Electorate. The Regency, however, with equal ardour, pressed his retiring from the command, as no probability appeared of success in the contest. The Duke, therefore, retired to Bremen; and, with Prince William of Gloucester, arrived at Yarmouth on the 13th of June.

It appears, by the French account, that General Mortier took a position, on the 31st of May, in front of Wecht. General Hammerstein, commanding the advanced guard of the Hanoverians, occupied Diepholz with two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry. The French, however, by a sudden movement, turned his right; and he was obliged to retreat upon Bursten.

On the 1st of June, a slight skirmish took place between the advanced guard of the French and the rear of the Hanoverians, near Bauver. On the following day an action of rather more consequence happened, in which the French made some prisoners. About this time, civil and military deputies from the Regency waited on General Mortier, intreated him to suspend his march, and proposed a capitulation. After a long discussion, a convention was signed, by which the Hanoverian troops surrendered on their parole, not to serve against France during the war: contributions were levied for the maintenance of the French army, but in other respects private property was to be respected.

As the plan of the First Consul was to cut off the trade of England with the Continent, his next measure was to shut up the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser; and by the latest accounts it is reported, that the French entered Hamburg on the 10th of June. Not satisfied with this, the First Consul, it is said, has insisted on excluding the British from the Danish ports; and has even proposed to place a French garrison in Copenhagen.

All this time the other European powers appear to be in a state of perfect torpidity. Prussia and France probably understand each other; but that the Emperor

Alexander,

Alexander, who can neither be in fear of the French power, nor in danger of being allured by any temptation the Court of the Tuileries can offer, can tamely see the neutrality of Germany invaded, and measures taken which will eventually injure the commerce of his country, we can scarcely believe.

The Legislative Body concluded its session on the 31st of May.

#### GERMANY.

The extraordinary deputation of the Empire has at length completed its labours, and is dissolved. The French and Russian ministers addressed a joint note to the members, previous to its dissolution, congratulating them upon the event. At a future period it will be our endeavour to procure accurate information relative to the nature and extent of the indemnities, and present a statement of them to our readers.

The violation of the Treaty of Luneville, and the settlement of the Germanic Body as established by the Diet, by the seizure of Hanover, and the invasion of Hamburg, &c. we have already noticed under the head of France. The Emperor is said to have expressed an intention of preserving a strict neutrality.

#### WEST INDIES.

The latest intelligence from St. Domingo represents that colony as being in a most critical situation. About the middle of February the negroes advanced in force to the Cape; they got possession of the outworks, and stormed the town. The contest, it is said, lasted twelve hours, but proved in the end disastrous to the assailants, who were repulsed, and forced to retire to the morass.

The French have, it is reported, followed the example which we are sorry was ever set them by our nation. They have imported bloodhounds from Cuba; and, to strike terror into the Blacks, have caused some of the unhappy *Negro prisoners* to be worried to death by these animals. The cruelty of the French, in this unfortunate island, is perhaps unparalleled even in the annals of Spanish America. A few English sailors will, however, soon settle the dispute; and whatever terror the unarmed negroes may feel of the bloodhounds, our brave countrymen will fear neither them nor their masters, should our Government consider that island as an acquisition. In the late war we had to contend both with the Negroes and the French; there is no doubt but the former would now most cordially unite with us in driving out their persecutors.

As to the reports which have been pro-

pagated both by French and English, of the island being in a state of desolation, we can say, upon good authority, that they are false. Indeed one fact is sufficient to prove, that whatever may be the situation in those parts which are the seat of war, cultivation proceeds in the other parts in the usual way. Where did those rich prizes from St. Domingo procure their lading and cargoes, which are almost daily brought into the British ports?

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Under the article France we have detailed the nature of the complaints urged by this Government against the First Consul. The debates in the Imperial Parliament were but little interesting for the greater part of the month preceding the production of the papers. The fire of Opposition, and the arguments of Ministry, being equally reserved for that important discussion. A message was delivered from his Majesty on the 16th of May, relative to the rupture of the negotiation with France. It informed them, that the conduct of the French Government had occasioned the recall of his Ambassador from Paris, and that the Ambassador of the Republic had left London; that directions had been given for laying before Parliament copies of such papers as might afford them information. It asserted, that no endeavours had been wanting on his part to preserve to his subjects the blessings of peace, and that he relied on their zeal and public spirit, &c. &c.

On the 18th the papers in question were presented to both Houses, and there we thought it right to lay before our readers, without any abridgment, in our last Number, in order that we might not be accused of any intention to mislead the sentiments of the Public, and to enable them to form an unbiassed judgment for themselves: indeed the pages of our Magazine could not be devoted to more important matter. On the succeeding evening a motion was made by Mr. Grey, for the production of certain papers not included among those presented to the House. The production of some of them was resisted by Lord Hawkesbury, on the ground that they were of a secret nature, and would break up a channel of information, which it was important to preserve. The motion was therefore rejected.

On the 20th, the Secretary at War moved for leave to bring in a bill for completing the quota of the counties, and for levying the militia. The same evening Lord Hawkesbury laid on the table some of the papers, which had been the object

of discussion the preceding night. As it was understood that Monday was fixed for the discussion of the papers, Mr. Sheridan, and some other members, wished that the consideration of them might be deferred beyond Monday. On a question being put by Mr. Whitbread, Lord Hawkesbury admitted that a further proposal had been received from France since the departure of Lord Whitworth, but it was such as the country could not accede to. On being further questioned by Mr. Grey, he said, it was true that Russia had offered its mediation; and explained the purport of the communication from Paris, since Lord Whitworth's departure, to be, that France would agree to our retaining Malta, provided we would assent to their occupying Otranto and the Gulph of Tarento.

On Monday, May 23, the important discussion took place on the papers relative to the negotiation. In the House of Lords, the address was moved by Lord Peiham, and was defended by the Dukes of Cumberland and Clarence, by Lords Mulgrave, Melville, Moira, Rosalind, &c. and was partly opposed by Lord Stanhope, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdown, and others, who conceived that the negotiation might have been protracted with some advantage, and a prospect of success. An amendment was moved by Lord King, but was negatived by a majority of 142 to 10.

In the House of Commons, the crowd of persons introduced by the members was so great, that the Reporters could not gain admittance. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Grey, which in substance went to recommend to his Majesty, that every opportunity of restoring peace should be embraced. The address and the war were strenuously defended by Mr. Pitt, and some other members. The debate was continued on the succeeding evening, in the course of which Mr. Fox delivered a long and able speech in favour of peace, admitting that the provocations of France were great, and the government of Bonaparte extremely tyrannical. On a division, the numbers were, for Mr. Grey's amendment, 67; for the original address, 390.

No debate of any great importance occurred till the 3d of June, when a motion was introduced into the House of Lords by Earl Fitzwilliam, for the censure of ministers; and this motion served very clearly to shew the present state of parties in this country. The one party, headed by Lord Grenville, Earl Fitzwilliam, &c. were for a direct censure upon administration. The other party, headed by Lords Melville, Mulgrave, &c. (Mr. Pitt's par-

ty,) were for a middle course, and moving an adjournment. This was however spiritedly resisted by the Ministers, who insisted on having their merits or demerits decided on by a direct negative, or the contrary. On the division the numbers were, for the adjournment, 18; against it, 106. The question for a censure on Ministers passed in the negative without a division.

The same subject was agitated on the following day in the House of Commons, on the motion of Colonel Patten. Mr. Pitt took the same middle course as his party in the House of Lords, and moved the order of the day; while the Grenville party, including Messrs. Canning, Windham, &c. were for a direct censure. The Ministers in a manly way disclaimed all palliatives, and called for a positive decision on their conduct. The numbers were, for the order of the day, 36; against it, 333; majority, 297. And on the question for a vote of censure, ayes, 34; noes, 275; majority, 241. Mr. Fox took no part in the debate, and went out before the division. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Erskine, and many of the Whig party, voted with Ministers.

On the 13th of June, the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened the Budget. The whole of the supplies were, for England and Ireland, 33,700,679*l.* of which Ireland was to make good 3,302,459*l.* He proposed to raise part of the supplies, viz. 12,000,000*l.* for both countries by loan, of which Ireland was to take 2,000,000*l.* the rest he proposed to raise by a war-tax within the year. For this end he proposed a land-tax of one shilling in the pound upon the proprietor, and ninepence on the occupier; which he estimated at 3,875,000*l.* To this was added a tax of one shilling in the pound upon the funds, and a tax on income acquired in other ways. The whole of the war-taxes he estimated at 4,500,000*l.* The recapitulation was therefore as follows:

Malt duty	-	-	£. 750,000
Duty on pensions, &c.	-	-	2,000,000
Exchequer bills	-	-	3,000,000
Surplus consolidated fund	-	-	6,000,000
Excheq. bills for Bank advances	-	-	2,500,000
Bounties remaining in Exchequer	-	-	37,782
Lottery	-	-	400,000
Loan	-	-	10,000,000
War-taxes, at a round sum	-	-	4,500,000
Total ways and means			£. 30,627,782

The Irish Budget, and the particulars of the new tax bills, &c. we shall give in our next Number.

## NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

*An Analysis of all the Acts of General Importance, passed during the present Session of Parliament—with Lists of other Public Acts.*

"An Act for the more effectual Prevention of frivolous and vexatious Arrests and Suits; and to authorize the levying of Poundage upon Executions in certain Cases. (Passed May 27, 1803.) Chap. 46."

It is enacted, that after June 1, 1803, no person shall be arrested upon any process for a cause of action not originally amounting to such sum, for which he is now, by law, liable to be arrested, exclusive of any costs incurred in suing for the same. § 1.

Persons who shall be arrested shall be allowed, in lieu of giving bail, to deposit it in the hands of the sheriff, under-sheriff, or other officer, the sum indorsed upon the writ, with 10*l.*; and, if by original writ, the amount of the King's fine to answer the costs up to, and at, the time of the return of the writ. And the sheriff shall at, or before, the return, pay into court the deposit, who shall, on the defendant's putting in and perfecting bail, order it to be repaid; but on bail not being put in, the money shall be paid over to the plaintiff, and he may enter a common appearance, or file common bail for the defendant if he think fit. Such payment to the plaintiff to be made subject to such deductions from the 10*l.* for costs as, upon taxation, shall appear reasonable. § 2.

The defendant shall be entitled to costs where the plaintiff shall not recover the amount of the sum for which he was arrested, *provided* that it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, upon motion, and upon hearing the parties by affidavit, that the plaintiff had not any reasonable or probable cause for causing the defendant to be arrested. And provided such Court shall thereupon, by rule or order, direct that such costs shall be allowed to the defendant; and if, on inspection of such costs, a balance is due to the defendant, he may take out execution for such costs. § 3.

In actions on judgments recovered, plaintiffs shall not be entitled to costs, unless the Court, or some judge of the same, shall otherwise order. § 4.

Plaintiffs may levy poundage fees,

and expences of execution, beyond the sum recovered by judgment, under an execution against the goods of any defendant, § 5.

Any defendant in custody upon mesne process, may, in vacation, justly bail before one of the judges, who may thereupon order a rule for the allowance of such bail, and discharge him out of custody by writ of superdedas. § 6.

"An Act for consolidating and amending the various Laws for providing Relief for the Families of Militia-men of England, when called out into actual Service. (Passed May 27, 1803.) Chap. 47."

The families of non-commissioned officers, drummers, or private militia men, in England, called out into actual service, shall receive a weekly allowance out of the poor rates, according to the usual price of husbandry-labour within the district, not exceeding the price of one day, nor less than one shilling for such child born in wedlock, and under ten years, and for the wife the same, whether he shall or shall not have any child. § 1.

The justices at any Michaelmas quarter sessions may regulate the rate of allowance. § 3.

But no allowance shall be made to the wife or family of any person till he shall have joined his corps, nor longer than he shall remain in actual service, nor to any wife who shall follow the corps, or leave her children, or depart from home, unless under a certificate from one justice or the overseer, authorizing such departure, for the purposes of harvest, or obtaining work, or going to reside in the parish for which her husband shall serve. § 4.

Also no allowance shall be made to the family of any substitute, hired man, or volunteer, who shall have falsely declared that he had no wife or family; or that he had only one child, having more, unless he shall make provision for his other children to the satisfaction of the justice; nor to the family of any non-commissioned officer or drummer reduced to a private man for misconduct; nor to the family of any substitute, hired man, or volunteer, who shall marry after being called

out

out into actual service, without the consent of the commanding officer. § 5, 6, 7.

Families shall not be sent to any work-house for receiving such allowances, nor the persons to whose families paid, deprived of their legal settlements, or right of voting for members to serve in parliament. § 8.

The allowances to non-commissioned officers and drummers shall be repaid to the overseers of the poor by the county treasurer. § 9.

The relief to families of non-commissioned officers and drummers shall be apportioned between counties at large and places not contributing to the county rates, according to the number of men raised for each; and the treasurers are to demand and pay such proportions to one another; also disputes as to proportions shall be settled by the lord lieutenant, or three deputy-lieutenants. § 10, 11, 12.

In places not contributing to the county rate, where no treasurer is appointed, the justices in quarter-sessions, shall appoint one, and make assessments in such proportions as have been usual as to the poor rate. § 13.

Where an allowance is made to the family of a militia man in any other place than that for which he shall serve, the justice, making the order for relief, may desire the overseers of the place for which he shall serve to re-imburse the money. § 14.

Where such re-imbursement cannot be conveniently procured from the overseers, re-payment may be demanded from the treasurer of the place where the allowances were paid. § 15.

Treasurers re-imbursing such allowances, shall transmit an account, signed by a justice, to the treasurer of the place for which the man shall serve, who shall repay the same. § 16.

Treasurer re-paying such allowances to another treasurer, to transmit the signed account to the justices at the next quarter-sessions, who shall order the same to be paid out of the poor rates. § 17.

In Exeter, the allowances shall be paid by the treasurer of the corporation of the poor; and shall be levied as the poor rates; also monies raised in Bristol by parish rates, in relation to this Act, shall be raised as the poor rates. And, in Plymouth, allowances shall be paid by the

treasurer of the corporation of the poor, and shall be raised as the poor rates. § 18, 19, 20.

Accounts of allowances to be re-imbursed under this Act shall be made up, signed by the justices, and demanded of the overseers, within one month after the periods up to which such accounts shall be made up. § 21.

When more than a wife and three children shall become chargeable, the overseers of the poor may provide another man to serve in room of the father, whose pay shall commence from the discharge of the man in whose stead he shall have been provided, but such discharge is only to be made between November 1 and March 25. § 22.

Payments made by overseers under this Act shall be allowed as other expences on account of the militia; and if any overseer shall not pay money ordered by a justice, he shall forfeit 5l. on a summary conviction, to be levied by distress and sale of goods; one moiety to go to the informer, and the other to the poor of the parish, to which such money ought to have been paid. § 23.

This Act shall extend to all places having separate overseers, and to places united for the purpose of ballotting for men, as well as to all other places; and the justices shall ascertain what proportions shall be contributed by united places, or by places comprising more than one, which shall have separate overseers, for the relief granted to the families of men serving for such places. § 24.

The adjutant, or, where none, the serjeant-major, shall, within seven days after the 24th day of each month, make monthly returns to the clerks of the sub-division meetings of all promotions and vacancies, and all deaths, desertions, and other casualties, that shall have occurred among the private militia-men in the calendar month preceding each such 24th day as aforesaid, who shall transmit extracts to the overseers of the poor. § 25.

If any person shall find himself aggrieved by any order of any justice for payment of any such sum as aforesaid, he may appeal to the next general or quarter-sessions of the peace. § 26.

Also the justices at any general quarter-sessions of the peace may order and direct recompence and satisfaction to be made to the treasurers for their trouble out of the county stock. § 27.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

The line of the intended North London Canal is to communicate with the Thames near Bell Wharf; and, passing through Ratcliffe and Whitechapel, is to join a basin near Hackney turnpike, from which the main line is to extend to the river Lea, near Waltham Abbey. Two collateral cuts are also to be continued from this basin, for the convenience of the eastern and northern suburbs of the city. From Waltham Abbey the river Lea is to be navigated as far as Bishop's-Stortford, at which place the intended line will again commence, and be continued, until it forms a junction with the Cam, below Cambridge. From thence that river is navigable to the Wash, or Lynn Deep.

## MARRIED.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, the Rev. E. Bullock, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, to Miss S. Clitheroe, of Boston-house, Middlesex.

The Right Honourable Lord Redesdale, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, to the Right Honourable Lady F. Percival.

At Gatewick, Surrey, W. Kelsey, esq. to Miss Searies, of Bletchingly.

Dr J. Meadows, of St. Luke's Hospital, to Mrs. Green, of Shoreditch.

Mr. J. Boute, surgeon, of Theobald's-road, to Miss Grindley, of Marham-street, Westminster.

The Honourable and Reverend J. Blackwood, to Mrs. Brice, widow of the late Colonel Brice.

At Marybone church, Lieutenant Colonel Peacocke, to Miss Morris.

W. Stode, esq. of North Haw, Herts, to the Honourable Mrs. W. Finch, of Berners-street.

Lieutenant Colonel Maitland, of the First regiment of Guards, to the Honourable Louisa Crofton.

T. Maberley, esq. of the Old Jewry, to Miss Von Eichen, from Petersburg.

At Ealing, the Rev. W. P. Heckfield, to Mrs. Ford.

M. Beachcroft, esq. Lieutenant Colonel of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster, to Miss Seward.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. Scott, esq. to Mrs. Ernst.

At Stepney, Captain J. Thornton, of the Bengal military establishment, to Miss Nash, of Finsbury-place.

At St. James's church, J. S. Hage, esq. Commissioner General from his Danish Majesty in the island of Santa Cruz, to Miss M. Ruspini, daughter of the Chevalier Ruspini, of Pall-mall.

The Rev. W. Antrobus, rector of Acton, to Miss Bowles.

On the 19th of May, at St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. Thomas Flather, jun. of Duke-street, West Smithfield, to Miss Reynolds, daughter of the Rev. R. Reynolds, of Debach, Suffolk.

Lately, Lord Viscount Glerawley, to Lady Isabella St. Lawrence, daughter to the Earl of Howth.

T. Tilson, esq. of Earl-street, Blackfriars, to Miss M. M. Johnston.

Mr. Carter, of London-street, Fitzroy-square, to Mrs. Anderdon, widow, late of Montego Bay, Jamaica.

H. Cadwallader Adams, esq. of Ansty-hall, Warwickshire, to Miss Curtis, of Southgate, Middlesex.

Mr. H. Dawes, of Brewer-street, Golden-square, to Mrs. Bath, widow, of Clifton, Bristol.

## DIED.

At Hammer-smith, *W. Cann*, esq. justice of the peace for Middlesex.

In Mansfield-street, aged 73, *Mrs. Traupad*, relict of the late General Traupad.

At Brompton, *Miss Curcown*.

The Honourable *Mrs. Lanbe*, daughter of Lord Melbourne.

*R. Lea Jones*, esq. commander of the Prince Adolphus Lisbon packet.

In Queen-square, *E. Dickenson*, esq. of Dasthill house, Warwickshire.

In a fit of apoplexy, *Mrs. Caffey*, of Charles-square.

In St. James's-place, *Mrs. Hale*, widow of the late General Hale.

At Blackheath, *Mrs. Farrington*, wife of Captain H. Farrington, of the Royal Artillery.

At Chelsea, *Mrs. Aust*.

At Crouch End, in his 49th year, *M. J. W. Poyel*, merchant.

*M. Hall*, esq. of Newman-street.

In Chandos-street, Cavendish square, aged 78, *Mrs. Tatterfall*, widow of the late Rev. J. Tatterfall, rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, &c.

*W. Lynden*, esq. of Great Ryder-street, St. James's.

*S. Swanston*, esq. of Charter-house-square.

In Henrietta-street, the lady of T. Wright, esq. of Fitzwalters, Essex.

In Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, the lady of Captain Hughes.

In her 26th year, *Mrs. Pope*, an actress that will be long remembered to the first line of tragedy and genteel comedy. Her figure was finely proportioned, her eyes uncommonly expressive, her conception just, articulation

tulation clear and distinct, her memory retentive, and her voice musical. In the characters of Juliet, Desdemona, Monimia, Imogen, and Mrs. Haller, she was unequalled by any of her contemporaries. She loved and studied her profession diligently and profitably. Her improvement even within the last season was very great. As a woman, Mrs. Pope possessed engaging manners; she was mild, lively, good-humoured; but without tameness or levity. Eight days before her decease, she was seized with an apoplectic fit, when performing in the character of Desdemona. The second attack of this disorder proved fatal.—The ventricles of the brain, on examination, were found ruptured, and full of blood; a circumstance attributed by Mr. Wilson, the surgeon, to her professional exertions.

At Brompton, Middlesex, *Mrs. Ann Sewall*, aged 79.

The *Rev. Mr. Porteus*, nephew of the Bishop of London, rector of Whickham Bishop in Essex, and one of the prebendaries of St. Paul's. It is remarkable that the lady of Mr. Porteus died suddenly, at her father's house at Cambridge, within a few hours after the dissolution of her husband.

*J. Mackenzie, esq.* of Fig-tree-court, Temple, and of Arcan, in the county of Ross, North Britain. He was younger son of A. Mackenzie, esq. of Lenton, descended from a respectable and ancient family, and possessed of considerable property in his native county. Having finished his education at the University of Edinburgh, he was first initiated in the Scotch law, and afterwards entered at the English bar. Mr. Mackenzie was distinguished by excellent natural parts, improved by a learned education, and likewise by manners the most correct and engaging. His natural benevolence, while it embraced all mankind, was yet particularly directed and fixed on his own countrymen, the Celtic race in Scotland. The same love of his country drew his attention to every object connected with its improvement or its honour. Hence he was induced, to the neglect of his own private interests, in the year 1778, to accept the office of Secretary to the Highland Society in London, and that of Secretary to the British Society for Fisheries in 1785; in both of which situations he acted gratuitously.—To this gentleman the late Mr. Macpherson intrusted the publication of the Poems of Ossian, on which work Mr. Mackenzie had entered, and in which he had made some progress.—*See Porteus.*

In his 47th year, at an inn near Bagshot-heath, *Joseph Richardson, esq.* He was suddenly taken ill on Wednesday June 8, and although medical assistance was soon procured, he died on the Thursday afternoon following. Mr. Richardson had within the last three or four years suffered severely by the rupture of a blood-vessel, but it was hoped that the natural vigour of his constitution would have triumphed.—This gentleman came originally from the town of Hexham,

in Northumberland. In the year 1774, he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, where Dr. Ferris, the present Dean of Bathle, and Dr. Pearce, now Dean of Ely, were his tutors. Under the superintendence of those excellent scholars, Mr. Richardson acquired a fund of sound learning, embellished with a correct taste. He inherited from Nature an excellent understanding, and a sort of intuitive knowledge of mankind. No man penetrated more acutely into the latent motives of conduct, or more readily suggested the true principles of action. He highly distinguished himself at college by the elegance, beauty, and vigour of his compositions, both in prose and poetry. Indeed, a love of the Muses very early in life took possession of his mind, and often interfered with the sorer duties of his study. He entered himself a student of the Middle Temple in the year 1779, and was called to the bar in 1784. Literary pursuits and political connections took up too much of his time to admit of his pursuing with sufficient diligence the study of the law; otherwise it is highly probable that he would have become a distinguished ornament of the bar. The works in which he was known to have a principal part were the *Rolliad*, and the *Probatory Odes*, in the composition of which his talents were conspicuous. The comedy of *The Fugitive* is creditable to his dramatic genius: the dialogue is neat, spirited, elegant, and classical; and the whole exhibits such an effusion of sentiment, wit, and humour, that the public must regret that he did not resume his dramatic studies. Mr. Richardson was a firm friend to the British Constitution, yet had the merit of perfect consistency in his political conduct. So happily was the faculty of his temper blended with the vigour of his understanding, that he was no less esteemed by his adversaries in political principles, than by a very large circle of private friends. He was brought into Parliament, as Member for Newport in the county of Cornwall, by the present Duke of Northumberland, in whose friendship he always held a distinguished place. Mr. Richardson was a proprietor of a fourth part of Drury-lane Theatre. He has left an amiable widow and four charming daughters to lament the loss of an affectionate companion and preceptor.

In Cavendish-square, in his 43d year, the *Right Honourable and Right Reverend Lord G. Murray*, Lord Bishop of St. David's, and brother to His Grace the Duke of Athol. His Lordship's death was occasioned by coming down on a damp evening, in a high state of perspiration, from a Committee in the House of Lords, and waiting some time at the door for his carriage; he felt an immediate chill, which quickly brought on a violent fever, that carried him off in three days. This amiable prelate had nearly effected his object of raising his bishoprick to the produce of 3500*l.* per annum, which fee, in the course of the next seventeen years, is expected to net 26,000*l.* per annum. **PROVINCIAL**

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.*

\* \* *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A new coal mine has been lately opened in the neighbourhood of Jarrow; the main coal of which is to be procured at the very great depth of 128 fathoms. Mr. Temple is the sole proprietor of this undertaking, supposed to be the most extensive and considerable one of the kind that ever was known in this country. The shaft branches into four pits, and opens out three collieries, viz. East Wall's End, Jarrow Main, and Chapter Main. The northern boundary goes under a portion of what is called Wall's End Estate, in the county of Northumberland, and takes a southern direction beneath several townships in the county of Durham. Great rejoicings have taken place at Jarrow, Westoe, South Shields, &c. to congratulate Mr. Temple on occasion of this extraordinary success.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Mr. P. McDougall, saddler, to Miss E. Allison, late of Alowick.—The Rev. J. Forster, lecturer of St. Nicholas, to Miss A. Latton, of Woodhouse.—Mr. J. Bell, saddler, of Gateshead, to Miss I. Greaves.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Hancock, saddler and ironmonger, in Newcastle, to Miss J. Baker, of Redburn's Gill.

At North Shields, Mr. Hutchinson, to Miss Paterfon.

At St. Johnlee, near Hexham, Mr. W. Pearson, surgeon, to Miss Henderfon.

At Netherwitton, W. Trevelyan, esq. to Miss Hickens, of Cornwall.

At Doddington, Hor. St. Paul, jun. esq. of Ewart House, to Miss Ward, daughter of the late Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward.

At Durham, Mr. J. Burlison, currier, to Mrs. Hogg, of New Elvett.—The Rev. J. Hastie, of Edrom, Berwickshire, to Miss Logan.—Mr. Hedley, surgeon, of South Shields, to Miss S. Chichease, daughter of Mr. R. Chichease, butcher.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, aged 70, Mrs. Shewan, widow of the late Mr. J. Shewan, linen-draper.—Aged 37, Capt. G. Johnson, of the Ship Merchant.—Mr. W. Walker, grocer.—Mrs. Richardson, mother of Mr. T. Richardson, glazier.—Mrs. E. Brown, wife of Mr. A. Brown, baker.

In Gateshead, aged 37, Mrs. Wake.

At Durham, aged 67, after a few hours illness, Mr. F. Holmes, master tailor.—Mrs. Bradley.

At Sunderland, at an advanced age, Mr. R. Burnet, linen-draper, the oldest shopkeeper in the town.

At North Shields, after a very short illness, Mr. Usher, grocer.

At South Shields, Mr. Paxson, butcher.

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At Darlington, of a decline, in her 17th year, Miss Wilson.—Mr. Mich. Pease, jun. son of Mr. M. Pease, grocer.—Mrs. M. Robson, wife of Mr. Robson, linen-manufacturer.

At Stockton, Mrs. Todd, widow

At Berwick, Mrs. H. Davidson, a maiden lady.

At Hexham, aged 89, Mr. C. Bell, tanner, formerly a considerable factor in the leather line.—Mrs. Donkin.—Advanced in years, Mrs. E. Parker, formerly of the Gun and Pistols public-house.

At Bath, R. Shaftee Hadley, esq. an alderman of Newcastle, and major of the late armed association.

At Benwell, in his 22d year, Mr. C. C. Clarke, son of the late Mr. J. Clarke, merchant, of Newcastle.

At Newbottle, Mrs. Maude, mother of T. Maude, esq. banker.

At Old Durham, aged 27, Mr. W. Wetherell, draper, of London.

At Whittingham, at his father's house, within three days of his 19th year, Mr. G. Dickinson: he was buried on his birth day.

At Norton, Miss A. Stapleton.—Mrs. Hall, of Arbour House, near Durham.

At Branspeth, near Durham, Mr. H. Woodfield, junior; and on the same evening, aged 76, Mr. H. Woodfield, senior, his father.

Mrs. Legge, of East Rainton.

Lately, at the island of Trinidad, West Indies, in the King's service, H. Swinburne, esq. late of Hamsterley, Durham.

Aged 69, the Rev. Mr. Cowan, nearly thirty years minister to a congregation of Protestant Dissenters in the Garth Heads, near Newcastle.

At Preston, near North Shields, Mr. J. Hearne.

At Staindrop, Mr. Sherlock, many years land steward to the late and present Earl of Darlington.

At Haydon Bridge, in his 63d year, the Rev. W. Hall, A. M. master of the grammar school, and formerly a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

In the settlement of Demerary, Mr. Corn. Bureau, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. J. Hutchinson, of Matfen Low Hall, Northumberland.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Workington, Mr. E. Bowdell, principal colliery agent to J. C. Curwen, esq. to Miss Eckford, bookbinder.

At Egremont, Mr. Beeby, tanner, of Fox-houses, near Whitehaven, to Miss Skelton, widow of the late Mr. Skelton, surgeon.



*Died.*] At Carlisle, very suddenly, Miss Richardson, mantua-maker.—Suddenly, Mr. W. McCormick, weaver.—Aged 29, Miss Wilson, wife of Mr. R. Wilson, muslin manufacturer.—Mrs. Heytham, wife of Dr. Heytham.—Aged 29, Mr. D. Holme, mercer.—Mrs. Ivelson, widow.—In an advanced age, Mr. J. Palmer.

At Kendal, aged 64, J. Maude, esq. merchant.—Aged 89, Mrs. Jackson.

At Whitehaven, in his 27th year, Mr. T. Crakeplace, joiner.—In her 65th year, Mrs. Allinson, wife of Mr. R. Allinson, innkeeper.—In his 75th year, Mr. Coupland, formerly master of a trading vessel.—In the prime of life, Mr. W. Bateman, of the White Bull public-house.—Mrs. Mann, wife of Mr. B. Mann, painter.—Aged 49, Miss Kirby.—Miss Crebbin.—Mr. J. Shephard, ship-builder.—In his 21st year, of a consumptive complaint, Mr. J. Hodgson.—Mrs. Pagen, wife of Capt. Pagen.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. J. Bell, shoe-maker.

At Workington, aged 18, Miss Simpson, daughter of Mr. Simpson, surgeon.—Aged 49, the Rev. J. Winder, minister of Clifton, and master of the free grammar school in Workington.

At Cockermouth, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Sibson, grocer.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Tate.—Aged 22, Miss M. Allinson.—Aged 20, Miss M. Robinson.—Aged 33, Mrs. Stamfer, wife of Mr. W. Stamfer, brazier.

At Appleby, in her 48th year, Mrs. Yare, a maiden lady.—In his 70th year, R. Noble, esq. maj. and commander in the royal navy.

At Penrith, aged 71, Mrs. James, widow.

At Colby, near Appleby, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Savage.

At Belfast, Mr. R. Banton, a superannuated officer of the customs at Whitehaven.—At Orton, in Westmoreland, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Farrer, late clerk to Messrs. Borrowdale and Co. of London.—Aged 69, Mr. T. Thornborough, a wealthy yeoman.

At Surinam, in the West Indies, on the 4th of February last, aged 26, Mr. R. Cronthwayte, surgeon, brother of Dr. Cronthwayte, of Whitehaven.

At Kirkpatrick, Isle of Man, Mrs. Christian, wife of the Rev. Mr. Christian, one of the vicars general of the island.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. Scott, surgeon.

At Parkhouse, near Dolemain, aged 96, Mr. G. Armstrong, a respectable farmer.

At Catterdale, near Carlisle, aged 98, Mrs. Sowerby.

In Dublin, in the prime of life, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. A. Scott, late of Workington.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The value of land adjoining the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, has increased of late years beyond all former example. In proof of this it may be necessary to state, that a

sheriff's jury had met to assess the value of the lands wanted by the Dock Company for the purpose of making the Humber Dock. The quantity of ground wanted was, from the field belonging to Mr. T. Goulton, adjoining Myton-gate, about 5808 yards; about 6140½ yards from a field belonging to Mr. J. Boyes, south-eastward of the former; about 4900½ yards of the garden belonging to Mr. R. C. Broadley, adjoining the Humber bank; and the whole of the Butt Croft, belonging to the Corporation; about 9075 yards lying to the eastward of the two last parcels, and adjoining upon the Dock Company's ground, on the old ramparts. The juries having finished their assessments, the following is a statement of the compensation decreed to the proprietors of each of the above parcels, viz. To Mr. T. Goulton, 30s. 6d. per square yard, or about 8857l. 4s.—To Mr. J. Boyes, 31s. per ditto, or about 9518l. 3s. 3d.—To Mr. R. C. Broadley, 32s. per ditto, or about 7840l. 16s.—To the Corporation, 32s. 6d. per ditto, or about 14,746l. 17s. 6d. Exclusively of a further sum to Mr. R. C. Broadley and the Corporation, for the buildings upon their respective premises. The whole being about 7647l. per acre on an average.

The purchase of the ground wanted alone will thus cost the Dock Company upwards of 40,963l. As the Humber Dock and the roads and wharfs are calculated to occupy about ten acres and three-eighths, the expense of the ground only, had the whole been to be purchased, would have amounted to 80,000l.

The very considerable alterations making on the east side of the harbour of Hull, on the ground lately ceded by Government to the Corporations of the Town and of Trinity House, are, at present, in a progressive state. The Old Blockhouse, lately occupied as barracks, is rapidly demolishing. The materials of that building were lately sold by auction for upwards of 800l. A new road is making from the Northbridge to the north-east end of the garrison, fifty-one feet in width, including a flagged pavement of six feet; and another road forty feet wide, branching from the above, at Drypool, across to the harbour, which it reaches at the distance of about 247 yards from the Northbridge. The jetty-work along the east side of the harbour having been formed in a zigzag direction, and many of the angular points standing out a considerable way into the harbour, thus impeding the navigation, it has been determined to cut off these angles, and make the whole of that side of the harbour, from the Northbridge to the last-mentioned road, one regular line. The Dock Company have likewise agreed to purchase a piece of ground next the harbour, extending along the above line, and for the greater part of that distance twelve feet in breadth, which will be added to the width of the harbour, and thus will afford a very considerable additional accommodation to vessels navigating to and from the Docks, and up the river

river Hull. The same measure will probably be adopted with respect to the remainder of the harbour, southward, extending into the river Humber.

Five dock shares, out of the thirty new ones which the Hull Dock Company are allowed to create, were lately sold by auction, at the rate of 165*l.* each, on an average. The original payment on the dock shares was about 25*l.*

The high value of landed property in the neighbourhood of Hull, and which has been rapidly increasing for several years past, may be likewise estimated from the following circumstance. A parcel of grazing land, about a quarter of a mile from the town, consisting of near two acres and a half, was lately let by auction to a cowkeeper, at the yearly rent of 9*l.* 10*s.* an acre; exclusive of 5*l.* per annum for a small dwelling-house upon the premises!

*Married.*] At Appleton-le-Street, Lieut. W. Maude, of the royal navy, to Miss Neiden.

At York, Mr. J. Sherwood, farmer, of Sherwood, to Miss Wisker.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Stephenson, druggist, of Hull, to Miss Poynton, daughter of Mr. Poynton, merchant.

At Whitby, J. Langdale, esq. late of the North York Militia, to Miss Nichols, daughter of the late Mr. W. Nichols, ship-owner.

At Pomfret, Mr. W. Russell, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Wigham.

In London, A. Cayley, jun. esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Miss L. Cayley, of Welburn, in this county.

At Childwall, E. Ombler, esq. of Cameron, to Miss E. Wright, of Wavertree.

At Stillingfleet, Mr. Russell, surgeon, of Selby, to Miss Little.

At Pickering, Mr. F. Parkinson, merchants, of Hull, to Miss Dennis.

At Pocklington, the Rev. O. Maddison, of Lea, near Gainborough, to Miss Baskett.

The Rev. T. C. Riddison Read, of Sand Hutton, to Miss L. Cholmley, of Howtham.

At Wakefield, J. Nettleton, esq. to Miss Poppleton.

*Died.*] At York, Mrs. E. Ferdinando, widow of the late Mr. T. Ferdinando, merchant.—Aged 57, Mr. F. Pulleyn, formerly of the York Tavern, and common-councilman of Bootham ward.

At Hull, aged 54, Mr. J. Scholesfield, town's-busband.—Aged 41, Mr. J. Saunderson.—Aged 52, very suddenly, Mr. T. Thornham, lately a resident in London.—Aged 74, Mrs. Johnson, widow.—Aged 34, Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. Pearson, brandy-merchant.—Aged 74, Mrs. E. Hodgson, widow of the late Mr. R. Hodgson, lighterman.—Aged 62, Mr. W. Weldon, coasting-broker.—Aged 46, Mrs. Barton, wife of Mr. J. Barton, cooper.

At Leeds, at a very advanced age, Mr. J. Galway, clock-maker. A large portion of this honest man's life was devoted to the

purpose of serving his country, by the discovery of a perpetual motion; but unluckily, just as he was on the point, at least he fancied so, of completing the project, his own motions were stopped by the invisible hand of death.

Mr. W. Shephard, of Farbank.—Mrs. Chadwick, widow.—In his 83*d* year, Mr. W. Wyse, officer of excise.—Mr. H. Musgrave, woolstapler.—Aged 94, Mrs. Harrifon, mother to Mr. J. Harrifon, dry salter.

At Tadcaster, Mr. L. Whitehead, jun.

At Whitby, aged 65, Mrs. Brownfield, relict of the late Rev. J. Brownfield, whose death was announced in our last Number.—Aged 62, Mr. J. Rose, whitesmith.

At Rippon, in his 23*d* year, Mr. W. Askwith, surgeon.

At Bradford, of a decline, Mr. J. Selby. At Beverley, aged 38, Mrs. Leadham, wife of Mr. R. Leadham, ironmonger.

At Halifax, Mr. Abr. Kerthaw, merchant.

At Doncaster, aged 99, Mrs. Patrick.

At Wakefield, Mr. Harrifon, of the navigation warehouse.

At Patrington, of a decline, in her 25*th* year, Miss J. Featherstone, daughter of Mr. Featherstone, surgeon.

At Howden, Mrs. Whitaker, daughter of the late H. Horner, esq. of Hull.

At Helmsley, aged 66, Mr. J. Neis, surgeon.

Mr. Jon Chadwick, farmer and maltster, of Moor town, near Leeds; he was likewise surveyor of the turnpike roads between Leeds and Harrogate.

At Pately-bridge, of a decline, in her 24*th* year, Mrs. Harper, wife of Mr. Harper, surgeon.

Miss E. Musgrave, of Chapel-Allerton, near Leeds.

At Aldborough, in the North Riding, in the 500*th* year of her age, Mrs. E. Bateman.

At Altofts, near Wakefield, Mr. J. Lambert, well known for many years in Leeds, and the neighbourhood, by the name of *Old Lambert*. He had long practised the profession of casting nativities, telling fortunes, &c.

In her 18*th* year, Miss Crowe, of Kipling.—J. Anderson, esq. of Swinithwaite-hall, near Middleham.

At Skipton, Mrs. Alcock, wife of Mr. W. Alcock, attorney, and late of Appleby, in Westmoreland.

In London, in his 55*th* year, Mr. T. Scott, of Hull.

Mr. Knowles, merchant, of Studley, near Halifax.

Mrs. Swale, of Settle, formerly of Linton in Craven.

L. Iveson, esq. of Blackbank, near Leeds.

T. Dade, esq. of Knowthorpe-house, near Leeds.

Aged 53, J. Milnes, esq. of Flockton, near Wakefield.

Near Hull, aged 28, Miss J. Hopper, late of Scarborough.

At Benithorpe, near Doncaster, R. Stenton, esq., of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, late a captain in the York Fencibles.

At Biamham, in her 90th year, Mrs. M. Rhodes, widow.

#### LANCASHIRE.

*Married.* Mr. J. Titherington, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Bisbrowne, of Poulton.—Mr. E. M. Croftfield, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Hayes, of Wavertree.—J. Hodgson, esq., of Borwick, to Miss Jackson, of Lancaster.—Mr. J. Smith, surgeon, of Lancaster, to Miss Harris, of Porwick.

At Haslingden. —Hargreaves, esq. partner in the printing works, at Oakenhaw, to Miss Hoyle.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Jennings, merchant, to Miss B. Landor.—Ensign Gibbs, of the 83d regiment, to Miss E. Jameon, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. Jameon, liquor merchant.

A. Manchester, Mr. Pickford, formerly a lieutenant in the regiment of Lancashire volunteers, to Miss C. Grefsell.—Mr. C. Horsfall, merchant, to Miss Berry, daughter of T. Berry, esq. of the island of Jamaica.—Mr. J. K. Caley, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Breese.—The Rev. H. Brown, minister of St. Mark's, Chetham, to Miss Clowes, of Broughton.

*Died.* At Lancaster, aged 26, Miss Vernon, of Whitehall, near Clitheroe.—Aged 79, Mr. N. Jackson, shipwright.—Aged 45, T. Thompson, esq. late of the island of Barbadoes.—Mr. T. Smith, fadler.

At Liverpool, at the Bull and Punch-bowl inn, aged 77, Mr. P. Bresslaw, well known for his celebrated deceptions, &c. He was born near Berlin, and has resided forty-four years in this county.—Aged 77, Mrs. A. Pritchard, of the Welsh-harp public-house.—In her 21st year, Mrs. Boote.—Aged 26, Miss Rimmer, daughter of Mrs. Rimmer, confectioner.—Aged 30, Miss E. Wright, daughter of the late Mr. H. Wright, druggist.—Aged 60, Mrs. Molyneux.—Suddenly, aged 56, Mr. J. Arneill.—In his 22d year, Mr. J. Ashley, printer.—Aged about 50, Mr. G. Haworth, iron-liquor manufacturer.—Mrs. Orme, wife of Mr. H. Orme, brewer.—Of a spasmodic complaint, after only half an hour's illness, Mr. J. Nelson, mercant.

At Manchester, Mr. T. Harper, printer.—Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. T. Allen, jun. In her 21st year, Miss Is. Kearsley.—At his lodgings, in this town, on his way to London, aged 29, Mr. D. Holme, draper, of Carlisle.—Aged 64, Mrs. D. Formby.—Mrs. Harper, wife of W. Harper, army-surgeon.—Mrs. Whalley, wife of Mr. Whalley, attorney.—Mr. T. Jackson, calender-man.—Mr. Dixon.—Mr. Davenport, writer in the office of Messrs. Milne, Serjeant and Milne.—Miss Clarke, daughter of Mr. W. Clarke, bookseller, Manchester. She was a young lady of a most amiable disposition, the greatest suavity

of manners, that will long live in the remembrance of her friends.

At Salford, aged 28, Mr. Dulfon, dry-falter.—Mrs. Seddon.—N. Kirkman, esq. borough-reeve of Salford.—Mrs. Shippey.—Mrs. Makin.—The Rev. W. Blomeley, M.A. late of Brazen-nose-college, Oxon.—Mrs. Harte.

At Blackburn, aged 66, Mr. Pilkington, formerly a partner with Sir Richard Arkwright, and lately employed in the house of Messrs. H. and W. Fieldens, of this town.—Mrs. Folda, wife of Mr. J. Folda, butcher.—Aged 27, Mr. P. Rae.—Mrs. Clayton, sister to the late J. Clayton, esq.—Aged 28, Miss Ashburner.

At Rochdale, Mr. Lord.—Miss M. Ball.—At Warrington, Mrs. Woodcock, relict of the late Mr. J. Woodcock, attorney.

At Clitheroe, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. M'Kean, shop-keeper.

At Preston, Mr. Chamley, saddler.—Mrs. Boothman, widow of the late Mr. W. Boothman, manufacturer.—Mrs. Walton.—Mr. G. Noble, maltster.

At Wigan, T. Doncaster, esq. banker.

At Bolton, aged 66, Mr. R. Barlow.

At Ulverston, advanced in years, Mr. J. Fell, surgeon.

At Littlemoss, near Ashton, aged 75, Mr. R. Walker, well known by the whimsical appellation of *Tim Bobbin the Second*.

At Ellisl Hall, near Lancaster, A. Rawlinson, esq. formerly, during ten years, member of parliament for the borough of Liverpool.—Aged upwards of 90, Mr. E. Siddal, of Fallowfield, near Manchester, formerly a considerable check manufacturer.

At Skerton, near Lancaster, aged 78, the Rev. R. Tomlinson, curate of Hambleton.

At Annan, Mrs. Nelson, mother of W. Nelson, esq. of Liverpool.

At Bentham, suddenly, Mr. R. Hall, master of the Quaker's school, in Lancaster.

Near Liverpool, in her 34th year, Mrs. Christopherson, late of Appleby.

At Haydon Bridge, in his 63d year, the Rev. W. Hall, A.M. master of the free-school.

At Runcorn, Mrs. Orredd, relict of the late G. Orredd, esq.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.* At Prestbury, P. Rasbotham, esq., of Birch House, to Miss Lever, niece to the late Sir Ashton Lever, of Alkington.

In Chester, Mr. G. Harrison, surgeon, to Miss Moulson, only daughter of the late Mr. T. Moulson, tobacconist.—Mr. Rigby, of the Maoor, in Hawarden parish, to Mrs. Henshall, of the Feathers Inn.

Mr. Bevan, surgeon, of Congleton, to Miss Cartwright, daughter of the late Mr. Cartwright, apothecary, of Shrewsbury.

At Northwich, Mr. H. Parry, jun. merchant of Liverpool, to Miss E. Baker.

In London, the Rev. J. W. Wilbraham, of Cheshire.

Chester, to Miss J. Croucher, of Baker-street, Portman-square.

*Died.*] In Chester, Mr. J. Price, of the Talbot, public house.—Mrs. Gaman.—Mrs. Read, wife of E. Read, esq.—Mrs. Sellet, wife of Mr. W. Seller.—Mrs. Butler, wife of Mr. J. Butler, cutter.—Mrs. Haswell, of the Hop-pole inn.

At Northwich, in the bloom of life, Mr. J. H. Trousdale.

At Frodsham, Mr. J. Jackfoo, surgeon.

At Stockport, Mr. T. Jenkinson.

At Sandbach, J. Wells, esq.—W. Massey, esq of Moston-hall.—Mrs. M. Cottingham, a maiden lady, of Little Neston.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Derby, Mr. S. R. Parker, bookseller, of Ashbourne, to Miss E. Evans.—Mr. R. Hopper, of Nottingham, to Miss Lowe.

At Matlock, R. Arkwright, jun. esq. to Miss M. Beresford.

*Died.*] At Derby, aged 72, Mr. W. Yates, formerly an iron-gate-maker.—In her 70th year, Mrs. Linnett.

At Mickleover, aged 65, Mrs. E. Bailey, widow.

At Eccles, near Chapel-in-le-Frith, of a consumptive complaint, Miss Goodman, daughter of the late G. Goodman, gent.

At Stoddard, Mr. J. Bennett, furgeon, near Chaple-in-le-Frith.—Aged 44, Mr. S. Mellor, of Doveridge.—Miss Arkwright, second daughter of R. Arkwright esq. of Willersley.—In the prime of life, Mr. T. Radford, of Holbrook.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, J. S. Chapman, esq. of the 6th regiment of dragoons, to Miss Cutts, eldest daughter of Mr. Cutts, attorney.

At East Retford, Mr. F. Gould, hat-manufacturer, of Louth, to Miss A. Shuter.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mrs. James, relict of the late Mr. S. James, brickmaker.—Mrs. Chetham.—Aged 57, Mr. T. Baker, hofier. He was apparently well at ten o'clock in the evening, when he leaned his arm on the chair, and instantly expired.

In her 23d year, Miss Pearson, of Chilwell.—Mrs. Evison, wife of T. Evison, grocer.

At Newark, Mrs. Pocklington, widow.

In London, Mrs. Mathews, (late Miss Bagg, of Nottingham) and wife of J. Mathews, esq. of the India-house.—Mrs. Lambert, of Clifton.—Mr. W. Helmshay, farmer, of Thrumpton.

At Cropwell Bishop, Mrs. German, relict of the late W. German, gent.

At Retford, Mrs. Harvey, a maiden lady. She was found dead in her house by the side of the chair in which she had been sitting the preceding evening.

At Guothorpe, in his 37th year, Mr. J. Jamieson.

Mrs. Caunt, of Buxton Joise.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Lincoln, Mr. J. Cuttill, seo. raff-mERCHANT, to Mrs. Dawber.

At Gainborough, Mr. J. Crabtree, worsted-manufacturer, to Miss Crabtree.—Mr. B. Booth, printer, to Miss Walker.

At Stamford, Mr. J. Torkington, attorney, to Miss J. Foster, of Tinwell, in Rutland.

At Boston, Mr. W. Artindale, farmer, of Frith Bank, to Miss Hodgson, daughter of Mr. Hodgson, hat-maker.

At Horncastle, John Fawcett, M. D. to Miss C. Clithero.

At Whitby, M. T. Brackenbury, esq. of Ashby, in this county, and late Major in the North Lincoln militia, to Miss Cayley.

At Bradford, in Yorkshire, the Rev. J. Myers, rector of Wyberton, &c. and justice of peace for this county, to Mrs. Wrightson, widow, of Shipley-hall.

Mr. R. Sprigg, mercer, of Brigg, to Miss Duno, of Wrawby.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, aged 42, Mr. J. Cabborn.—Aged 28, Mr. B. Potterton, late parish-clerk of St. Peter's at Arches.—Aged 33, Mr. J. Foster, grazier, late of Cameringham. Aged 41, Mr. J. Fisher, cooper.—Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. T. Marshall, watchmaker.—Aged 30, Mr. T. Barors, brasier.

At Stamford, suddenly, aged 64, Mr. Lilly, woolstapler.—Aged 39, Mr. J. Atterhall, many years coachman on the road between London and Cambridge, and between Stamford and Newark.

At Gainborough, Mrs. Udale, wife of Mr. Udale, flax-dresser.—Mr. W. West, landlord of the Cross-keys-inn.

At Boston, Mrs. Rogers, sister to T. Fydel, esq.

At Louth, aged upwards of 80, Mr. R. Sherwood.—Mrs. Cuthbert.

At Holbeach, Mr. J. Pick, farmer.—Mrs. E. Smalley.

At Stickwith, near Gainborough, aged 35, J. Hickson, esq. ship-owner.—Aged 93, Mrs. Titley, a maiden lady, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.—Mrs. Kelfey, of Mortoo, near Gainborough.

At Ewerby, near Sleaford, Mr. T. Tiodale, an eminent grazier.—Aged 29, Miss Allen, of Whapland-drove; and a few days after, Mr. Allen, grazier, father of the above young lady.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. Gresley, hofier, to Miss Ireland.—Mr. Jackson, of Bartoo, to Miss Eames, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman Eames.

Lately, in London, T. Lilbourne, esq. of Cardington, Bedfordshire, to Miss Cave, of Harborough.

At Barwell, the Rev. G. Mettam, A.M. to Miss Ashby.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Clarke, attorney, to Miss E. Stokes.

At Market Harborough, Mr. Manly, wine-merchant, of London, to Miss Howe.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. J. Adams, butcher, to Miss Dixon, of Syston.

*Died.*] At Leicester, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Coltman, late of the New Works, and many years a respectable hosiery there.—Mr. Coltman was the author of several useful tracts; and on several occasions exerted himself successfully for the public good. In private life a more amiable man never existed.

Miss Peake, eldest daughter of Mr. Peake, surgeon.—Mrs. Howes.—Mrs. Nicholson, widow.—Mr. Newby, of the Stag and Pheasant public-house.

At Loughborough, aged 49, Mr. F. Boot.

At Hinckley, in his 67th year, the Rev. R. Amner, formerly a Dissenting minister at Hampstead, near London, and afterwards at Coselegio, Staffordshire; but of late years a resident of Hinckley, his native place. His different publications bear ample testimony to his great learning, particularly on subjects of theology and biblical criticism.

At Ashby de la Zouch, aged 41, Mr. J. Kirkland, youngest son of the late Dr. Kirkland.

At Barrow upon Soar, Mr. J. Meafures.

At Willoughby, the Rev. Mr. Willey.

Mr. J. Hood, of Hunt's-lane, near Kirkby Mallory.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Alsop, surgeon, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Mountford, of Beamhurst.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Corser, solicitor, of Bushbury, to Miss E. Haden, of Gorsebrook-house.—Mr. R. Vaughan, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Charles, of King's Bromley.—Mr. C. Staunton, of the theatre, Stafford, to Miss Arnold, of Dorden.—Mr. York, iron-dealer, of Litchfield, to Miss E. Cottrell, of Deritend iron-works.

*Died.*] The Rev. Miles Atkinson, vicar of Leek, formerly of Walton, near Liverpool.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. W. Davenhill, upholsterer.—Mrs. Hammersley, wife of Mr. Hammersley, fadler.

At Walsall, in his 24th year, Mr. G. W. Grove, son of the Rev. T. Grove.—Mrs. Peplow, of Shredicote-hall.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Newton, grocer, to Miss S. Boucher.—Mr. G. Fixter, stamper and piercer, to Miss M. Brooka.—Mr. W. Ballard, of Tyso, to Miss M. Chandler.—Mr. Meecham, attorney, to Miss S. Smith, of Henwick, near Worcester.—The Rev. T. Morgan, to Miss A. Harwood.

At Coventry, Mr. Ford, hatter, to Miss Butterworth, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman B.—Mr. S. Packwood, watch-case-maker, to Miss L. Bates.

At Warwick, R. James, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Gregory.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mrs. Cash, wife

of Mr. J. Cash, gun-maker.—Mr. T. Whitehead, hair-dresser.—Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. W. Turner, of the Chape public-house.—Aged 88, Mr. W. Osbourne.—Mr. J. Prescott.—Mr. W. Lyfett, draper.—Miss Smallwood.—In his 80th year, Mr. J. Baylis, stay-maker.—Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. Webb, woollen-draper.—In her 28th year, Mrs. C. Wyone.—Mr. S. Weetman.—Mrs. Jones.—Aged 23, Mr. J. Chatterton, japanner.—Mrs. Saunders, wife of Mr. J. Saunders, auctioneer.—Mr. Bromley, of the Black-boy inn.—Mrs. Charlton, of the Crown public-house.—Mrs. Vale, wife of Mr. J. Vale, enameller.—Mr. J. Kindon, of Fetter-lane, London.

At Coventry, Mrs. Langdell, relict of the late Mr. T. Langdell, architect.—Mr. W. Dickinson.—Miss Bache.

The Rev. C. Blackham, of Moseley Wake Green, near Birmingham.—Mr. E. Beckett, japanner, of Bishopton.—Mr. Morris, late of the Talbot-ino, Enstone, and a considerable proprietor in the mail and different stage-coaches upon the Birmingham and Worcester Roads.

In London, Mr. Ruffey, formerly an eminent merchant in Birmingham, but had long retired from business.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Wood, eldest son of the late Mr. T. Wood, printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle, to Miss Ambler, of Wilderley.

At Oswestry, Mr. Tomkins, boot-maker, to Mrs. Lewis, of the Swan-inn.—Mr. J. Poole, maltster, to Miss Edwards.

At Wellington, sergeant Stanley, of the grenadier-company in the Shropshire militia, to Miss Cookson, of Harley.

At Westbury, Mr. Edwards, of Harlescot, to Miss Hawley, of Cause.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Luther, wife of Mr. Luther, baker.—Mrs. Mear, wife of Mr. Mear, draper.—Mrs. M. Cotton.—Mr. J. Bray, sen. many years postman between this town and Welshpool.—Mrs. Phillips, of the society of Quakers.

At Whitchurch, in his 84th year, Mr. R. Lovell, grazier.

At Wrexham, Mrs. J. Walters, relict of the late Rev. J. Walters, formerly master of Ruthin school.

At the Tuckies, near Coalbrook-dale, in his 46th year, Mr. W. Reynolda, iron-master.

At Norton, Miss Norris, of the Holt, near Cardington.—Mr. Jones, of the Miles End, near Whittington.

On the 5th March last, in the island of St. Vincent, West Indies, Mr. T. Cooke, surgeon, late of Shrewsbury.

In his 82d year, Mr. W. Sparkes, farmer, of Blackroe, near Whitchurch.—Mr. S. Gittins, son of Mr. Gittins, of the Isle, near Shrewsbury.—Mrs. Johnson, widow, of the Cold Bath, near Kingstand.—Mrs. Broughall, of Whittington, near Oswestry.—Mrs. Davies, of Pentrewey, near Oswestry.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

The hop-planters of the counties of Worcester and Hereford have lately presented a petition to the House of Commons, stating, among other particulars, that the duty on hops forms no inconsiderable part of the public revenue; that it amounted in the year 1801 to the sum of 241,227l. 8s. 5½d. and may, with the additional duty charged on that article, by an act passed in his present Majesty's reign, be increased to the sum of 500,000l. in a plentiful year; and that this source of annual income to the State is already considerably injured, and may be much more so, by the use of a bitter called *Quassia*, now used as a substitute for hops, and which is imported from South America, &c. The petition furthermore prays, that the Legislature, in its wisdom, may be pleased to adopt some effectual means to suppress the use of *quassia*, and other substitutes, by additional duties, &c.

*Died.*] At Worcester, while on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Ballard, wife of Mr. Ballard, surgeon, of Hanley castle. Her death was occasioned by a mortification, without any apparent cause or previous injury.

Mrs. Till.

At Kidderminster, Miss Newcome.

At Bromesgrove, Mrs. King.

At Pershore, Mr. R. Mason.

In his 89th year, Mr. Mathews, sen. many years master of Hagley tap-house, but who had retired from business for several years past.

At Leigh, in an advanced age, Mr. W. Spooner.

At Tenbury, Mr. J. Wilden Jones, son of Mrs. Jones, mercer.—Mrs. Parsons, of Stoke Prior, near Bromsgrove.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bath, the Rev. R. Walwyn, of Home Lacy, in this county, to Miss Roper, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. R. Roper.

At Hereford, N. Brown, esq. of Fish-street Hill, London, to Miss Downes.—Mr. Garstone, cabinet-maker, to Miss Broad, of Madley.

The Rev. C. J. Bird, rector of Dinedor, to Miss Jones, of Upton-castle, Pembroke-shire.

*Died.*] In London, in his 64th year, the Rev. S. Exton, formerly of Peterchurch, in this county.

Lately, at the Thorne, H. Stone, esq.—Among other legacies he has bequeathed 500l. to the Missionary Society, and 500l. to the academy, at Chestnut, founded by the late Lady Huntingdon.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. N. Burdock, clothier, to Miss E. Wynne, both of Painwick.—E. Hartland, gent. of Newport, to Miss Hale, of Gam-mage Hall.—C. Murray, esq. captain in the South Gloucester militia, to Miss George, of Bristol.—R. E. Cresswell, esq. of Sudgrove-house, to Miss E. Coxwell, of Abington.

At Gloucester, J. Weller, esq. captain in the 23d regiment of light dragoons, to Miss C. Raikes, youngest daughter of R. Raikes, esq.—Mr. W. Search, ironmonger, of Cirencester, to Miss Lewis.—Mr. R. Lovefey, to Miss Davies.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, in the College Green, Mrs. Sandiford, wife of the Rev. C. Sandiford, vicar of Awre.—Aged 68, Miss A. Lane, sister of the late Mr. Lane, attorney.—Advanced in years, Mrs. Wood, relict of the late R. Wood, esq. banker.—Mr. W. Wood, formerly a cooper.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Masters.—In her 83d year, Mrs. M. Wilkins, of the society of Quakers: a woman of the tenderest affections, and truly exemplary and actively useful in the various relations of domestic and social life.

At Cheltenham, aged 96, Mrs. Andrews.

At Mitcheldean, aged 77, Mr. T. Sar-jeant.—Aged 75, Mr. E. Urling, formerly an ironmonger, of London.

At Stone, aged 75, Mr. J. Hadley.

At Cam's Green, near Dursley, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Minett.—Mrs. Billing-ham, of the Poole House, Huntley.—Mrs. Pensam, of Forthampton.—In the prime of life, Mr. C. Leir, of Leonard Stanley. His death was occasioned by unfortunately falling into a mill-pond, at the side of a water-wheel, while in motion, which deprived him of life almost instantaneously.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. T. Davis, corn dealer, to Mrs. S. Hughes, of the Chequers inn.—Mr. W. Hewlett, to Miss Meredith.—The Rev. E. Payne, chaplain of Christchurch, to Miss F. Wood, of Stanton Harcourt.—Mr. Lush, of Banbury, to Miss Marey, only daughter of the Rev. J. Marey, rector of Broughton.

At Ensham, Mr. T. C. Atwood, attorney, to Miss L. Meads.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mrs. Holmes, relict of the late Mr. Holmes, cook.—In his 75th year, Mr. J. Turner.—Aged 84, Mr. E. Pavioir, whitewsmith.—Aged 72, Mr. Folker, senior.

At Woodstock, Mr. J. Bellenger, proprietor of the stage waggons from that place to London.

At Monmouth, aged 82, Mrs. Bright, relict of the late Rev. H. Bright, of the university of Oxford.

In London, of a decline, Miss H. Robin-son, of Albury, in this county.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bainton, Mr. Mann, farmer, to Miss Blaydes.—The Rev. P. Long, vicar of Shabington, to Miss Bull, of Aylesbury, Bucks.

At Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, W. Roberts, esq. of Hackney, to Miss M. Britain, 3d daughter of Mr. W. Brittain, late of Shilling-ton Bury in Bedfordshire.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mr. T. Per-kins,

kings, of the Bantam Cook public house.—  
Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. G. Smith, lace-  
merchant.

At St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, in her 84th  
year, Mrs. James, wife of Mr. T. James, gent.  
At Broughton, near Northampton, in his  
87th year, Mr. J. Fawcett.

At Wansford, aged 92, Mrs. Newball, wi-  
dow, formerly of Stamford.

At Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, Mr.  
R. Creed, auctioneer.

At St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, Mrs. H.  
Park, wife of Mr. Park, attorney.

At Long Buckby, in her 103d year, Mrs.  
Swinfen, mother of the late Mr. Swinfen,  
surgeon.

At Great Horwood, Bucks, Mr. T. Rand,  
a sporting gentleman well known on the  
turf.

At Godmanchester, at an advanced period  
of life, Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Mr.  
T. Wright, farmer. She fell suddenly into a  
fit and never spoke afterwards, but died in a  
few hours.

At Middleton Cheney, aged 80, Mr. T.  
North, the last representative, in the male  
line, of an ancient and respectable family of  
that name.

At Wistow, Huntingdonshire, in his 70th  
year, W. Goslin, gent.

In London, H. Gwynne Browne, esq. of Im-  
ley-park, in this county.—In his 69th year,  
Mr. W. Gilks, of Hogston, Bucks.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] F. Noble, esq. of Fordham-  
abbey, to Miss Minet, of Bury.—Mr. W.  
Palmer, draper, of Wisbeach, to Miss Ram-  
say, of Bloomsbury square, London, and for-  
merly of Downham, in Norfolk.

At Newmarket, Mr. R. Boyce, a training  
groom, to Miss Neale.

In London, Mr. N. Crowe, of North Earl  
street, Dublin, to Miss A. Mitchell, of Cam-  
bridge.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, suddenly, at his  
son's house, in his 65th year, Mr. W. Hen-  
nell.

At Trinity-college-lodge, the lady of the  
Rev. Dr. Mansell, rector.—Aged 78, Mrs.  
E. Dickerson, wife of Mr. W. Dickerson,  
raymaker.—Miss Goode, wife of Mr. J. Goode,  
painter.—Mr. J. Haylock, of Balham.

In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, Lon-  
don, E. Leeda, esq. of Croston, one of the  
masters in the court of chancery.

At Kettlestone, in her 63d year, Mrs. M.  
Erratt, widow, late of Newmarket.

At Dodington, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. T.  
Warth, formerly master of the Tuns public-  
house.

Aged 70, Mr. W. Hervey of Stoke Ferry,  
formerly a surgeon in the royal navy.—Aged  
79, Mrs. E. Tooke, wife of Mr. J. T. Tooke,  
draper, of Methwold.—Mrs. Quintin, wife  
of T. Quintin, esq. of Hartley St. George.

#### NORFOLK.

The town of Lynn (sends a late-correspond-

ent of the Lynn and Wisbeach Packet) has  
now to boast of a public library, which was  
not, however, he observes, set on foot till  
the year 1798. It is established on judicious  
and politic principles; and, although but yet  
in its infancy, is considered as extremely va-  
luable. It consists of about 500 volumes,  
and contains most of the approved works  
that have been published for the last few  
years. The books are chosen by a majority  
of the members; and Reviews, and other  
periodical publications are regularly taken  
in. The number of subscribers to this libra-  
ry is about seventy, which, however, con-  
sidering the population of the place, and the  
terms of admission, is extremely few. It is  
highly consolatory to reflect, that since the  
establishment of this institution, literature  
seems to be more generally respected; and it  
has already diffused a happy spirit of en-  
quiry into mixed conversation. Attached to  
the church, there is, likewise, a large li-  
brary, consisting chiefly of polemical and  
theological works, some of them extremely  
scarce and valuable, but which, it seems,  
are held as sacred as the spot in which they  
are deposited; so that a collection, which,  
under certain circumstances, might be pro-  
ductive of much instruction and entertain-  
ment, is, by the injudicious policy of the  
keepers, suffered to lie and lumber in ob-  
scurity, unknown and unnoticed.—In the ex-  
portation of corn (adds the above correspond-  
ent), the merchants of Lynn nearly equal  
Hull, and are said to possess a greater share  
of spirit and speculation than any others in  
the country. The quantities shipped from  
this port, during the last few years, is im-  
mense.—They also import, annually, from  
Portugal, about 1100 pipes of the "rosy  
juice divine."

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. J. Garritt,  
hot-presser, to Miss M. Dunham.—Mr. J.  
Crow, aged 73, to Mrs. S. Turner, aged 32.

Capt. Sir W. Bolton, of the royal navy,  
of Hollesley, in Suffolk, to Miss C. Bolton,  
of Cranwich, in this county.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Palmer, grocer, to  
Miss E. Hotton, of Long Stratton.—Mr. T.  
Church, apothecary, of Coltrahall, to Miss  
Fisher.—Mr. T. Sowter, gent. to Miss M.  
Hovell, of Norwich.

*Died.*] At Norwich, aged 56, Mrs. A.  
Chittick.—Mrs. Powell, relict of the late  
Rev. Mr. Powell, of Little Walsingham, and  
formerly of Wretham.

Mr. Hughes. Among other charitable be-  
quests, he has left the sum of 100l. to the  
Norfolk and Norwich hospital.

Aged 68, Mr. E. Leeds, brush-maker.—  
Mr. Moore, sack manufacturer.

At Yarmouth, aged 66, Mr. F. Pott,  
officer in the excise.—In her 54th year, Mrs.  
Thompson, wife of G. Thompson, esq.  
comptroller of the customs at this port.—  
Aged 64, Mrs. A. Thompson, wife of Capt.

B. Thompson,

B. Thompson, formerly many years in the Holland trade—Aged 46, Mr. T. Dyer, formerly master of the White Horse Inn.

At Lowestoft, aged 37, Mrs. White, of Wroxham.

At Wells, aged 78, Mr. P. Smith, formerly of Worstead.

At Dereham, aged 70, Mrs. A. Banyard, formerly mistress of a boarding-school.

At Swaffham, aged 62, Mrs. Latewood.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Syder, wife of Mr. J. Syder, liquor-merchant.

At Diss, Mr. J. Sharman, surgeon—In her 78th year, Mrs. Hutchinson.

At Hardingham, aged 64, Sir Archibald Dickson, bart. and admiral of the blue. The title descends to his nephew, A. Collingwood Dickson, esq. captain of the Sceptre, ship of war.—Miss S. Storey, of Shipham.

Aged 89, Mr. E. Baldwin, of Wrexham. This person was remarkable, for many years past, for being a true prognosticator of the weather, and even for a very considerable period of time to come.

In her 59th year, Mrs. M. Harmer of Thorpe, near Norwich.

At Roydon, in his 57th year, the Rev. R. Belward, D.D. and master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

At Chedgrave, aged 81, Mr. W. Forder, acting clerk to two justices of the peace.

At Wrexham, near Thetford, Mr. S. Branch, a considerable farmer, late of Barton Bendish.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Bury, Mr. Murrells, to Miss F. Amys.—Mr. J. Thompson, jun. silversmith, to Miss Swan, of Halesworth.—T. H. Cooper, esq. of North Walsham, to Miss Vernon.

At Sudbury, Mr. J. Fitch, check manufacturer, of Haverhill, to Mrs. D. Woolley, of Bury.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mrs. Miller, wife of Mr. Miller, carpenter.—Mrs. Eldred, of Nowton.

At Ipswich, Col. Goate, of the East Suffolk militia.—In her 91st year, Mrs. Nunn, of Bug's House Farm, Botolphclaydon.

At Stow Market, Mr. G. Wells.

At Euston Hall, in her 22d year, lady Caroline Fitzroy, sixth daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Grafton.—In his 71st year, Vice Admiral Reeve, long an active officer in the Royal Navy. By an unfortunate accident, the admiral was thrown out of his chaise, dislocated his neck, and instantly expired.

Mr. S. Roper, of Redgrave; and 2 or 3 days after, his wife, Mrs. Roper.

At Weybread, aged 62, Mr. R. C. Smith, farmer.

At Beetles, aged 55, Mr. R. Pervis, surgeon.

At Worstead, Mrs. M. Burton.

Aged 84, the Rev. T. Hoekford, rector of Somersham, and vicar of Great Cornard. It is remarkable that the latter living has been

held successively by the above gentleman, his father, and grandfather, for the long space of 112 years, during which time they were constantly resident, discharging their official duties with exemplary diligence and propriety.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Chelmsford, N. Belchier, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Bryant, of Newport.—Mr. Day, surgeon of Tullis Hunt Darcy, to Miss Cock, of Colchester.—Mr. A. Bland, of Colchester, to Miss S. Stones, of Norwich.

*Died.*] At Chelmsford, Mr. Blois, formerly of the Clock House Farm, Boreham.—Mr. R. Street.

At Stebbing, Mr. A. Barnard.

At Cressing, Mrs. Moore.

At Witham, Mr. J. Hamilton, of Colchester, many years coachman from Colchester to London.—J. Eaton, esq. of Golaingham Hall.

At Panfield, in her 24th year, Miss M. A. Stevens; also Mrs. Stevens, wife of Dr. Stevens.

At Bucking, aged 54, M. Carter, esq.

At Hurdon on the Hill, Mr. J. Spitty, farmer.

At Aveley, Mr. Sears, shoe-maker.—Mr. Hawkins, shopkeeper.

At Yeldham, in his 68th year, Mr. R. Dalton, formerly of Eye, in Suffolk.

At Bradwell, near the sea, Mr. G. Keys, an opulent farmer.

At Writtle, Mr. J. Sagers, feed merchant.—Mrs. Jocelyn, of Lindwell.—Mr. J. Clement, of Little Barfield.

At Maldon, Mr. Ling, of the White Horse Inn.

At Saffron Walden, in her 86th year, Mrs. Filke, widow of the late Rev. R. Filke, rector of Vendens.—Mrs. Royce, widow of Tollerbury Hall.—Mr. D. Ruskin, of Abbot's Hall, Wigborough.—T. Whitehead, esq. of Barking.

At Kelvedon, Mr. Muscat, surgeon, formerly of Grantham, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Stammers, of South-minster.—Mr. Thorne, of Ingatstone.—Mr. Sewell, of Mundon.—Mr. J. Truett, of Woodham Ferry.

#### KENT.

A subscription has been lately opened at the banking houses and libraries in the city of Canterbury, for the purpose of erecting at the expense of the public, an elegant Stone Pillar, on the summit of the Dane-John-Hill, with iron rails, and commodious seats around it, in commemoration of the costly improvements made on the Dane-John-Field, in the year 1790, by Mr. Alderman Simmons, and of his other public services; also to commemorate the resolution of the mayor and commonalty of the city, to devote the terraces, walks, &c. in the said field, in perpetuity, to the public use.

*Married.*] At Chalk, T. Baker, esq. to Miss Pulley, of Margate.—J. Mumford, esq.



of Sutton, to Miss A. E. Chapman, of Paul's Cray Hill.—G. H. Cadman, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Clendon, of Canterbury.—Mr. Crutenden, of Sittingbourne, to Miss Colley, of Milton.

At Canterbury, Mr. C. Lepine, sen. to Mrs. Woolcot.—The Rev. R. Mayne, of Ridley, to Miss C. Graham, of St. Lawrence, near Canterbury.—Captain J. Cheshyre, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Sandys.—Mr. Morrison, grazier, of Sittingbourne, to Mrs. C. Maier, widow, formerly of Gushmore Farm, in Selling.—J. Simmons, esq. of Rochester, one of the Coroners for the County, to Miss Hall head, of Holborow.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, aged 63, Mrs. Pope, relict of the late R. Pope, esq. of Maidstone.

At Maidstone, Mr. J. Hulsh.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Hordenail, of Sutton Valence.

At Chatham, Mrs. Binthead, wife of Mr. T. Binthead, foreman of the shipwrights, in the Dock yard.

At Margate, Mr. T. Tourney, butcher.—To his 29th year, lieut. G. Ravecroft, of the Royal Navy.

At Appledore, Mrs. Monk.

At Ashford, aged 62, Mr. W. Elliott.

At Northgate, aged 63, Mrs. Eve Cullen, the diligent Mistress of the Sunday School.

At Dover, Mr. S. Pearce, grocer.

At New Romney, Mrs. Dunster, wife of Mr. J. Dunster, boat officer.

At Frindsbury, aged 23, of a decline, Miss A. Gunning.

In London, in his 67th year, Mr. J. Barwick, formerly of Canterbury.

At Sellinge, Mr. J. Jordan, many years landlord of the Duke's Head, public house.

At Monks Horton, Mrs. S. Kite.

The lady of T. Brett, esq. of Spring Grove.—Mr. O. Golding, of Featherwell House, near West Malling.

#### SUSSEX.

*Died.*] At Lewes, in his 90th year, C. Weller, gent. the oldest householder in the borough.

At Chichester, universally lamented, Mr. Tuggett, organist of the cathedral, and master of the choristers; a young man of the most promising abilities, and who, though self-taught, was making rapid strides to eminence in his profession.

Mr. Carter, many years chorister of the cathedral.

At Brighton, far advanced in years, J. Batchelor, esq. many years a captain in the Buffs militia.

The Rev. G. Brhune, L.L.D. rector of Worth.—Aged 85, Mrs. Partington, widow, of Otham, near Lewes.

At Wivelsfield, Mr. Knight, blacksmith. He suddenly fell from his chair, in a fit of apoplexy, and instantly expired.

At Barmcombe, near Lewes, aged 85, Mr. T. Rickman.

At Mayfield, aged 35, Mr. M. Baker, a descendant of an ancient and respectable family in this county.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Titchfield, Capt. A. C. B. Crawford, to Miss J. Leslie, of Buckingham-street, London.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Mrs. Hunt, relict of the late Mr. J. Hunt, brewer.

At Winchester, Mr. Ward, watchmaker.—Mrs. Knight.—Suddenly, Mr. T. Forder, carpenter.

At Alverstoke, R. Walmesley, esq. of Sholey, Lancashire.

At Fir Grove, near Farnham, Lady Rycroft, wife of Sir N. Rycroft, bart.

At Woodend, near Soberton, Miss E. Knight, youngest daughter of Admiral Knight.

At the Half-way house, near Portsmouth, Mr. J. Daniell.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Christian Malford, D. Gould, esq. to Miss Wills, eldest daughter of Archdeacon Wills.

Mr. Punting, of Malmesbury, to Miss Pearce, of Wanwell.—T. Penruddock, esq. of Compton, to Miss Lowther, of Bath.—Mr. Rawlins, of Ramsbury, to Mrs. Howard, of Calne.—F. T. Egerton, esq. of Cholerton, to Miss Wyndham, of Dinton.

*Died.*] At Lydiard Tregrove, near Wotton Bassett, the Hon. Mr. St. John, eldest son of Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.

At the Bell Farm, Stanton, aged 100 years, Mr. W. Sainbury, yeoman.

At Devizes, Mr. G. Cole.—J. Sutton, esq. banker.

In his 83d year, J. Still, esq. of East Knoyle.

At North Down, near Pembroke, H. Kemm, esq. formerly of Chippenham.

#### BERKSHIRE.

The subscription lately opened at Reading, for the patriotic purpose of removing the houses in Gun-street, and for rendering the western entrance into the town more elegant and commodious, has been liberally encouraged hitherto, and will, no doubt, be so, till a sufficient fund shall be raised for accomplishing the said design. The names of subscribers and contributors are taken in at the two banking houses in Reading.

*Married.*] At Sonning, M. J. Mackenzie, esq. of Cowes, Isle of Wight, to Miss Powney.

Capt. Whyte of the royal navy, son of General Whyte, to Mrs. Mowbray, widow, of Mortimer.—Mr. J. Lawrence, mace-bearer to the corporation of Wokingham, aged 81, to Mrs. A. Weston, midwife, of Shenfield, aged 69.

At Reading, W. Smart, esq. of Rainham, in Kent, to Miss C. Roby, of Southcote.

*Died.*]

*Died*] At Newbury, Miss Graham, eldest daughter of Mr. Graham, draper.

In an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Swain, relict of the Rev J. Swain, of Heathy Close.

At Staines, in an advanced age, Miss Maun, a maiden lady.—In the prime of life, Mr. T. Wagner, son of Mr. Wagner, surgeon.

Mrs. Green, of Pulley Green Cottage, Egham—Mrs. Tell, widow, of Southridge.

## SOMERSETSHIRE

*Married.*] At Bath, Mr. Naish, to Miss Greenhill.—E. Evans, esq. of Pantons-street, London, to Miss Gibbons.—Mr. Newman, apothecary, to Miss Hemmings.—The Rev. J. Hoskins, to Miss Taylor.

Mr. Board, surgeon, of Hantspell, to Miss L. H. Board, late of Bath.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Mrs. Neville.—Mrs. Booth, of the Black Horse public-house.—Mr. Carter, of the Jolly Meter.—Mrs. Deeble, wife of Mr. Deeble, engraver—Mrs. Keotish, wife of Dr. Keotish.

At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Lockwood.—W. Lawrence, esq. 1st of Southampton.—In her 70th year, Mrs. J. Spry.—Aged 37, Miss Trufter, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Trufter.—Mrs. Burroughs.—Mrs. Andrew.—Mr. Simmonds.—Mr. Richards, fishmonger.

At the Angel Inn, of a decline, Mr. J. Taylor.—The lady of Sir John Gillman, bart.—Mrs. Aust, of Chelsea.

At Bridgwater, the Rev. J. Tooker, rector of Snaxton.—Miss R. Mines.—Mr. T. Towell, merchant.

At Wincauton, Mrs. Merditer, widow.

At Frome, Mrs. Sheppard.

At the Hot Wells, in her 86th year, Mrs. E. Weaver, relict of Mr. Weaver, iron-master.

At Clifton, J. Collow, esq.

## DORSETSHIRE.

It is intended to build a new pier at Brixham, and on the 4th of June, the foundation stone of that useful undertaking was laid by Mr. J. Mathews, of that place.

*Married.*] The Rev. G. Wood, of Bradford, near Dorchester, to Miss Countess, of Cerne.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, aged 84, Mrs. Barnwell, late of Cerne Abbey.—Aged 90, Mrs. Sampson, a maiden lady.

Aged 30, Mr. J. Tapp, maltster. He had spent the evening in company with some friends, apparently in perfect health, and in high flow of spirits, but in a few minutes after was found in an insensible state, and expired in the course of a few hours.

At Sherborne, aged 64, Mr. J. Hoddinor, of Bruton, a well known auctioneer.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Yeatman—Mr. H. Sellwood, brazier.

At Goffage, in the prime of life, Miss M. Randall.

At Moreton Hampstead, aged 70, Mrs. J. Alway, mistress of the workhouse.

At Frome, near Dorchester, Mrs. South, widow, of Wells.

At Corcombe, Mrs. Manden, wife of the Rev. Dr. Munden, rector.

At Warmwell, E. Rickards, esq. attorney, of London.

At Poole, Miss Bristowe, daughter of Mr. Bristowe, broker.—Mr. J. Bird, jun. mercer and draper.

At Burton Bradstock, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mansford, relict of the late Capt. Mansford, of the royal navy.—Mr. Nettleton, a respectable farmer, of Alweston.

At Glanville Wotton, in consequence of a kick by a horse, Mr. Meech, a respectable farmer.—Aged 74, P. Henville, esq. of Lydlington.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Lockyer, jun. merchant, of Plymouth, to Miss Rivers, of Oxford-lodge, near Ivy-bridge.

At Bridport, T. Bonie, esq. to Mrs. Kellaway.

At Exeter, Mr. R. Crofs, jun. mercer and woollen-draper, to Miss Trueman, eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. Trueman, printer.—Mr. C. Saunders, merchant, late of this city, but now of Bristol, to Miss M. Barnes, third daughter of the Rev. R. Barnes, Archdeacon of Totness, and Chancellor of the diocese of Exeter.

*Died*] At Exeter, J. Stodley, esq.—Suddenly, aged 74, Mrs. Bragge, wife of Mr. Bragge, sen. baker.—Mrs. Ball, wife of Mr. Ball, plasterer.—Mr. T. Challock, formerly a paper maker, at Wear Mills, near Topham.—Suddenly, Mr. Dingle, a respectable glover.

At Exmouth, aged 85, Mrs. Cooke.

At Biddeford, at an advanced period of life, Miss C. Meddoo, sister to J. Meddoo, esq. of Winscot.

At Falmouth, in Cornwall, aged 70, Mr. J. Rowe.

At Barnstaple, Mr. G. Read.

At Plymouth, aged 50, Mr. C. Saul, warehoufeman. The whole way of orange dealers, of both sexes, of the three towns, out of respect to his memory, attended his remains to the grave.

Aged 79, Mr. Walker, coach-maker, formerly seroper in Elliot's Light Dragoons, in the war of 1755.

At Padstow, Mrs. Kendall.

At South Petherton, Mrs. Frowfe.—Mrs. Prideaux, of North Lawton.

At Sidbury, aged 84, Mrs. J. Jenkins, relict of the late Rev. W. Jenkins, vicar of Upottery.

Sir John Davie, bart. of Creedy.

At Brage, near Hellsone, the Rev. E. Marshall, vicar, and a justice of peace.

At Honiton, aged 20, Miss Bailey, daughter of Mr. J. Bailey, grocer.

At Cote, near Martlock, the Rev. J. Saford.

At Alphington, Mr. J. Wilcox, sen. many years a respectable linen-draper, in Exeter.

The Dowager Lady Rogers, mother-in-law of the late Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, bart of Blatchford-house, near Plymouth.

At Appledore, Mr. B. Rooke, jun. merchant.

At Henbury, Richard Jenkins. He died in great agonies, in consequence of having drank cold water, after being hard at work.

E. Shepherd, Esq. of Gatcomb-park, near Minchinhampton.

The Rev. J. Farnham, vicar of Treneglofs, near Launceston. He went to bed the preceding evening in his usual state of health, but about two in the morning rang the bell, when the servant coming into his room, he said he was dying; she said "I hope not Sir," and on his attempting to lift his head from the pillow, he expired immediately.

[Mr. S. Dorrington, of Tjssam, Devon, whose death was noticed in our last, was a man remarkable for peculiar calmness and resignation. The daily inroads which an asthma, a too common foe to health in these kingdoms, made upon his constitution, served chiefly to dispose his mind constantly to look forward beyond death. His wish and employment were to prepare himself to meet it in an humble and becoming manner. His conversation was free from that sourness often communicated by pain. Nothing seemed to enter in it but what directly or indirectly bore a reference to a future state, and tended to renew in himself and others thoughts suitable to so awful and important a subject. His mind was furnished with that knowledge of nature which would have enabled him to discover the God of Nature merely from his works. He confessed the great weaknesses of humanity at the same time that he felt the strength derived from religious principles. Though unacquainted with connubial attachments, he was alive to the social and finest feelings of friendship to his relations and the distressed. In him, to the extent, allowed by his circumstances, the helpless found a protector, the true bashful and unnoticed-poor a parent. He was naturally a great contributor to intellectual intercourse. His body, though reduced and weakened to a considerable degree, left unimpaired, almost to the hour of his death, the powers of his understanding: for a short time before his decease he wrote his last epistle to his brother, perfectly collected. He has bequeathed to all who knew him a worthy example of candour, generosity, and affection, not every day to be met with in this degenerate age.]

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Read, to Miss M. Penbertby, both of Penzance.

At Bodmin, W. Tamlyn, Esq. of the royal regiment of miners, to Miss E. P. Pomeroy, daughter of the Rev. J. Pomeroy, rector.

*Died.*] R. Lea Jones, Esq. commander of the Prince Adolphus Lisbon packet, stationed at Falmouth, and second son of J. Jones, Esq. of Frankley, near Bradford, Wilts.

#### WALES.

*Married.*] At Claiemont, Glamorgan-shire, Colonel Peacocke, eldest son of Sir Joseph Peacocke, bart. to Miss Morris, eldest daughter of J. Morris, Esq.—Captain J. George, of Swansea, to Miss M. Morgan, of Careoff.

*Died.*] At Haverfordwest, in her 20th year, Mrs. Fortune, wife of W. Fortune, Esq. banker, of Bristol, an amiable woman, distinguished by uncommon affability, and sweet, unaffected simplicity of manners. Her death is so sincerely lamented in the place of her residence, that a gloom pervades the whole circle of her acquaintance, on the melancholy occasion.

At Chepstow, Monmouthshire, Mr. Masterton, manager of the theatres of Swansea, Carmarthen, &c.

At Clytha-cottage, in his 76th year, Major Jones, brother to W. Jones, Esq. of Clytha-house, Monmouthshire.

At Monmouth, aged 82, Mrs. Bright, relict of the late Rev. H. Bright.

W. Phillips, Esq. of Penallyrhing, near Cardigan.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] D. Marshall, Esq. of Neilsland, to Miss A. Hamilton, of Aikenhead.

At Edinburgh, C. Mackenzie, Esq. writer to the signet, to Miss E. Forbes, of Pittligo.

*Died.*] At Holmhead, Miss J. Hamilton, of Aikenhead.

At Forglie, the Right Honourable William Lord Ranfur.

At Rosemarkie, Mrs. Davidson, wife of Mr. John Davidson, a pious Christian, a sincere friend, a liberal benefactor, and an affectionate wife.

On the 26th of May last, at his lodgings, Walker's Hotel, Arthur Forbes, of Culloden, Esq. a gentleman who sustained the highest respectability of character, and whose sudden and premature death is not only deplored by his friends, but has justly excited sentiments of very general and deep regret. The late Culloden was the worthy representative of a family, who during the period of almost two centuries invariably distinguished themselves by their private virtues, and by their public spirit. At the memorable epocha of the Revolution the then laird of Culloden, was among the very few, who in a country abounding with the friends and partisans of the ejected prince, could appreciate the benefits both civil and religious, which the constitution then established was calculated to impart. He therefore, to the danger of his person, and to the detriment of his fortune, gave a strenuous and effective support to the new order of things. A statement of the services, which his children, John Forbes, of Culloden

Culloden, and the late Lord President Forbes, *par mobile fratrum*, rendered to their country during the subsequent struggles of the ill-fated James's descendants, to recover the throne of their ancestors, would occupy a much ampler space than can be allowed to any individual communication in your obituary. His grandson, the father of the late Culloden, carried arms in the service of his country, and attracted the notice of the great Earl of Mar, by the intrepid courage which he displayed at the memorable battle of Dettingen. Respecting the late Culloden himself, it may truly be said, that although he neither possessed nor arrogated those super-eminent talents which elevated his illustrious grandfather to the highest civil offices, with which in this country a subject can be invested, yet in personal virtues he yielded to none of his ancestors. His integrity was unfulfilled to the last; and his honor he ever regarded as his life; his manners were gentle, and unassuming; his attachments warm and permanent; and to those of his own name whom he deemed deserving of his protection, peculiarly affectionate. His short life was distinguished by acts of beneficence, and by traits of humanity: more especially justice requires us to declare, that as a country gentleman, his conduct was exemplary in an eminent degree; and that his numerous tenants regarded him as their father: nor were his virtues solely of a domestic nature; in truth they embraced a much ampler range. For twenty-five years he almost constantly resided on his estates; and, during this period, he stood prominently forward in the support of every scheme, which was devised for the improvement of his country. During those awful revolutions which so lately convulsed unhappy Europe, and shook to their very bases the pillars on which society had securely rested for twelve centuries, he was among the very first of his countrymen who rallied round the British constitution; and he commanded a company of the corps of volunteers, which the inhabitants of the town and country in his vicinity mustered up for its defence. In the arduous conflict in which this nation was then engaged, he moreover contributed very liberally to the relief of the exigencies of the state. Following the example of his ancestors, who in the quality of representatives of their native county in parliament, had often evinced themselves enlightened legislators, at the last general election, unconnected with any party in power, and standing on the firm, and free, and independent footing of his personal character, and of the great stake which he possessed in the country, he offered himself to the choice of his countrymen, to superintend their interests in the great council of the nation. But the majority of the Gentlemen of the county of In-

verness, unmindful of those incalculable benefits which the exertions of his ancestors conferred on their country, in the most critical periods of its existence; actuated by motives less commendable than gratitude, were pleased to return another person. But the late Culloden was consoled in his disappointment by the reflection, that of the 14 most ancient and independent freeholders in the county, six declared in his favor, and a seventh was overtaken by indisposition on the road, as he was repairing to the place of election to lend him his support. The author of this brief notice has learned from unquestionable authority, that on the eve of the election, he believed on the very day, one of the candidates solicited his late friend to unite interest with him, and offered to divide with him the political influence of the county. But Culloden's ambition was not of that mercenary and ignoble cast, which would lead him to listen to a proposal of this nature. The motives which prompted him to come forward were widely remote from any view to the emolument of office; and he felt no propensity to scramble for the leaves and for the fishes. He of course spurned the idea of such a selfish compromise. During the latter years of Culloden's life, the author of this feeble effort to raise a monument to his virtues, was honored with much of his friendship and countenance, and from every opportunity of studying his character which he enjoyed, he hesitates not to assert, that, taking him for all in all, he was such a man as he never will look upon the like. On himself his departed friend never looked but with kindness; and the impression which that kindness made upon his mind, he will carry with him to the grave.

We hope to be able to present our readers with a more extended memoir of this very respectable and much lamented gentleman.

#### IRELAND.

*Died.*] At Hazlewood, county of Sligo, while on a visit to his son-in-law, the Earl of Inniskillen.

#### DIED ABROAD.

At Paris, Sir Robert Chambers, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Calcutta.

At Passy, near Paris, Mr. E. Boyd, eldest son of Walter Boyd, esq.

On board the *Asia* East Indiaman, on his return from the China expedition, between the island of Macao and Bengal, Dr. T. Moffat, of the Hon. East India Company's service, and late in the royal navy.

At the settlement of Demerary, Mr. J. Agnew, surgeon of the ship *Angola*, Captain Boys.

At Mavapoor, in the East Indies, Mr. C. Rymer, surgeon, son of Dr. Rymer, of Edinburgh.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN the course of the Month of June, new changes have occurred in our commercial relations to the Continent, by which the state of our trade to all the ports subject to the authority of the French Government must be exceedingly affected. From the Elbe to the southern extremity of the French coast, our merchant-ships, our manufactures, our colonial produce, are to find every harbour and emporium barred against them. Even neutral traders are denied permission to import English colonial produce into France. The First Consul has left but one expedient, and that such as he intends to operate but by chance, for the introduction of some commodities of English produce to sale in any part of the French territories. A ship laden with English goods, that touches at a French port by chance, and from some sudden change in the first destination of her voyage, may there dispose of her English cargo, on the condition of taking French manufactures in return, to the full value of the commodities she has sold. This provision, extorted from the Consular Government by the absolute necessity there is in France for English goods to answer the common conveniences of life, and by the murmurs of the French manufacturers and merchants under the difficulties to which they are reduced by the war, is likely to be abused, by the artifices of the traders, and by the knavish vigilance or connivance of the custom-house officers, to effects extensively mischievous to the trade of France. By means of this regulation, and others respecting the carrying-trade of neutral nations, most of those commodities will probably be introduced into France, with a great addition of expence to the consumers, which the Government shews the most earnest zeal to exclude. It is little more than the mere sea-carriage of its own goods to the French ports of which the commercial jealousy and hostile rage of France can deprive the merchants of Great Britain and Ireland.

Our trade to Germany and the North is, in the mean time, by the port of Gothenburgh in Sweden; a change by which the dominions of Denmark and Sweden will, for the present, be much enriched. The civilization of the countries on the Baltic, by commerce, is, in fact, likely to be hastened and advanced by the envy and hostility of the Rulers of France against the commercial and political prosperity of Great Britain. It will be a curious thing to see the people of France, Holland, and Germany, repair to marts on the Baltic for such supplies of British goods, as Russia and the other Northern Kingdoms used to receive for their inland parts from the German fairs of Frankfort and Leipzig.

Except in the carrying trade to France merely, in all its other channels our mercantile navigation will be greatly increased by the war. Our ships sailing under convoy, and being at all times and in all places vigilantly supplied with convoy, and obliged to sail under its control, are, in almost all cases, equally secure at sea, as if it were in a time of profound peace. In the Greenland and Southern whale-fishery, we are likely to be delivered by the war from almost all competition of the Dutch and French. Our trade to the Mediterranean, partly for the supply of our own fleets and armies, in part for the supply of the Turkish and Austrian dominions with British goods; which they would, in peace, have received by different channels of conveyance, will undoubtedly increase as the war proceeds. It is easy to perceive that, if no new wars shall break out on the continent of India, the prosperity of our East India trade may be advanced by the war. French and Dutch competition is prevented from rising against us, as in peace it unavoidably would, in that quarter of the world. The competition of the other western nations cannot, for the present, acquire advantages in that quarter of the world, sufficient to make it formidable to us. In the West Indies, our trade, and that of the Anglo-American States, are likely to advance greatly during the war; at least, if the insular settlement shall not be ruined by new, more extensive, and finally successful, insurrections of the negroes.

The plan to favour the trade of the out-ports, by permitting goods imported to be deposited in the warehouses at a certain number of those ports, without immediate payment of the duties, but under sufficient bonds for those duties, is likely, as it advances into complete effect, to enable the merchants to meet, with less difficulty than they must have otherwise experienced, the temporary disadvantages opposed against their export-trade to the continent.

It appears that French lace, being so little bulky, has been last year smuggled into this country in prodigious quantities. The total value of the lace imported last year has been stated at 400,000*l*. Of this the duty was paid on not more than 20,000*l* worth. Smugglers can insure the deliverance of such lace at 10 per cent in time of peace, at 50 per cent in war. Government was, hence, induced, in the bill for the consolidation of certain of the customs, to reduce the duty on the importation of lace to 30 per cent. in order that the fair trader might thus be enabled to meet the competition of the fraudulent smuggler.

On the morning of the 15th of June, Messrs. Eddale and Shewell contracted to furnish a loan to Government to the amount of 12 millions sterling, by instalments, for the service of the present year. By the conditions of the contract, Government receives from the lenders precisely 100l. sterling for 101l. 6s. 6d. stock created in the 3 per Cents, and Long Annuities in favour of the lenders. The interest upon the real capital supplied amounts to but 5l. 2s. 3d. So favourable, however, is this bargain to Government, that the premium is now at 3½ per cent. discount at the Stock Exchange. The stock added by this transaction to the former sum of the National Debt, is sixteen millions sterling. The total interest and charges of management amount to 676,583l. a-year.

New taxes, to be paid only during the present war, have been imposed upon the following articles :

	£.
Sugar imported, 4s. per cwt. + 12½ per cent. on all other imports.....	1,500,000
1 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> on exports to Europe; 3 per cent. on exports to any other part of the world.....	460,000
1d. per lb. on cotton wool.....	250,000
An additional tonnage-duty.....	150,000
45 per cent. on teas.....	1,300,000
10l. a pipe on wines.....	50,000
Increased duty on spirits.....	1,500,000
2s. per bushel on malt.....	2,700,000
An income tax, half that which was formerly paid.....	4,500,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,660,000</b>

The new permanent taxes amount at the same time to 690,000l. for the payment of the interest and charges on the loan. These are heavy burthens: yet it does not seem probable that they will much interrupt the accustomed course of trade, manufactures, and consumption. Wherever such an effect appeared likely to be produced by any of the arrangements proposed for raising this money, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has readily agreed to such modifications as could be suggested from the persons upon whom the burthens of the taxes were respectively to fall.

A lottery, affording a clear profit to Government of nearly 351,333l. 7s. 1; to consist of not more than 80,000 tickets, to have 700,000l. appropriated in prizes; has been contracted for by Mr. Bish, at the price of 13l. 13s. 1d. per ticket.

Insurance, the prices of all articles of foreign produce, the price of the necessaries of life, the prices of Baltic goods, freight, and the prices of most of our manufactures, are necessarily augmented, but not immoderately, by the war.

The number of bankruptcies does not appear from the *Gazette* to be much increased.

The 3 per Cents were, June 27th, at 56.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last Report the season, upon the whole, has been favourable for most of the purposes of husbandry. The rains have had the most beneficial effects in filling and forwarding the grain crops; the wheats and barleys have been particularly improved by them in many districts where they appeared thin and light on the ground before they fell. The bean and pea crops are also good in general. Return of Wheat in Mark lane, from the 6th to the 11th of June, agreeably to the new act, Total 6103 quarters—average 64s. 10d. being 2s. 4½d. higher than last return.

The hay and grafs lands have likewise experienced much advantage from the same cause, but in the more southern districts they must have the effect of rendering the hay season later than usual, and, from the grass springing so late, the quantity of hay will probably not be so great as may be supposed. The crops however on the more moist hay lands appear to be abundant. The value of old hay has not been much lowered. In St. James's market, Hay averages from 6l. to 7l. Straw, from 2l. 2s. to 2l. 8s. At Whitechapel-market, Hay, from 4l. to 6l. 18s. Clover, 6l. 6s. to 7l. 10s. Straw, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 2s.

The great flush of grafs that has been produced by the late falls of rain, must have much effect in bringing forward the fattening cattle. The prices of fat and lean stock, notwithstanding, still continue high. At Smithfield-market, Beef sold from 5s. to 6s. Mutton, 5s. to 6s. Veal, 4s. 9d. to 6s. and Pork, 4s. 9d. to 5s. At Newgate, and Leadenhall-markets, Beef, 4s. to 5s. Mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. Veal, 4s. 6d. to 6s. and Pork, 4s. to 5s.

Horses of both the saddle and cart kind fell high, which probably arises in part from the great demand there is for them for military purposes.

**Hops.** The prospect of the coming crop is very much mended since the middle of last month, and may now be said to be promising. They grew very fast since the last rains; the bine is healthy; and, though some are backward, they show vigour, and will soon recover at the warm weather continues. They are free from the destructive insects, the fly excepted, on some grounds about Worcester. On the whole, the crop promises 50,000 bags, and it may much exceed that quantity. The prices of new Hops have fallen more than 30 per cent since September last, viz. from 16l. 1s. to 8l. and those of 1851 from 14l. 6s. to 4l. 10s. a 5l. per cwt.

The rain this month has been very beneficial to the Corn of all sorts. Wheat, except where the grub has injured it, is likely to be good, and all the spring Corn will be a great crop. The Hay, on hot forward soils will be very light; the meadows and cold woodlands a tolerably full crop. In some places where the Swedish Turnips were sown early in the month, they are cut off by the Fly but it is thought not too late to sow the land again with the same sort. We are getting busy with sowing white Turnips. Clover for Hay is mostly cut, but none yet carried; the crop proves better than was expected.

Stock of all sorts continues nearly stationary; Corn a little lower. Wool is much lower, except the fine short sorts.

It is a curious fact in the cultivation of Swedish Turnips, and a proof of the high opinion they are held in, that six years ago, the only piece sown with them (in the neighbourhood of the reporter), was one of about eight acres. This year there has not been less than 400 acres cropped with this kind of Turnip.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May, to the 24th of June, 1853, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

*Barometer.*

Highest 30.28. June 24, Wind N.W.  
Lowest 29.60. June 5, Wind S.W.

*Thermometer.*

Highest 74°. June 16 & 17, Wind W.  
Lowest 45°. May 30, Wind S.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 5-tenths of an inch { Between the evenings of the 20th and 21st the barometer rose from 29.7 to 30.2.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 10°. { In the morning of the 30th of May the mercury was at 55°, and on the next day at the same hour it was 55°.

The quantity of rain fallen during the past month, is equal to 6.22 inches in depth.

Since our last Report, a larger quantity of rain has fallen than has occurred in a single month for a considerable time past; it is very nearly equal to the whole quantity which fell during the five preceding months, notwithstanding which the barometer has been high; for the whole period its average is 29.70. On four days the rain was accompanied with violent storms of thunder and lightning. On the 20th instant as we have noted above, the glass stood at 29.70, and in the course of a few hours it rose nearly half an inch; the quickness of the rise denoted (what immediately happened) that another depression with more rain might be expected. On the 22d the mercury suffered a small depression, and rain fell a considerable part of the morning. As, however, the depression was very trifling, and its rise during the last thirty-six hours has been slow and gradual, a continuance of fair weather may be hoped for, which seems now highly important for the hay harvest.

The average height of the thermometer for the month is 59° 6, more than two degrees less than it was the same period last year.

The wind has been variable, but it has principally blown from the westerly points. Of the thirty-one days it has rained sixteen.

\* \* Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to France, Hamburg, Lisbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.

# SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

## TO THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME OF THE

# MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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### HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

#### HISTORY.

THE late eventful war has found an able historian in Mr. ALEXANDER STEPHENS, whose work, entitled "*A History of the Wars which arose out of the French Revolution, from 1792 to the General Peace in 1802*," exhibits a connected and well-arranged detail of the most eventful and important contest, that has occurred since the subjugation of the Roman empire; and in the course of the work, the author has united the interest arising out of biography, with the instruction to be derived from history; in both departments his manner is dignified, his language is eloquent, and his information is obviously derived from the most authentic sources.

The introduction, after touching on the great changes that have taken place in ancient and modern states, presents a Dissertation on the Government of France, in which the opinions of Mezeray, Froissart, Commines, and Hottoman, are quoted and investigated. An attempt is also made, to trace the late revolution up to its original source, while the leading men and contending parties are fully and distinctly portrayed: the characters of Turgot, Calonne, Claviere, Robespierre, Marat, Brissot, Talleyrand, Mirabeau, Lally, Barnave, &c. are accordingly developed in succession.

Here follows Mr. Stephens's account of two of the most celebrated members of the National Assembly, in language, as our readers will perceive, which would do credit to a Burke or a Gibbon.

"The Abbé Maury, since invested with the Roman purple, in addition to a high reputation, had acquired considerable preferment, by the splendour of his clerical talents. From the first moment of his appearance in the States General, he evinced his gratitude to his benefactors, and displayed an extraordinary degree of intrepidity, zeal, and genius, in defence of the monarchy. Such was his attachment to the ancient government, that he wished to countenance its very abuses;

and so wedded was he to the prejudices which had hitherto disgraced his country, that he declaimed against the decree which restored to the Jews and Comedians the rights of citizenship. Possessed of a ready wit, he was indebted for his life to a joke; and his happy talent at unpremeditated oratory, rendered him the second man in the Assembly.

"Mirabeau was assuredly the first. Possessing wonderful eloquence, a gift in him derived from nature alone, he exhibits the rare example of a man, without any previous study, displaying all the readiness, all the boldness, all the variety, all the graces of a veteran and accomplished orator. Born a noble, but excluded by his own order, he became a deputy from the *third estate*, and for some time sustained the popular cause, with a fluency that charmed, with a genius that astonished, with abilities that enraptured, with an enthusiasm that moved, animated, and electrified the hearts, of all who heard and beheld him. Such was his good fortune, that, a few short intervals excepted, he retained his celebrity even after he had been corrupted by the court. Such was his confidence, that with a voice enteebled by disease and death, he bequeathed a legacy of his labours on a new constitution, destined for their use, to a mourning, but applauding people.

"As an author, he evinced more zeal than genius, and more industry than talents; he declaimed rather than argued; he surprised rather than convinced; yet although his time had been devoted to licentious pleasures, his writings were ever dedicated to the cause of honour, humanity, and virtue. It was as an orator alone, however, that he stood unrivalled. But to conceive a just notion of the effects he produced, it would have been necessary to have witnessed the astonishing bursts of his eloquence on great, or the majestic cadence of his language, and the varied intonations of his voice, on ordinary occasions. Nor were the features of his face, or the gesticulations of his beauty,



person, although the one was devoid of beauty, and the other of elegance, deficient in interest, unsuitable to his purpose, or inadequate to his views; for the lowering frown that wrinkled his ample forehead was calculated to appal; while the lightning of his eye seemed to blast; the thunder of his voice to terrify; and the vengeance of his uplifted arm to smite, subdue and overcome, his abashed and intimidated opponents."

The regular narrative commences in 1792, with the declaration of war against Austria, and while the means were pointed out by which the combined powers were toiled in Champagne, and the King of Prussia detached from the grand alliance; the portrait of that monarch, together with those of the present Duke of Orleans, Marshal Luckner, the Generals La Fayette and Dumourier, the Duke of Brunswick, &c. &c. are delineated.

The execution of Louis XVI. which was soon after followed by hostilities on the part of Great Britain, presents a new and interesting scene; and while it affords, on one hand, an opportunity of describing England as triumphant on every sea, and victorious in every quarter of the globe, exhibits, on another hand, the conquest of Holland, the subjugation of which is accounted for, by a reference to the annals of that commercial republic, as well as to the opinions and pursuits of its inhabitants. This period is necessarily connected with the characters of the Prince of Orange, the Generals Clairaut, Valence, Biron, Pichegru, and Custine, the Baron de Boetzelaer, the Prince de Cobourg, &c.

The author next describes the Vendean war, and the principal chiefs of the royal party, such as Charette, Stofflet, Puisaye, Carneau, D'Elhée, as well as the republican officers Santerre, Beysser, Canclaux, Danican, and Hoche.

The invasion of Ireland affords an opportunity of presenting the reader with an historical view of the situation of that country, both at a remote and recent period; while the campaigns in Italy of course produce a description of the battles of Novi, Lodi, Massengo, and those of Germany, of the Passage of the Rhine, and the actions of Blenheim, Neubourg, Biberach, and Hohenlinden. The characters of the various leaders on both sides, such as the Archduke Charles and Bonaparte, Moreau and Wurmser, Beaulieu and Magnan, are interspersed throughout this portion of the history.

The remarkable descent on the dominions of the Ottoman empire in Africa,

presents a suitable opportunity for pointing out the insatiable ambition of the First Consul, while their subsequent conquest by the English affords an apposite season for celebrating the achievements of a people, who, after maintaining the glory of their flag on the ocean, and proving victorious in every naval engagement, completed the triumph of their arms by the conquest of Egypt.

The massacre of the whole garrison of Jaffa, with the exception of three hundred men, by order of the French Consul, is censured as a barbarous and atrocious act of cruelty. The accusation of Sir Robert Wilton, however, relative to the poisoning of the sick, is candidly examined, and not only proved to be highly improbable, by a reference to the work of Desgenettes, by whose supposed testimony he appears to have been actuated, but declared not to be entitled "to the sanction of history." The following is a description of the governor of Acre:

"Achmet, Pacha el D'Jessar, at this period governed Syria, under a nominal subjection to the Ottoman Porte, the authority of which he has since disavowed. This singular man, whose name alone indicates the ferocity of his disposition, appears to have equalled any of the most celebrated tyrants of antiquity. During the short period that he enjoyed the pachalate of Damascus, his government exhibited one continual scene of violence, cruelty, and injustice; for he is supposed to have extorted from the people no less than twenty-five thousand purses, or about a million and two hundred thousand pounds sterling, and to have put to death some hundreds of individuals, most of whom were innocent, besides mutilating a number, who still remain the living witnesses of his vengeance. Age, so admirably calculated to convey dignity and respect, only contributed to render the appearance of this hoary chief, more fierce and more inexorable. His residence at Acre was fortified without like a castle, while it resembled a den within; for near to the place of audience was a dungeon, into which the victims of rage or suspicion were immediately precipitated. That turban, at the nod of which a whole province trembled, was continually stained with the blood of his unhappy subjects; and those unrelenting hands, incapable of signing the sentence of death, were said to be frequently employed in executing it. Assisted by a minister, one of whose eyes had been watched away by violence, and surrounded by supplicants, many of whom had, in the same manner,

manner, been deprived of the fountain of light, this hideous despot at once plundered and terrified the multitude, over whom he was destined to preside."

In the course of this work, the principal statesmen in Britain as well as in France, pass in review, and the opinions, talents, and pursuits of a Pitt, a Fox, an Ardington, a Sheridan, a Dundas, a Bedford, and a Grenville, are noticed and enumerated.

An Appendix, with two exceedingly valuable and copious Indexes, the one chronological and the other general, conclude the work; and it will be discovered, by a reference to the former of these, that the fate of Farcelle, a free negro of Dominica, is, to the full, as hard as that of Toussaint.

"*Naval Chronology; or, an Historical Summary of Naval and Maritime Events, from the time of the Romans to the Treaty of Peace, 1801. With an Appendix.* By ISAAC SCHOMBERG, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy."

The merit of such a work as this must depend almost entirely on its accuracy; we see no reason to dispute the claim to credit of the present. References are made to official documents, and these are given in the appendix, which is contained in two separate volumes (the whole work embracing five), in order the more readily to refer to any particular occurrence. It contains the state of the royal navy of Great Britain, its various successes and losses, with a comparative view of those of other powers; a list of fleets, squadrons, lines of battle, &c. &c. It is with high patriotic pride that an Englishman turns over the pages of a work, every one of which records the gallantry, the indomitable spirit of his countrymen; professional men will emulate the deeds of their ancestors, and the British flag will wave triumphantly on whatever ocean it is hoisted.

Mr. STEWART ROSE has published the first volume of a "*Naval History of the late War, compiled from authentic Documents.*"

Mr. Rose says, in his introduction, "if in the work I have undertaken I shall succeed in freeing the accounts of your naval operations from the inventions of the Jacobins, or the errors and exaggerations of the credulous, I shall conceive my efforts successfully directed and my object attained." With this view every measure which this country adopted is stoutly defended; the burning of the fleet by Lord Hood at Toulon, a measure in direct op-

position to the written terms of his lordship's admission into the harbour is stoutly defended. The diabolical plan of starving twenty-six millions of human beings into terms of peace; a plan, fortunately, the horror of which, horrible as it is, is fully equalled by its absurdity: this plan is stoutly defended! Mr. Rose is a partial chronicler: if he proceeds as he has begun, his work will sink into merited oblivion, notwithstanding the interest of the subject.

Mr. MACAULAY has published the first volume of "*The History of the Reformation, from the French of Mons. de Beausobre.*"

We cannot but consider this as a great acquisition to historical literature: the importance of the subject demanded talents, perseverance, and impartiality. M. de Beausobre is well known to have possessed these requisites in a very eminent degree. Mr. Macaulay has executed his translation in a very respectable manner, and it is to be hoped that the success of the present volume will induce him to complete his task.

"*An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales, from its first Settlement, in January, 1788, to August, 1801; with Remarks on the Dispositions, Customs, Manners, &c. of the Native Inhabitants of that Country. To which are added, some particulars of New Zealand; compiled by permission, from the Manuscripts of Lieutenant Governor King; and an Account of a Voyage performed by Captain Flinders and Mr. Bass; by which the Existence of a Strait separating Van Diemen's Land, from the Continent of New Holland was ascertained. Abstracted from the Journal of Mr. Bass. By Lieutenant Colonel COLLETT. Illustrated by Engravings, Vol. II.*"

A colony of convicts! Can this become a school of reformation? and is it probable—is it possible, with all his old associates around him, introduced too to the acquaintance of others versed in new arts of iniquity—of others the most profligate and abandoned of the human species—that a man should repent his sins and reform his conduct? The work before us bears too decisive evidence that the difficulties which impede the progress of reformation are too numerous and too stubborn to be overcome. A large portion of these pages is a chronicle of crime!

The colony has now been established upwards of ten years, and the instances recorded of reformation are as nothing when compared with those of aggravated depravity

depravity and crime. The Natives obstinately resist the introduction of European arts and manners; is it to be wondered at? What are the characters and conduct of those from whom they are to learn them!

Colonel Collins, in his former volume, carried the history of the colony down to September 1796; at this period he has now resumed it, and brought it down to August 1801. He continues his narrative in the same plain unornamented but honest way with which he commenced it. The natives in the neighbourhood of Port Jackson, are in the lowest state of civilisation; their religious notions are extravagant and absurd to the last degree, and their political institutions are those of the lowest savages. Their numbers are very small: the population indeed is remarkably thin in every part of New Holland. Mr. Collins attributes the fact to the ferocity of their manners; he says, that from some trifling cause or other, they are continually in a state of warfare; they treat their women in a most brutal manner, and these latter, to avoid the trouble of carrying their babes about them, are in the frequent habit of procuring abortion. *Me-e-biū* is the name of the operation of pressing the body in such a way as to destroy the infant in the womb, an operation the violence of which not unfrequently occasions the death also of the unnatural mother. If a mother dies with an infant at the breast, the living babe is buried with its parent; another shocking cause of the thinness of population among them. But after all it is probable that there are very secondary causes of scanty population; population is invariably proportioned to the means of subsistence. If New Holland were fertile, and the soil cultivated, New Holland would be populous. The soil produces coal in vast abundance, salt, lime, very fine iron ore, timber fit for all purposes, excellent flax, and a tree the bark of which is admirably adapted for cordage; the climate, notwithstanding the intensity of the heat in the summer months, the thermometer standing at above 100 degrees in the shade, is healthy. But there are no large rivers which are navigable throughout the interior.

Mr. Collins speaks of the Governor as a very well disposed man; but unfortunately for the colony he has not an atom of knowledge in the science of political economy. Is it credible that in consequence of some representations having

been made to him from the settlers, purporting that the wages demanded from the free labouring people were exorbitant, that he should have lent his assistance to depress them? There is now an established price for labour of every possible description; the incitement to population is thus destroyed—the poor man does not see in a family of children a source of riches—he looks not forward to the means of subsisting in ease and plenty, because the value of his labour is violently prevented from attaining its natural level. The Colonists are by habit averse to labour; but labourers are wanted because land is plentiful. How is the number of labourers to be increased? Obviously by the offer of high wages.

In this volume, as appears from the title-page, a discovery of much geographical importance is announced, namely, the existence of a strait separating Van Dieman's land from the Continent of New Holland; this discovery was made by Mr. Bais, a surgeon, after whom the straits have been named, and who suspected their existence in consequence of the prodigious swell which he observed to set in from the westward, at the mouth of the opening, which he had reached on a voyage of discovery prosecuted in a common whale-boat. Various advantages are likely to accrue to the settlement from this discovery; and it is conjectured that a still larger than Bais-strait dismembers New Holland. For the purpose of verifying or confuting this conjecture Captain Flinders has lately sailed in the Investigator, accompanied by several professional men of great abilities.

*"The Bardic Museum; or, Primitive British Literature, and other admirable Rarities forming the Second Volume of the Musical, Poetical, and Historical, Relics of the Welsh Bards and Druids: drawn from authentic Documents of remote Antiquity, (with great Pains now refused from Oblivion) and never before published: containing, the Bardic Triads; Historic Odes; Eulogies; Songs; Elegies; Memorials of the Tombs of Warriors; of King Arthur and his Knights; Regalias; the Wanderers of Wales, &c. with English Translations and Historic Illustrations. Likewise the ancient Tunes of the Bards; to which are added New Songs, with Variations for the Harp, or Harpsichord, Violin, or Flute. By EDWARD JONES, Bard to the Prince."*

It is not only with pleasure but advantage that in maturer years we occasionally recur to the productions of our early ge-

nus; by comparing the advances we have made in arts, sciences, philosophy, the belles lettres, &c. with the opportunities we have enjoyed for the cultivation of them, we are enabled to estimate our progress, and are stimulated to more vigorous and persevering efforts by the comparison.

As it is with the individual so it is with the collected body; when a people explore the attainments of their remote forefathers they form a measure for the appreciation of their own improvements, and throw considerable light upon the history of the human mind; the inquiry is at once interesting and instructive.

Mr. Jones on a former occasion had already drawn into day, a number of curious relics, musical, poetical, and historic, of the Welsh Bards and Druids; he has now continued his researches through a second volume with a patriotic ardor which does him honor, and with a degree of success which his laborious exertions well deserve.

The circumstance which led to this collection is worthy to be noticed: Mr. Jones had observed with regret the rapid decrease of performers on the harp in Wales, with the consequent decline of that elegant and expressive instrument, as well as of the national music and poetry. "This, (says he), gave me the first idea of reviving the ancient custodios, or congress of musicians and poets, for a contest of skill in their art; for the sake of recovering some of the ancient bardism and song; which meeting I caused to be convened at Corwen, in Merionethshire, about the year 1788; where I gave a premium to the best musician, another to the best vocal songster, another to the best poet; and the following year it was held at Bala; and these meetings have since been annually continued, in some part or other of North Wales, under the patronage of the Gwyneddigion Society."

Mr. Jones attributes the sudden decline of the national minstrelsy and customs in Wales, in a great degree to the fanatic impostors, or illiterate plebeian preachers, who have too often been suffered to overrun the country, misleading the greater part of the common people from their lawful church; and dissuading them from their innocent amusements, such as singing, dancing, and other rural sports, and games, which heretofore they had been accustomed to delight in, from the earliest time. "In the course of my excursions through the principality, I have met with several harpers and songsters, who actually had been prevailed upon by those erratic strollers to relinquish their profession, from

the idea that it was sinful. The consequence is, Wales, which was formerly one of the merriest and happiest countries in the world, is now become one of the dullest." Is it, then, possible, that a few illiterate preachers should thus be able to alter, as it were, the very national character of the Welch? must religion be decked in fables in order to gain adherents? is the more engaging, more fascinating, when her countenance assumes the gloom of sadness than when it wears the natural smile of simplicity and cheerfulness?

With respect to the specimens of early poetry which are given in this volume, perhaps it requires a knowledge of the language and an acquaintance with the traditions and local particularities of the principality to enjoy them with that enthusiasm which Mr. Jones occasionally displays: but with respect to the national music of the Aboriginal Britons which has been transmitted by tradition from time immemorial and is still the favourite amusement of the natives, for the enjoyment of its simple, original, and varied melodies no such knowledge is required; and this volume, which contains fifty-two pages of engraved music, will be highly prized by those whose ears have not been so seduced by the complex harmony of modern concertos as to have lost all relish for the sweet melting airs of older times.

Mr. Jones informs us that he committed to writing the greatest part of these melodies, from hearing them sung by old people, and from their being played by the most venerable harpers in North Wales: he has presented these melodies as genuine as possible, has added new balls and composed variations to several of them. As these old airs differ much in structure from modern music our author found it extremely difficult to adapt regular metres to them, according to the strict rule of counter-point: justly regarding harmony, however, as of secondary importance, and melody as the soul of music, he generally preferred "steering by the original melody, and to aid it with a characteristic harmony, in its own native manner, and the convenience of the harp, in preference to that of a complicated modern bass, too regularly managed; because, that uneven transition, and abrupt simplicity, seem best calculated to convey their original bold character."

"*The New Annual Register; or, General Repository of History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1801. To which is prefixed, the History of Knowledge, Learning, and Taste, in Great Britain, during the Reign of King Charles II.*"

It is sufficient to say of the present volume that it bears the same marks of industry, accuracy, and judgment which have stamped to high a merit on those which have preceded it. In the preface, the editors anticipate and repel any charge of inconsistency which may be brought against them, as being now the panegyrists of ministers, on the ground that they have not gone over to Government, but that Government and its measures have come to them.

*"The Asiatic Annual Register; or, a View of the History of Hindostan, and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature, for 1801."*

It is much to be hoped that this work will receive from the public that encouragement and patronage which the interest and importance of its subject, and the merit of its execution demand. The last volume brought down the History of Hindostan to the close of the sixteenth century; the present, resuming the narrative, with an account of the political and commercial situation of the country at the beginning of the seventeenth century, embraces one of the most important periods in the annals of India. This is the period at which "the mighty fabric of the Mogul government had attained its highest eminence, if not the utmost plenitude of its power; at this time too, commenced the connection with England by which it was destined to be subverted." The editors, by collecting that historical information which is inaccessible to common readers from the scarcity of the volumes over which it is scattered, and from the different languages in which they are written, have unfolded the principles on which the political institutions and civil policy of that government were founded; have viewed the modes in which these were practised, and explained the effects of their operation; they have shewn the state of domestic and foreign commerce in India, and the peculiar maxims by which it had been regulated in all ages; and finally have given an account of the manner in which that commerce gave birth to the intercourse with England, as well as of the origin of the India Company and their infant establishment.

Among the historical acquisitions immediately before us must be reckoned *"DALLAS'S History of the Maroons, from their Origin to the Establishment of their Chief Tribe at Sierra Leone, including a State of the Island of Jamaica, &c. &c."*

A work of this nature has been long wanted, and we are glad to find it has been undertaken and executed by this able and animated writer, who has here combined a

satisfactory and faithful though brief history of our most valuable West India possessions, with an exact description of the rise, progress, and termination of the most bloody conflict our countrymen on that side of the water have ever yet had to sustain.

Dr. MAYOR, to whom the rising generation is already under so many obligations, and who has been justly denominated the "The Children's Friend," proceeds with regularity in his *Universal History*, which is to be completed in twenty-five volumes, and the nineteenth is already published.

POLITICS, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND FINANCE.

In reply to Mr. Hauteville's *De l'Etat de la France a la Fin de l'An 8.* Mr. GENTZ, a Prussian, has published a work entitled *"De l'Etat de l'Europe, avant & apres la Revolution Francaise."*

Both these works are translated; the first we noticed on a former occasion; the second has but recently made its appearance in an English dress. It is considered as a masterly production, exhibiting the most accurate, as well as comprehensive, view of the actual and relative situations of all the European powers, antecedent and subsequent to the French Revolution. M. Hauteville had stated the balance of power in Europe and the authority of public law as having been progressively impaired from the Treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, till the era of the French Revolution, at which time scarcely a trace of it was discernible; he stated that the revolution, and the wars which it occasioned, were the necessary and natural consequence of this neglect of the ancient public polity among states, and contended that the power which has refused to France in these conflicts will be employed by her in the establishment of a new federal system, better accommodated to the present condition of the European nations. He represents France as enjoying the zenith of happiness and power: her sources as most ample, her soil most fertile, her geographical position most favourable, her people most enterprising, ingenious, and brave, her counsels as directed by wisdom and moderation, in short, every thing combining to confer on France the high title of the arbitress of Europe.

The object of M. Gentz's work is to shew, which he does in the most satisfactory manner, that the French Revolution was neither produced nor justified by any real disorder in the general system of European politics, and that its consequences have been to subvert that ancient and salutary system without substituting any other in its

its stead. He proceeds to show, from an examination of the internal state of, and the external relations subsisting between, all the present European states, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Spain, Portugal, and France, that far from requiring such a dreadful chastisement in consequence of their internal depravity, it was easy to discover in all of them an "active principle of amelioration, which extended to all the branches of administration, and a spirit of correction and reform, that was communicated from the people to the sovereign, and reflected again from the sovereign to the people. Every nation (says he), was employed in revising its laws, and in suggesting amendments, in particular of its criminal jurisprudence; and measures were every where suggested for the encouragement of industry, agriculture, and commerce." And as to their external relations, he alleges that the authority of the balancing system, though far from absolute, was notwithstanding higher, immediately before the revolution than it had ever been at any other time; and that all the larger states were sufficiently guaranteed by its operation against any efficient combination against them.

Mr. Gentz does not deny the great power and resources of France; but contends that that great power and those resources invalidate the only argument which, as far as Europe is concerned, would have justified such destruction of the balance of power as France has committed, namely, that the *security or influence* of that country was endangered by any violation of it on the part of any other European powers.

To enter into the questions discussed in this able work, would lead us much too far: as a politician of the most enlarged and comprehensive judgment, Mr. Gentz had already acquired such a reputation as could scarcely have been extended by any other work than the present.

*"Guineas an unnecessary and expensive Incumbrance on Commerce."*

The detestable object of this detestable pamphlet—iniquitous in its principle, and poor, luckily most miserably poor, in execution—is to recommend the perpetual stoppage of specie issues at the Bank! After some pompous nonsense about the advantages of paper currency, and some wretched empty declamation about public credit, of the nature of which the author has not an idea, he has the effrontery to recommend the prostitution of his country's honour by the voluntary destruction of its solvency. That the restriction-bill,

when voted by parliament, was sanctioned by imperious necessity we will not deny; but to convert a temporary expedient, so alarming in its nature, into a permanent measure, would be infamous. The Bank of England is an incorporated company, and equally bound to discharge its debts with any individual in the Kingdom; although the restriction of metallic issue, justified by the commanding emergency of the case, is sanctioned by Government, so long as this restriction continues, the company is guilty of a breach of contract, and every one bears the impression of a lie upon its face. Most assuredly, that any man should be so frantic as to look for public confidence where a breach of faith is uniformly avowed to be the rule of conduct! Such an intemperate proposition as is brought forward in this pamphlet ought to be reprobated as an act of treason against the credit of the country. We leave it in disgust.

*"Gleanings in Ireland, particularly respecting its Agriculture, Mines, and Fisheries. By R. FRASER, Esq. Author of the General View of the Agriculture, and Mineralogy of the County of Wicklow, drawn up under the Direction of the Dublin Society for the Improvement of Husbandry and Internal Resources."*

In their search for happiness, individuals oftentimes extend their view to distant scenes, whilst the object of their pursuit is to be found in the cultivation of their own minds; as it is with individuals, so it is with nations, who frequently neglect their domestic resources and send into foreign climates for the purpose of bringing home—the natural productions of their own soil. Mr. Fraser in his "General View of Agriculture and Mineralogy of the County of Wicklow," had exhibited a patriotic disposition to awaken his countrymen to a knowledge of the physical advantage, which nature has conferred on their soil; he had pointed out to them the defects of their agricultural system, and the means of improving it; he had explored their mines, and pointed out manufactures and commerce as the roads to prosperity and wealth. In the present little tract, he has renewed the subject, and shewn himself to deserve well of his country; it is divided into three parts; in the first Mr. Fraser examines the mines and mineralogy of Ireland; next her soil and agriculture, and, lastly, her coats and fisheries. The last he particularly recommends to the attention of his countrymen, pointing out the Nymph Bank, situated at the distance of from ten to fifteen leagues from the Southern Coast of Ireland, as extensive and abundant

stant in cod, pike, plaice and various other fish.

"*A Treatise on the Functions and Duties of a Constable, containing Details and Observations interesting to the Public, as they relate to the Corruption of Morals and the Protection of the Peaceful Subject against Penal and Criminal Offences.* By P. COLQUHOUN, Esq. L. L. D. &c." We are happy to remark that this very vigilant magistrate perseveres in his efforts to awaken the public to a sense of the necessity of improving the police, not merely of the metropolis but of the country at large. The present treatise affords to the inferior police-officer, a brief and accurate explanation of the nature of his office and the bounds of his power. The arrangement is particularly convenient for consultation on the quickest emergencies.

"*A Letter addressed to the Citizens of London and Westminster, suggesting improvements in the Police: congenial with the principles of Freedom and the Constitution.* By F. COLPITTS."

The plan of Mr. Colpitts is to dismiss the present race of police officers, or runners, as they are called, and to place the police in the hands of the citizens at large; all the respectable inhabitants being obliged to take the acting part by rotation, and to extend a vigilant eye to the conduct of every individual, in every district, by visiting each house as soon as inducted into office! We have heard it wished that every citizen should be a soldier, as well as every soldier a citizen; but the idea is quite new of making every citizen a constable! Mr. Colpitts advises also that pawnbrokers should be required by law to deliver to the police-officer of the district, once a week, triplicates of every article taken in pledge by them; and he would also oblige coal-dealers to carry with them, on the delivery of coals, a legal measure, properly stamped. Such hints are worthy of attention.

"*An Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of Emigration from the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland, with Observations on the means to be employed for Preventing it,* by ALEXANDER IRVINE, Minister of Ravack."

This is a well intentioned pamphlet, and the subject to which it calls our attention is doubtless an important one; but there is such a singular inconsistency in the statements of Mr. Irvine, that we scarcely discern the object he has in view. He asserts in one place that there are some parts of the Highlands where population has diminished one-fourth within these ten or twelve years, and where this depopulation

is severely felt: it is said that, last year, upwards of five thousand people emigrated to America, and that this year (1801) four thousand, or more, are about to follow. This is extremely alarming; but in another part of his pamphlet Mr. Irvine asserts "that the Highlands are more populous now than they were a hundred years ago, and are still rapidly increasing!" It is also hinted, that emigration may partly be the cause of this rapid increase. That a sudden and numerous emigration should produce an increased populousness in the country from which the tide is ebbed is very conceivable. Emigration, by diminishing the consumption of provisions, increases the quantity of them; and abundance of provisions promotes population: but as this is one of those cases in which the effect continues after the cause has ceased to operate, population will for a time proceed from the momentum, as it were, of the first impulse, although the quantity of provisions is insufficient for its proper support. But how should "this depopulation be severely felt," if the Highlands are more populous now than they were a hundred years ago, and are still rapidly increasing? Mr. Irvine does not stop here: he proceeds to state that "no country upon the face of the earth has risen so rapidly in the scale of improvement, nor attained eminence through such difficulties. In the space of fifty years, the value of property has risen to a pitch unexampled in the history of any mountainous country. The price of labour has kept pace with it. Money has increased in proportion, and, comparatively speaking, affluence shines now, where formerly penury and sorrow hung their heads in darkness." This is a very singular and unaccountable reason for alarm! and why Mr. Irvine is desirous of preventing a depopulation which makes that *most favoured province*, as he calls the Highlands, more populous; which makes affluence shine now where formerly penury and sorrow hung their heads in darkness; and which has made it rise more rapidly in the scale of improvement than any country upon the face of the earth, we are utterly at a loss to imagine.

"*Review of Public Affairs since the commencement of the present Century.*"

The object of the author is to vindicate ministers in concluding peace with France. There can be no doubt as to the wisdom of the measure: "So shaken as we were, so wan with care," repose was necessary, and to object against the terms of the treaty of Amiens, as insufficient and derogatory, shows a querulousness of temper which it would

would be more becoming to conceal. It ought not to be forgotten, however, that the opposers of the treaty of Amiens in both houses of parliament were almost all engaged in the management of the last war: had the war been conducted with more ability and success, the terms of the treaty would have been more favourable: these persons exclaim against the terms, therefore, because those terms reflect dishonour upon themselves, and not because, the situation of both countries considered, they were not so favourable as we had a right to obtain. The treaty of Amiens is not to be estimated by comparing it with former treaties: when the war commenced, England coalesced with almost all the powers of Europe against France; in the course of the war, France became complete mistress of the continent, and at the conclusion of it almost all the powers of Europe had coalesced with her against England! Under such circumstances what other terms than those which were obtained had we any reason to expect? The terms, however, having ever been acceded to, should be inviolably adhered to: the high honour of the nation is implicated: whatever are the consequences which result, let that remain for ever spotless and unsullied!

Several pamphlets have appeared on the first contested election at Nottingham: subjects of local controversy have so little general interest that it is unnecessary to enumerate the Nottingham pamphlets in this place. We should have passed them over entirely, but that it is of importance that the poison should not be diffused more widely than the antidote. John Bowles, esq. in a pamphlet which he published some time ago, in order to shew the progress of Jacobinism in this country had misrepresented the procession which took place at the election: he had roundly asserted in his "*Thoughts on the late General Election*," that "the Jacobinical mob," as he terms, with his accustomed regard to decency and decorum, the friends of Mr. Birch, publicly celebrated their triumph, by displaying the tree of liberty, and the French tri-coloured flag; by singing the revolutionary songs "Millions be Free," and the Marseillois Hymn; by venting the most terrible imprecations against their sovereign; and by a procession in the true style of Gallic Jacobinism, in which a female, representing the Goddess of Reason, in a state of entire nudity, was a conspicuous figure." As Mr. Bowles had the confidence to lend his name to this scandalous story, there were persons who as-

serted at least to believe it. Mr. Davison, a gentleman of high respectability and talent, zealous for the honour of his brother electors, has publicly castigated the calumniator, in "*Ten Letters addressed to Mr. Maddock, of Nottingham*" in a "Letter," addressed to Mr. Bowles for the purpose of exposing the falshood of his aspersions. When Mr. Bowles was informed, first in a private manner, that he had aspersed the electors of Nottingham, he replied that he was positively assured the Birch-tree was *meant* to represent the tree of liberty—that if there was not a woman entirely naked in the procession, there was one dressed in flesh-colour—that the twenty-four women, instead of being the sisters and wives of voters, were common prostitutes—that many of the men in the procession had the French cockade in their hats, and that the chair was decorated with the same colours—that the corporation-band played revolutionary songs, which were sung by the mob, with variations indicating a total abhorrence of kings!!!

These pitiful subterfuges avail nothing: for Mr. Davison asserts, in the most solemn manner, that the story of a woman's appearance in flesh colour is as false as the story of her appearance in a state of nudity; the twenty-four females were not the common prostitutes which Mr. Bowles has described them, but relatives of electors, who participated with them in the exultation naturally attendant on electioneering success. Mr. Davison says, in plain terms, *it is false* that any tree or bough, denominated the tree of liberty, was carried in the procession: *it is false* that the French cockade was worn: *it is false* that Mr. Birch's chair was decorated with the same colours: *it is false* that any revolutionary airs were sung or played: and *it is false* that any expression was used during the procession which indicated the smallest disrespect, much less a 'total abhorrence' of kings. With the ignominy of these falsehoods on his head we leave the inventors and propagators to their meditations.

Mr. ORR has published two pamphlets, one "*On the Importance of Malta to Great Britain as a Naval and Military Station*," and the other on the "*Cession of Louisiana to the French*."

Great Britain retains Malta, and Louisiana is ceded to America.

"*Authentic Official Documents relative to the Negotiation with France, copied from the Original, as laid before both Houses of Parliament.*"

Of this curious collection of Papers we have



have given the most important in the pages of our Magazine.\* If it exhibits indecision on the part of the British Ministers, it exhibits such a degree of folly, ambition, and insolence, on the part of the First Consul, as must degrade him for ever in the eyes of every man of common honesty or understanding, and must produce in the breast of Britons one universal determination to oppose the march of his domination, and humble his high-erected pride.

The two following works, of which we shall transcribe the title-pages, will be found extremely useful in the commercial world: "*Tables calculated for the Arbitration of Exchanges, both simple and compound; with an Account of the Currents and Monies of the principal Commercial Cities of Europe. Taken from the latest and best Authorities. By J. R. TESSIER-CHENACHER.*"

"*Tables of the several European Exchanges, showing by Inspection the Value of any Sum of Money in all the principal Places of Europe, at the different Prices to which the Courses of Exchange may rise or fall. And describing in what Manner, real or imaginary, Books and Accounts are usually kept, and Bills are drawn at each Place; with the plain Method of Calculation by the Rule of Three. Tables equating the Monies of the different Provinces of Spain with each other, and a Table of the Flemish Money. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Usances, or Times at which Bills are drawn, from the several Places, together with the Days of Grace allowed in each. By ROBERT BEWICK.*"

Omitting a few pamphlets of minor consideration, we proceed to the subject of

#### THEOLOGY.

"*Natural Theology; or, Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity, collected from the Appearance of Nature. By WILLIAM PALEY, D. D. &c.*"

And is it possible that such a work as this should be necessary? "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy work. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge. There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard." Can any man behold the beauty, order, and magnificence of the creation, without acknowledging the existence of an Almighty Being? Can any man deny that the universe bears innumerable and most

palpable marks of intention and contrivance. The great difficulty of the natural theologian arises from the multiplicity of objects which, at the same instant, present themselves to his mind as evidences of the omnipresent existence and superintendence of a Deity. Dr. Paley is particularly fortunate in the execution of this difficult task, the task of selection: from a consideration that all our ideas of intelligence are derived from the consciousness of its existence in human creatures, the inference of its existence in the Author of the universe is more immediate and irresistible when his works bear an obvious analogy to the produce of our power, industry, and skill, when we comprehend the end, and are able to judge of the efficacy and operation of the means. For this reason Dr. Paley has selected, with great judgment, "the mechanical functions and contrivances in organized bodies, as proofs of design, in preference to those peculiar and inexplicable properties which human art can neither bestow nor make use of."

He examines with an anatomical accuracy, which shows the range of his studies, the mechanical contrivances in the animal body, and particularly in the human frame. The arrangement of the bones, the muscles, the blood-vessels, intestines, &c.; and the adaptation of each and all to their respective functions; the peculiar structure of different classes of animals, the formation of their organs, as subservient to the necessities of their respective situations, are surveyed with admirable minuteness, and brought forward to enforce the argument.

Considering the subject of this work, the arrangements of its facts, the perspicuity of its reasoning, and the simplicity of its style, we cannot hesitate to pronounce it a most valuable addition to theological literature; and strongly to recommend it as a text-book to those who superintend the religious instruction of the young, the ignorant, and the poor.

Dr. GARDINER has published a volume of "*Sermons*," of considerable merit.

Mr. SAKDFORD, chaplain to the Right Hon. Lady Abercrombie, has also published a volume of "*Sermons*," chiefly designed for young persons.

"*Diatessaron; seu, integra Historia Domini nostri J. su Christi, Latine, ex Quatuor Evangelii inter se collatis, phphique Evangelistarum Verbis, opte et ornate dispositis confecta, &c. in Usum Scholarum, opera et studio F. THIRLWALL.*"

In this Latin translation of Professor White's valuable Diatessaron, the version

\* See p. 451 and seq.

of Castellio is generally followed; but Mr. Thielvial has occasionally had recourse to B-zz, Tremellius, and the Valiga e. The present work is exactly taken from Professor White's work, excluding the names. It will be found useful to young students. We are happy to hear an English translation announced of this excellent work.

*"Reflections on the Resurrection and Ascension of Christ; and on the probable Consequences of a public Exhibition of his Ascension, which some think necessary to the Credibility of the Fact."* By JOHN BIGLAND.

This is an able answer to Mr. Paine's objection to the credibility of the Ascension.

*"Case respecting the Maintenance of the London Clergy, briefly stated by reference to authentic Documents."* By JOHN MOORE, L.L.B.

Mr. Moore asserts that the present incumbents receive a stipend which is far short of their dues; they look for relief from Parliament, and all they wish, it is added, is, that in settling the future procedure of their benefices, it may be remembered that the demands which they shall be empowered to make, are a compensation for personal tythes, as well as the obligations due from the inhabitants, and are to afford a suitable maintenance for the clergy of the most opulent commercial city in the world.

*"Sermons by the late Rev. THOMAS HEBBES."*

These sermons were not intended for publication by the author, whose widow enjoyed a pension from the late Princess Amelia, which ceased at her Royal Highness's death. They are plain and practical discourses; and it is to be hoped will have the effect of administering relief to the necessities of an aged widow.

*"An Admonition to Parents and Children, chiefly intended for the lower Classes of Society,"* by JAMES COWE.

This admonition may be recommended as adapted to its purpose.

*"Critical Remarks on many important Passages of Scripture: together with Dissertations upon several Subjects, tending to illustrate the Phrasology and Doctrine of the New Testament,"* by the late Rev. NEWCOMB CAPPEL. To which are prefixed, *Memoirs of his Life,* by the Editor, CATHERINE CAPPEL.

The chief subjects treated on in these two volumes are, the Preface to St. John's Gospel, the terms Kingdom of Heaven, God, Christ—Christ in the form of God—Regeneration—the Lord's Prayer—the

Temptation—Baptism—the Mission of John the Baptist—Judaism—the future Life of Man—the Name of Christ, and Christian Principles. Mr. Cappe was known to be a calm, dispassionate reasoner, a man of learning, and great critical acumen: his time was chiefly employed in the study of the Scriptures; and the light which he has thrown upon a great number of passages is safe and steady. When the reader is compelled to disagree with him in opinion, he will always be struck with the ingenuity of the author's arguments, and will be impressed with a high sense of his understanding, and of the pure motives which directed his enquiries.

*Esq. Oros, sic Mortuus; or, an Attempt to shew how far the philosophical Notion of a Plurality of Worlds is consistent, or not so, with the Language of the Holy Scriptures."* By the Rev. EDWARD NARES, A. M. &c.

Mr. Nares endeavours to shew that the doctrine of a plurality of worlds is not contradicted by any passage in the Scriptures: this will be acceded, but the reverend author stops not here: he endeavours to prove that the mediation of our Saviour also extends over this plurality of worlds! Much learning is displayed in support of the hypothesis, which, however, requires for its establishment evidences less equivocal in their nature—proofs, in short, of irresistible authority. Mr. Nares has also published a volume of "Sermons."

*"A Letter to a Noble Duke, on the incontrovertible Truth of Christianity."*

This is a republication of Mr. LESLIE's Short and Easy Method with the Devils; a work concerning which we may be allowed to say, "qui non legit, legat: qui semel legit, relegat."

The following little tract will be read with advantage: *"An Enquiry into the Origin of true Religion; together with the Invention of Letters, and the Discovery of the most useful Arts and Sciences: wherein it is attempted to prove, that the Knowledge of these Things originated in the East, and hath been diffused amongst Mankind by various Channels, but chiefly through the Medium of the antient Jews, and those Writings which relate to their political and religious Economy."*

*"Sermons on various Subjects. Doctrinal and Moral. selected, abridged, and translated from l'Année Evangélique of F. J. DUKAND, by the Rev. RICHARD MUNKHOUSE."*

We cannot approve of the laxity of this translation; the original is not only abridged and libitum, but Dr. Munkhouse tells

us, that he has neither confined himself strictly to the words nor the arrangement of his author: the greater part of these discourses are of a moral nature, and certainly do credit to the feeling and philanthropy of the Professor. If the present volume is received with approbation, it is proposed to select materials for a second. In justice both to the author and translator, we recommend a faithful translation.

Mr. TAYLER has just published a volume of "*Sermons upon Subjects interesting to Christians of every Denomination.*"

These Sermons also are chiefly of a moral nature: if not particularly forcible from the eloquence of the style, they impress us with an idea of the seriousness and sanctity of the preacher.

"*Sermons on the Dignity of Man, and the Value of the Objects principally relating to human Happiness. From the German of the late Rev. GEORGE ZOLLIKOFFER, Minister of the Reformed Congregation at Leipzig. By the Rev. W. TOOKE, F.R.S.*"

The rage for German dramas, German tales, and German ballads, is yielding, we trust, to a more chaste and better regulated taste: and we have reason to hope that those who are sufficiently versed in that language will employ their skill in translating the works of philosophers, historians, and divines, and will compensate for the abundant trash which has been forced upon us by presenting in future works of intrinsic merit and importance. Whoever opens these volumes with the expectation of finding polemical divinity and deep theological learning, will be disappointed: generally speaking, Mr. Zollikoff's sermons are rather declamatory than argumentative: they display, notwithstanding, considerable powers of reasoning; they are impressive and eloquent, and breathe the genuine spirit of Christianity. Several volumes of Mr. Zollikoff's Discourses have been for some years in the hands of the public, and are in high and deserved reputation, says Mr. Tooke, wherever the German language is understood, by all persons to whom religion and virtue are objects of importance: to this the number of editions they have gone through bear ample testimony, as it does to the taste and judgment of the times in compositions of this nature.

Mr. JAY, a Dissenting Minister at Bath, has presented the public with a volume of *Hortatory Sermons*: they are written in a clear, manly, and persuasive style, and will not fail to be read with pleasure and improvement.

Mr. ESTLIN has also published a vo-

lume of "*Sermons, designed chiefly as a Preservative from Infidelity and Religious Indifference.*"

These excellent Discourses were designed for the younger part of Mr. Estlin's audience, and particularly for his pupils and children. They who are acquainted with the high respectability of Mr. Estlin's character, the solidity of his understanding, and the extent of his acquirements, will expect in these Sermons the display of a large portion of benevolence, and to derive from them much sound and serious advice: such expectations will not be disappointed. This volume may be strongly recommended to parents and the masters of families, as the discourses are particularly addressed to the rising generation.

"*An Apology for the People called Methodists; containing a concise Account of their Origin and Progress, Doctrine, Discipline, and Designs; humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Friends of Christianity. By JOSEPH BENSON.*"

A publication of this sort was much wanted: the Methodists are a very large, and, it is said, increasing body of religionists: their tenets, discipline, and designs, are often misunderstood, and of course misrepresented. The present work, written by one of the society, taken as a mere historical memoir, is curious and interesting; and, as the vindication of misrepresented doctrines, it becomes of still more importance. "Our end," say the Methodists, "is not to form a sect, or to bring people to this or the other speculative opinion, mode of worship, or form of church government, but simply to make them Christians—Christians in heart and life, in temper, word, and work—such as lived in the early days of christianity, and such as we conceive may still live." This publication is altogether well worth perusal.

To enumerate the multiplicity of single sermons which have been published, and of religious tracts, in shilling and eighteen-penny pamphlets, would occupy more of our room and our patience than we can afford to bestow on them, it is time to proceed to

#### CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND PHILOLOGY.

"ΠΑΡΟΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΧΑΙΡΩΝΕΝΣ ΤΑ ΗΘΙΚΑ. *Plutarchi Chaeronensis Moralia; id est, Opera, exceptis Vitis, reliqua Græca emendavit, notationem emendationum, et Latinam Xylandri interpretationem castigatam subiunxit, Annadæw-fones explicandis Rebus ac Verbis, itæ Indices copiosos adiecit Daniel Wyttenboech, Hysl.*

*Hist. Elsq. Litt. Gr. & Lat. in illustri Aiken. Amstelod. Pref. XI. Tum.*

It is sufficient to announce the publication of this valuable work, by the University of Oxford. About thirty years ago, Professor Wytttenbach published Plutarch's Treatise *De Serâ Numinis vinitia*, and gave the classical world an assurance that it was his intention to publish in the same manner an entire edition of that author. Part of this great and difficult work is now completed; the eleven volumes already published comprehend the text of the *Morals*, a Latin version, and various Readings. The learned Professor means to publish separately the Notes and Indices, and afterwards to proceed to the *Lives*. The labour and learning employed in this voluminous work are with difficulty to be appreciated. Sincerely do we hope that Professor Wytttenbach may enjoy that health and retirement which are necessary to the prosecution of his pursuit.

"ANAAEKTA MEIZONA. *Pars altera, Poetica Complectens, cum notis Philologicis, quas partim collegit, partim scripsit ANDREAS DALZEL, S. R. S. Edin.*"

This will be found a very serviceable book at schools: the notes are numerous, and display that critical acumen for which Professor Dalzel has long been distinguished, and the collection itself does great credit to his judgment and his taste. The Poetical Excerpta are divided into five parts: the first consists of selections from Homer, Hesiod, and Apollonius Rhodius; the notes upon Homer are preceded by an elegant Latin dissertation on his life and writings. The second part consists of the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles, and the *Medea* of Euripides. The third contains the principal beauties of Theocritus, and some pleasing compositions of Moschus and Bion. In the fourth division are given the Excerpta Lyrica, which are divided into Odes, Scholia, and Pæans. These selections are from various authors, as also are the miscellanies composing the fifth part, which is divided into Hymns, *Truymas*, and Epigrams.

"*Select Odes of Anacreon, with Critical Annotations. To which are added Translations and Imitations of the other Ancient Authors, by the late Rev. HERCULES YOUNG.*"

These translations have the merit of fidelity, but the spirit of Anacreon is evaporated; they are much inferior to the elegant, though free, translation of Mr. Moore: the remaining translations are from Bion, Moschus, Catullus, Horace, and Ptoecylides.

"*The Works of Virgil, translated into English Verse, by Mr. Dryden. A new edition, revised and corrected by JOHN CAREY, L. L. D. 3 vols.*"

No work in the language stood more in need of correction than Dryden's Virgil; the number and grossness of the typographical inaccuracies which disfigured the first edition are notorious. The second edition, published also in the life-time of the translator, was but little improved. The third, published in 1709, after Dryden's death, is merely a servile, though not faithful, copy of the second: "as to the subsequent publications, they plainly appear to have been each copied from the last preceding, as each preserves all the errors of its immediate predecessor, with the addition of a new crop of its own growth." Dr. Carey is singularly well qualified for the laborious task of correction, and in this edition has presented to the public a most acceptable work.

"*Anecdotes of the English Language: chiefly regarding the local Dialect of London and its Environs; whence it will appear that the Natives of the Metropolis and its Vicinities, have not corrupted the Language of their Ancestors; in a Letter from SAMUEL PEGGE, ESQ. F. S. A. to an old Acquaintance and Co-fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.*"

A singular exception to the dryness of philological enquiry! Mr. Pegge has defended the *cockney* dialect from the charge of baseness and corruption, by endeavouring to shew that its peculiarities are rather the remains of an ancient legitimate mode of speaking, than sheer unauthorised vulgarisms. Mr. Pegge displays a great deal of odd out-of-the-way knowledge, and his work is extremely amusing.

"*A Specimen of the Conformity of the European Languages, particularly the English, with the Oriental Languages, especially the Persian; in the Order of the Alphabet, with Notes and Authorities, by STEPHEN WESTON, B. D. &c. &c.*"

Mr. Weston remarks that conformity and etymology are not precisely the same things, the former implying the descent or derivation of a word from its original, and the latter the simple resemblance of one word to another, having the same radical letters in the same form. That there is a conformity, or vocal resemblance between the English language and the Persian, is very probably true; that they have any common fountain of similitude, any common etymological sound is not very satisfactorily proved. But the birds of the air have too much of this conformity

of language among themselves, that we never mistake the tone of a bird for that of a beast. Etymologists often imitate themselves with the discovery of resemblances which are purely ideal.

#### ANTIQUITIES AND TOPOGRAPHY.

*"The History and Antiquities of Reading, by the Rev. CHARLES COATES, L.L.B. &c."*

Mr. Coates has relieved the tedium of antiquarian research by the introduction of much curious biographical and historical information, illustrative of ancient manners and customs. His work is executed with great care, and nothing seemed to have escaped the author which could throw light upon the early annals of the town whose history he relates.

*"The History of the Roman Wall which crosses the Island of Britain, from the German Ocean to the Irish Sea, describing its ancient state, and its appearance in the year 1801, by W. HUTTON, F. A. S. S."*

At the age of seventy-eight, the writer of this entertaining volume undertook, and performed a journey of six hundred miles to see this celebrated wall, and he travelled over the whole length of it! Mr. Hutton has composed a curious antiquarian memoir.

Mr. Nichols proceeds in his laborious undertaking *"The History and Antiquities of Litchfield."* He has published the third part of volume III.

*"Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ auctoritate P. Nicolai IV. Circa A. D. 1291. Printed by command of his Majesty King George the Third, &c. In pursuance of an address of the House of Commons of Great Britain."*

A very valuable book of reference.

*"A new edition with material additions and improvements is published, of Captain Grose's Military Antiquities, respecting a History of the English Army, from the Conquest to the present Time."*

"The principal defect of the first edition was the want of arrangement and method, which caused a certain degree of confusion, and made the work seem void of chronological order. This the editor has endeavoured to remedy in the present edition, by a division of the whole into distinct chapters. Some errors, which will unavoidably find their way into every original work, have been corrected; and the history, which in no part reached further than 1785, has been brought down to the year 1800."

#### NATURAL HISTORY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AND PHYSICS.

*"A Synopsis of the British Fuci, by DAVID TURNER, A. M. &c."*

These small volumes will be found a great acquisition to botany: they confer great honour on the industry of Mr. Turner's researches and the accuracy of his observations. The task of describing British Fuci is beset with difficulties; for, in addition to those which are common to all the orders of the class of cryptogamia, there are others arising from the element which the fuci inhabit and the difficulty of approaching them. The present work, plain and unexpensive in its appearance, and modestly entitled a Synopsis of British Fuci, is in reality a general history of the e plants, comprising not only full and accurate descriptions of each species, but an account of whatever has been done by former writers to elucidate this obscure subject, and affording critical remarks upon their respective works. The present volumes are written in English: Mr. Turner has it in contemplation to undertake at some future period the bolder task of publishing a history of all the fuci hitherto known, which of course will be addressed to the learned of all nations, in the only language which is common to them.

*"An Essay on the Relation between the Specific Gravities, and the Strengths and Values of Spirituous Liquors; with rules for the adaptation of Mr. Gilpin's Tables to the Present Standard, and Two new Tables for finding the per Centage and Concentration when the specific Gravity and Temperature are given. By ATKINS and Co. Mathematical Instrument Makers."*

A very useful volume, made additionally valuable by the tables, added to facilitate the use of Mr. Gilpin's in the Philosophical Transactions.

*"Ornithological Dictionary; or, Alphabetical Synopsis of British Birds. By GEORGE MONTAGU, F. L. S."*

The plan of this Dictionary is to give the characteristic distinctions of each genus, with references to all English works of credit on the subject, and to some authors in other languages. The other birds belonging to the same genus are described separately, with references also to works in which they are to be found. Mr. Montagu inserts the popular and provincial, as well as the scientific names of birds; referring from the former to the latter for the synonyms and description of the bird. This is an excellent plan, and very much facilitates the studies of the young ornithologist. It is much to be wished that similar Dictionaries may be compiled, referring to the other principal classes of nature.

*"Entomologia Britannica, sive Insecta Britannia Indigena, secundum Methodum"*

*dam Linneanum Disposita. Auctore Thomâ Martham, Soc. Linn. Lond. Thesaurario, &c. Tomus I."*

This is an incipient work: rather than wait for the completion of his design, Mr. Martham determined to discuss one order before he entered on another, and he has now presented us with a systematic catalogue of coleopterous insects. In an elegant preface he has stated his reason for rejecting the Fabrician mode of arrangement, a disadvantage sixteen genera to those laid down by Linneus.

"*The Mineralogy of Derbyshire: with a Description of the most interesting Mines in the North of England, in Scotland, and in Wales; and an Analysis of Mr Williams's Work, entitled "The Mineral Kingdom" Subjoined is a Glossary of the Terms and Phrases used by Miners in Derbyshire. By JOHN MAWE."*

This is an useful work: Mr. Mawe has treated his subject in a very pleasing and perspicuous manner.

Preparatory to a course of lectures on the philosophy of chemistry, and the connection of that science with the arts and the other sciences, Mr. ALEX. TODD THOMPSON published an "*Essay on the general Study of Experimental Philosophy*," in which he points out the great usefulness of such knowledge in all departments of life, and particularly the application of the knowledge of experimental philosophy and chemistry to the arts, as well as to the general wants of the human species. Mr. Turner, one of the Secretaries to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, and Lecturer in the New Institution, has also published the "*General Introductory Discourse*," which he delivered, explaining the objects, advantages, and intended plan of the institution which has recently been established in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for Public Lectures on Natural Philosophy.

The second part is published of the "*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the year 1802.*"

The limits of our brief compendium will not allow us to enlarge on the contents of these volumes, as they make their periodical appearance: it is unnecessary to say, that with papers of insignificant value they contain others which highly promote the interests of science.

Volume VIII. is also published of "*The Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.*"

Volume V. part II. is also published of "*Memoirs of the Philosophical Society of Manchester.*"

#### MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

"*Practical Observations in Surgery illustrated with Cases, by W. HEY, Esq.*

*F. R. S. Senior Surgeon to the General Infirmary, Leeds."*

Mr. Hey is a very old and respectable practitioner, and the habit which he pursued of committing to paper any thing which occurred in the course of the day, that was new and curious, has enabled him to collect materials for a very interesting volume. Among the subjects treated of, which give rise to the most original observations and exhibit the most curious facts, are those on cataracts, fractures of the skull, and strangulated hernia.

"*Attempt to investigate the Cause of the Egyptian Ophthalmia; with Observations on its Nature and different Modes of Cure; by GEORGE POWER, Assistant Surgeon to the Twentieth Regiment of Foot.*"

After noticing the different hypotheses which have been suggested to account for this extraordinary disease, Mr. Power proposes one which does not appear to us more satisfactory than those which have preceded it. He supposes that the immense quantities of animal and vegetable substances which abound in Egypt, when acted on by great heat and moisture cannot fail to pass into putrefactive fermentation, and that putrid effluvia must then assume the highest degree of malignity. But this putrefactive process must go on to as great a degree of malignity in twenty other places, where ophthalmia is unknown, as in Egypt. Mr. Power continues: "The ammoniacal and fixed alkaline salts, either in a nascent state, or combined with different acids, whilst floating in the wind or deposited with the dews, may tend to occasion an ulceration of the fauces, together with a peeling of the skin from the face and hands; and from their pungency must be peculiarly destructive to the eyes." Among the predisposing causes which subject Egyptians to this malady, Mr. Power enumerates corporeal and mental debility, induced by the heat of the climate, partly by the abuse of the tepid and cold bath, excessive venery, opium, tobacco, and poor diet. To which must be added "the extensive sterility plain that is constantly presented to the eye, bounded only by the horizon: its glowing surface strongly reflecting the rays of the sun, which torture the eye by impressing too great a quantity of light on the retina; at the same time, that the acting organ finding no thing to relieve the view, or to afford an idea of distance, becomes unavoidably excited beyond its proper sphere of action." Another local cause is stated to be the custom of sleeping at night in the open air, imbibing with every inspiration, and abstaining at every pore, the putrid vapours contained in the descending gale.

Among the most efficient remedies Mr.

Power ranks opium, taken internally, a quarter of a grain every four or six hours. "It is a fact no less surprising than true, (says he) that in the space of a month from the adoption of this remedy we were enabled to restore to the army almost every ophthalmic patient in a state of convalescence, or of perfect health."

A new edition, expanded from one to five 8vo. volumes, with twenty quarto plates, is just published, of "*The Edinburgh Practice of Physic*." The first and second relate to Medicines, the third and fourth to Surgery, and the fifth to Midwifery, a subject which was not comprehended in the former edition. To each separate branch of practice is prefixed an introduction, giving a concise view of its history and progress, from the earliest periods to the present day. The compiler has collected his materials, generally speaking, from the best sources, and has arranged them with judgment and perspicuity. The plates are very well engraved.

DR. HOOPER has published his "*Observations on the Epidemical Diseases now prevailing (1803) in London, with their Divisions, Method of Treatment, Prevention, &c.*"

The Doctor considers four epidemic diseases as having visited the metropolis at the same time, namely the *peripneumonia vera*, *peripneumonia notha*, *caturra*, and *rheumatismus acutus*. Dr. Hooper's mode of treatment appears to have been very judicious and his observations are worthy of attention.

DR. WINTERBOTTOM'S "*Medical Directions for the Use of Navigators and Settlers in hot Climates*," have come to a second edition.

These directions are extremely sensible; they are conveyed in plain unprofessional language; and, if strictly attended to, may save the health of many a settler in Africa and the West Indies.

"*An Account of the Discovery and Operation of a New Medicine for the Gout*."

A puff or not a puff, that is the question: the anonymous author of this tract humourously describes himself as having been a victim to the demon of gout: a demon "whose very dalliance is torture, and whose frequent embraces are more odious than death." By drinking the extracted juice of a ripe fruit he found the effect to be a gradual diminution of the extreme sensibility of the inflamed parts, and this perceptibly in a few hours. For certain persons, such as the inadequate stock in land, this anonymous author has not told us the remedy, but assures us

that in a short time it will be under the strict guardianship and control of a few medical practitioners in different quarters of the kingdom. Although from the mode in which this pamphlet is published, and from its extravagant price we have some reason to suspect quackery, it is but common justice to say that the names of Drs. Bradley and Biddoes are brought forward in testimony of the orthodoxy of the medicine.

"*An Entire New and Original Work, being a complete Treatise upon Spine Pedum; containing several important Discoveries. Illustrated with Copper-plates, exhibiting the different Species of Spine. By HEYMAN LUHN, Chiropedist.*" !!!

Mercy on us, under what infinite obligations is the healing art to these German doctors! There is a story in circulation of a countryman of this skilful chiropedist, and a brother of the knife, that, emulous of the honour conferred by the Emperor upon a Prussian, for his skill in the cure of wounds, he advertised that by dint of indefatigable researches he had discovered a method of cure so efficacious and speedy, that for a certain security and indubitable proof of his own superior skill, he was ready to receive any wound with a sabre upon the cranium, the fleshy part of the arm, or any other part of the body, which he pledged himself to heal within four-and-twenty hours. In the close of his proposals he insinuates that if any great personage should patronise the undertaking, for the good of society, he should have no objection to shooting himself: it would certainly be for the good of society if some of his fellow-quacks followed this patriotic example. Gentle reader, the pamphlet before us is a learned *half-guinea* treatise upon corn-cutting! After all, the *methodus melendi* of that celebrated practitioner, Dr. Last, is the most efficient. On his examination, when asked how he cured corns?—"I plucks 'em up by the root," quoth the Doctor.—It must be acknowledged that this is a radical cure.

"*Facts and Observations respecting the Air Pump, Vapour Bath, in Gout, Rheumatism, Palsy, and other Diseases, by RALPH BLEGBOROUGH, M. D.*"

The machine here recommended is extremely ingenious, and Dr. Blegborough has explained its nature and operation with much perspicuity.

DR. TROTTER has published a third volume of his "*Medicina Nautica*," a book in every respect extremely valuable. Dr. Trotter has paid infinite attention to the diseases of our brave seamen, and nothing escapes his animadversion which is in any degree injurious to their health, and,

and, as necessarily connected with their health—their comfort.

# MATHEMATICS.

*“Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, containing amusing Dissertations and Enquiries, concerning a Variety of Subjects, the most remarkable and proper to excite Curiosity and Attention to the whole Range of Mathematical and Philosophical Sciences, &c. First composed by M. Ozanam, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c. lately recomposed and greatly enlarged by M. Montucla, and now translated into English, and improved, with many Additions and Observations, by CHARLES HUTTON, L.L.D.F.R.S.&c. Four large Volumes 8vo. with nearly one hundred quarto plates.”*

In these volumes we have the united labours of three celebrated mathematicians. Dr. Hutton the translator and editor of this new edition of Ozanam's *Recreations* has given an account of the life and writings of Ozanam himself, together with a neat sketch of the life of Montucla. It will not be improper to notice the contents of these volumes: the *first* is divided into two parts, the former treating of Arithmetic, the latter of Geometry, in which a great number of well chosen problems are solved with much eloquence and simplicity. The second volume is divided into three parts, and presents the reader with various problems and discussions relating to mechanics, optics, acoustics, and music. The *third* volume comprehends astronomy, chronology, gnomonics, navigation, architecture, and pyrotechny. The *fourth* is entirely devoted to Physics, or Natural Philosophy, and is divided into four parts; the first of which Dr. Montucla states, in his preface, to be a kind of Philosophical Miscellany, in which are collected the most curious questions of every kind. It commences with a necessary introduction, which contains an accurate account of every thing known and best approved in regard to the properties of fire, of air, of water, and of earth. A view is then taken of the different branches of Natural Philosophy in general: experiments on air, hydraulic and hydrostatic recreations; the history of thermometers, barometers, and hygrometers, with the method of constructing them; remarkable problems in physical astronomy, solved according to their real principles; curious observations on the divisibility of matter, the tenuity of odours, and that of light, &c. question respecting comets; an account and examination of some singular and ingenious opinions on that subject;

explanation and history of intermittent springs, phenomena of ice, the method of producing it, the analysis of paper kites, &c. these are the principal articles which compose this part; a proper idea of which can only be formed by consulting the table of contents. The principal phenomena of magnetism, electricity, and chemistry occupy the remaining parts of this work, the last of which concludes with a Dissertation on the philosopher's Stone; on potable gold; and on palingenesis; with an instructive history of Chemical Problems. If the subjects elucidated in these volumes are the mere recreations of men of science, what can we imagine to constitute their serious pursuits and their severer studies?

*“Geometrical Propositions demonstrated after the manner of the Ancients. Translated from the Latin of the late Dr. Stewart.”*

This is the title-page to a part only of the volume in which these propositions are contained; and it is the beginning of a series of tracts on mathematical subjects, published by Professor Leybourn, of the Royal Military College, in Buckinghamshire. The propositions are followed by Playfair's Origin and Investigation of Porisms; Wallace's Geometrical Porisms; Hamilton's Essay on the Principles of Mechanics; Landen on the Mechanic Power, as far as relates to Equilibriums; Hellin's Force of Oscillating Bodies on their Centres of Suspension; Ivory's Rectification of the Ellipsis; Herschell on the Nature of the Sun and fixed Stars; Rumford on Heat by Friction and its Weight; Gough on the Variety of Voices; Swayne on Glauber's Salts; Collier on Iron and Steel; Tenant on the Use of Lime in Agriculture. All these are tracts of acknowledged merit, and deserving the attention of mathematicians and philosophers.

# BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Mason, (author of the Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary), has published in a three- and sixpenny pamphlet the “Life of Richard Earl Howe.”

Surely the long and active services of this venerable nobleman might have afforded materials for an historical memoir of considerable interest. It should ever be remembered that Biography is the handmaid of History. Such as the present volume is, we are thankful for it: the facts relative to his Lordship, from his boy-hood till the year 1763, are given in the authority of Mr. Edward L'Etoile, who was his Lordship's private secretary and attended him in all his naval expeditions till that time, from which period the writer



takes the responsibility of the narrative on himself. It is well known that the gallant *Admiral*, on more occasions than one, suffered severely from the clamours of the public, who, as they often mistake rashness for courage, on the other hand, are too prone to brand a praiseworthy caution with the opprobrious name of cowardice. Mr. Mason has defended the noble Admiral from such ungrateful and dishonourable aspersions, and enriched his narrative with a number of anecdotes illustrative of Lord Howe's courage and intrepidity, of his coolness, his judgment, and his fore-sight. Mr. Mason's style of composition is reprehensible for its coarseness.

*"Public Characters of 1802 and 1803."*

This work proceeds with the same interest which at first distinguished it; the characters are drawn with as much impartiality as can be expected. The account of Mr. Watt, which is given in this volume, is particularly valuable.

*"Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. Sir James Eardley Wilmot, Knt. late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c. with some Original Letters."*

This life was drawn up by his son, now one of the Masters in Chancery, for the purpose of prefixing it to a work containing the legal opinions of Sir Eardley; but being deemed too large to be annexed to a professional book, yet too interesting to be much curtailed, it is now separately published. Sir Eardley was a very eminent lawyer and a very honourable man. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1766, and presided there till his resignation in 1771, having twice refused the high office of Chancellor. He died, at the age of eighty two, February 5, 1792.

*"Female Biography; or, Memoirs of illustrious and celebrated Women of all Ages and Countries. Alphabetically arranged, by MARY HAYS, 6 vols."*

In these volumes we contemplate the laudable and successful exertions of a female to rescue her sex from the charge of being endued with inferior powers of mind. The lords of the creation may, in these entertaining and well written volumes, read the lives of above 280 females, who have been celebrated for virtue, wisdom, or fortitude, by authors of various nations. The authorities are, chiefly, Ballard, Bayle, and Gibbons; the Dictionnaire Historique, Biographie Universelle, and some individual historians.—The man who enjoys not the love of the fair sex is forlorn and solitary in the bo-

som of society; he who deserves not their love, who returns its kind offices with scorn, unkindness, or neglect, is a monster!

*"The Life of Poggio Bracciolini. By the REV. WILLIAM SHEPHERD."* In his preface Mr. Shepherd observes that the services rendered to the cause of literature by Poggio Bracciolini, have been noticed with due applause by Mr. Rolin in his celebrated Life of Lorenzo de Medici. "From the perusal of that elegant publication, I was led to imagine, (he continues) that the history of Poggio must contain a rich fund of information respecting the revival of letters. A cursory examination of the Basil edition of his works convinced me that I was not mistaken; and I felt a wish to direct the attention of the public to the merits of an author, whose productions had afforded me no small degree of pleasure." Such were the motives which induced Mr. Shepherd to collect materials for a detailed account of the life and writings of this eminent reviver of literature; and it is due to him to acknowledge that he has directed his researches into whatever volumes could illustrate the literary, civil, and ecclesiastical history of the period of which he treats, introducing into his elegantly written narrative such extracts from the writings of Poggio as tend to illustrate not only his own character, but that of the times in which he lived.

*"The Life and Posthumous Writings of William Cowper, Esq. With an introductory Letter to the Right Hon. Earl Cowper, by WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq."*

Mr. Hayley has contrived to find in the history of the life of a poet—a studious, solitary, and agrestic poet—materials for two quarto volumes! He has also contrived to make these books, as it should seem, without any great labour of his own. Large extracts from the private and uninteresting correspondence of the poet are slightly connected by his biographer; to whom, however, we are under obligations for not having produced two volumes more, which he probably could have done with the same facility! But in so much reverence do we hold the name of Cowper that we can bring ourselves to excuse this suspicious and tedious prolixity of his biographer; and, if we must have two expensive quarto volumes, prefer the careless chit-chat of Cowper to the affected, artificial, and involved style of Mr. Hayley. In early life the unhappy poet was disappointed in his affection; his biographer intimates that the deep gloom

gloom which overspread his life was immediately produced by his distressing excess of diffidence, which it was necessary to overcome on occasion of his appointment to the office of clerk of the journals in the House of Lords. When this place was obtained for him, his personal attendance at the bar was deemed unnecessary: in consequence of a parliamentary dispute, however, it became requisite, and "his terrors on this occasion arose to such an astonishing height, that they utterly overwhelmed his reason." But it is most probable that a mind so exquisitely sensitive as Cowper's, received from the object of its early unrequited attachment that shock which destroyed its manhood, and laid prostrate all its strength. "Nature (says Mr. Hayley) had given him a warm constitution, and had he been prosperous in early love, it is probable that he might have enjoyed a more uniform and happy train of health. But a disappointment of the heart, arising from the cruelty of fortune, threw a cloud on his juvenile spirit. Thwarted in love, the native fire of his temperament turned impetuously into the kindred channel of devotion. The smothered flames of desire uniting with the vapours of constitutional melancholy, and the fervency of religious zeal, produced altogether that irregularity of corporeal sensation and of mental health, which gave such extraordinary vicissitudes of splendor and of darkness to his mortal career, and made Cowper at times an idol of the purest admiration, and at times an object of the sincerest pity." A happy specimen of the simplicity and artlessness of Mr. Hayley's style! Smothered flames uniting with vapours, producing by the addition of religious fervency, certain irregularities of corporeal sensation and mental health!! A chemist would be puzzled to analyze the compound.—Cowper then speaks of his propensity to rhyme, in one of his letters, where he is referring to the publication of his first volume; "My labours (says he) are principally the production of the last winter; all indeed, except a few of the minor pieces. When I can find no other occupation, I think; and when I think I am very apt to do it in rhyme. Hence it comes to pass that the season of the year which generally pinches off the flowers of poetry, unfolds mine, such as they are, and crowns me with a winter garland. In this respect, therefore, I and my cotemporary hardy are by no means upon a par. They write when the delightful influences of fine weather, fine prospects, and a brisk motion of the

animal spirits make poetry almost the language of nature; and I, when icicles depend from all the leaves of the Parnassian laurel, and when a reasonable man would as little expect to succeed in verse, as to hear a blackbird whistle. This must be my apology for whatever want of fire and animation you may observe in what you will shortly have the perusal of. As to the public, if they like me not, there is no remedy."

We have not forgotten the obligations we are under to Mr. Hayley for his noble defence of Milton; and although the work before us is not precisely such as we could have wished, it would be ungrateful not to return him thanks for it. Many of the letters of Cowper are exceedingly elegant, and present a delineation to the very life of his character and feelings. But Mr. Hayley has not made his selection with sufficient judgment: it appears to us that there are many letters which it would have been more delicate to have suppressed.

#### VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

It is a fact well known to the generality of our readers, that in the progress of the late war, when the Turks were preparing to oppose a resistance to the French armies, by which their Egyptian territory had been invaded, a plan was formed by our ministers, to send out a detachment of artillerymen and engineers, to co-operate with the army of the Grand Vizier, and to afford it all the aid which a very superior skill in military tactics could supply. To this military mission Dr. WITTMAN was attached to his professional capacity; and to this circumstance the public are indebted for his

*"Travels in Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria, and across the Desert into Egypt."*

He had before him such a field of observation and such opportunities as has seldom, if ever, fallen to the lot of any British individual. And as he allowed nothing to escape his notice which might interest or instruct; his travels form a rich miscellany, in which the subjects are constantly and most agreeably varied. The scene of his travels is not only sacred and classic ground, but it is rendered immediately interesting to us by recent events. Many of those events which reflect honour on our country are recorded in this work; and the picture which it exhibits of the manners, customs, religion, laws, and science (if such it may be called) of the Turks, is more striking than any that has been presented to us

since the justly admired letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Dr. Wittman was physician to the British military mission, which accompanied the Grand Vizier in his progress from Constantinople to Egypt; and, in his medical capacity, he attended the Vizier, and all the principal officers of state for nearly two years. He had, therefore, the best opportunity of observing the Turkish manners and character. He also made excursions in the course of his progress to every place which was worthy of the attention of the curious traveller.

Shortly after his arrival at Constantinople our author took up his abode in the delightful village of Büyükdere, in the vicinity of that capital, to wait there until the British Mission should take its departure for Syria and Egypt. Among the inhabitants of the above village there are many Greeks; the following is his animated description of the females of that nation.

"The Greek women have the face, which is beautiful and of an oval form, uncovered. Their eyes are black, as are also their eye-brows, to which, as well as to their eye lids, they pay a particular attention, rubbing them over, to bestow on them a deeper hue, with a leaden ore reduced to an impalpable powder, blended with an unctuous matter to give it consistence. Their complexion is generally pale. They wear their hair, which is of a great length, and of a deep shining black, in tresses, and sometimes turned back, in a fanciful way, on the head. In other instances it hangs loosely down the back, extending to the hips. They are commonly dressed in a pelice of silk, satin, or some other material; they are costly in their attire, in the choice of which they are not attached to any particular colour. On the head they wear a small cap.

"The Greek women marry at about the age of fifteen; they are short lived. At twenty-five they wrinkle and decay, bearing the appearance altogether of old women. They have fine children, who, however, partake of the pallid complexion of the mothers. It is unquestionably to the too frequent use of the warm bath, to which the Greek women are so much habituated, that their very relaxed and debilitated state is to be ascribed; and this abuse, added to their natural indolence and their inaction, as certainly tends to shorten their lives."

The limits to which we are necessarily confined, would not allow us to follow

our author through the great diversity of valuable details with which his *Travels in Turkey, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Syria*, abound. We shall, therefore, refer our readers, who are desirous to avail themselves of the curious and multifarious information it contains, to the work itself. The following is his description of the procession at Constantinople, on the opening of the Beyram Courban, or second paschal feast.

"About eight o'clock (in the morning) the procession commenced; but the Grand Seigneur did not make his appearance until half past nine. The dresses of all those who composed the procession were splendid and costly. The fine horses on which they were mounted, and more especially those of the eunuchs and principal officers of state, were most gorgeously caparisoned, the housings of many of them being of gold embroidery, studded with precious stones, by which a very brilliant effect was produced. In the turban of the Grand Seigneur was a beautiful aigrette of very great value, the diamonds of which it was composed being of uncommon magnitude. Several of his horses, on which his shield and various trophies were carried, were led in the procession; and being very richly caparisoned, and ornamented with a profusion of diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones, gave a brilliancy and magnificence to the scene, which far exceeded any idea I could have previously formed of it.

"During the procession a Turkish officer was constantly employed in throwing on the heads of the populace handfuls of new paras (small coins.) The contest which ensued, to pick them up, afforded to the Turkish spectators no little amusement.

"The Grand Seigneur, who was very superbly mounted, was followed by his sword-bearer, carrying his sabre, the hilt of which was profusely studded with diamonds. Next came several officers of his seraglio, richly dressed, bearing on cushions his turbans, ornamented with diamonds and other gems. The streets were lined on each side with janissaries, whose dress caps appeared to me both ridiculous and unbecoming. As the Sultan passed along, he from time to time bowed with great affability to the people, all of whom prostrated themselves at his approach.

"The kisha aga, or chief of the eunuchs, officiated at the mosque, and were on his return a valuable pelice and a rich caftan, with which the Grand Seigneur had presented him. Several other caftans,

of qualities suited to the rank of those for whom they were destined, were distributed by the Sultan on this occasion.

"The procession was conducted with great decorum, and throughout the whole of it the best order observed. It would be impossible to describe all the striking appearances it exhibited, or to enter into a detail of the great variety and extreme singularity of the magnificent costumes which were displayed. To be brief—it afforded to us strangers a spectacle truly novel and interesting, and fully repaid us for the trouble we had taken to be comprehended among the number of the spectators. By eleven o'clock the streets were cleared."

Of the celebrated story respecting the atrocious conduct of Bonaparte at Jaffa, the following is Dr. Wittman's candid representation.

"The city is surrounded by a stone wall, provided, at certain distances, with towers alternately square and round. Notwithstanding this wall cannot boast of any great strength, it sufficed to force Bonaparte's army to break ground, and to erect batteries against it to the southward. After a breach had been effected, the French troops stormed and carried the place. It was probably owing to the obstinate defence made by the Turks, that the French commander in chief was induced to give orders for the horrid massacre which succeeded. Four thousand of the wretched inhabitants, who had surrendered, and who had in vain, implored the mercy of their conquerors, were, together with a part of the late Turkish garrison of El-Arish (amounting, it has been said, to five or six hundred) dragged out in cold blood, *four days after the French had obtained possession of Jaffa*, to the sand-hills, about a league distant, in the way to Gaza, and there most inhumanly put to death. I have seen the skeletons of these unfortunate victims, which lie scattered over the hills, a modern Golgotha, which remains a lasting disgrace to a nation calling itself civilized. It would give pleasure to the author of this work, as well as to every liberal mind, to hear these facts contradicted on substantial evidence. Indeed, I am sorry to add, that the charge of cruelty against the French General does not rest here. It having been reported that, previously to the retreat of the French army from Syria, their commander in chief had ordered all the French sick at Jaffa to be poisoned, I was led to make the inquiry to which every one who should have visited the spot would natu-

rally have been directed, respecting an act of such singular, and, it should seem, wanton inhumanity. It concerns me to have to state, not only that such a circumstance was positively asserted to have happened; but that, while in Egypt, an individual was pointed out to us, as having been the executioner of these diabolical commands."

The plates by which this work is accompanied, appear to us to be executed with great fidelity, and are extremely useful to the illustration of its contents. The style is generally elegant, and the information; with which the volume every where abounds, is full and interesting.

In our last retrospect we noticed General Regnier's pamphlet "*On the State of Egypt, after the Battle of Heliopolis*." The expedition of the English has succeeded; but they have gathered only the laurels of success; for never did they insure their victory, either by their military movements, their courage, or their enterprise. Their timid march, notwithstanding their enormous superiority, perfectly points out what would have been their fate if the chief of the army of the east had been worthy of his troops. Such are the terms in which General Regnier, a man of the first talents and most discriminating judgment, and who has presented the public with by far the most interesting account of the state of Egypt, as to its resources and revenue, its moral and physical, its military and political situation, of any writer who has treated on the subject since the French invasion; such are the terms in which he has softened the defeat of his countrymen; he has asserted that the British troops were less indebted for success to their own courage and the valour of their arms than to the incapacity of the general opposed to them.

Sir ROBERT WILSON, a gentleman of honor as well as rank, anxious to vindicate his fellow-foldiers from this disgraceful aspersions, immediately translated that portion of General Regnier's work, which relates to the campaign of the east, and the British and Turkish forces in Egypt, for the purpose of exposing his misstatements: he has since that time published in one quarto volume, "*A History of the British Expedition to Egypt; to which is subjoined, a Sketch of the Present State of that Country, and its Means of Defence; illustrated with Maps, and a Portrait of Sir Ralph Abercrombie*." His narrative is plain; where merit is due merit is bestowed, the author laying it down as a maxim that the calumniation of

of an enemy is no evidence of courage. "When an officer writes, (says he), he should remember that his military character is involved, and that no violence of party can justify a wilful perversion of truth. As a man of honor, he should be above demeaning himself by unjustly traducing the conduct of his enemies. The English Gazetteer, and General Hutchinson's orders might have directed General Regnier to a nobler line of conduct." This is perfectly true, and it is beneath General Regnier to impeach the valor of the British soldiers; in the battle of the 13th, if the English acquired no reputation they certainly lost none; in the battle of the 21st, the right wing of the English sustained the shock of the whole French army. The success of that day is attributable intirely to the bravery and extraordinary perseverance of our troops; the obstinacy of the conflict, and its decisive termination in our favor seem to have overwhelmed both armies with astonishment. The English, surprized at their success, appear not to have made that use of their victory which they might have done; from the 21st of March we waited until the 14th of April, before we presented ourselves at the gates of Rosetta, which were flung open at our approach. The capture of Fort Julien, garrisoned by 260 men, was the only military operation which was performed until the 5th of May, when General Hutchinson began his march from El Hamed to Cairo, traversing, in forty-two days, a space of ground which the French had usually marched over in four\*. On the other hand

the French suffered the English to improve the advantages of their victory—at their leisure indeed—without any opposition. General Regnier cuts with a two-edged sword; the military operations both of the English and the French are severely criticised, and, as it seems, with reason. Had General Menou followed that plan of the campaign which General Regnier sketched out in his letter from Cairo, there is no doubt but the English would have had more serious difficulties to encounter by the concentration of the French forces which Menou weakened by sending a considerable body to oppose the Turks. And it does appear also that the English perpetually omitted to profit by those advantages which they ought to have improved; at least Sir Robert Wilson does not appear to have repelled the charges against the English in any material point except as to the courage and firmness of the troops.

The character of the First Consul—or rather of General Napoleone Bonaparte, for the persons must not be identified it seems—suffers severely in Sir R. Wilson's narrative. The charge which Bonaparte brought against Sir Sidney Smith of having embarked French prisoners on board a vessel infected with the plague &c. &c. is disproved; and others of a most horrible nature are retorted. The boasted assault of Alexandria, says Sir Robert Wilson, "was a contemptible as well as cruel action, altogether unworthy of Bonaparte's fame. Policy may excuse the garrison of his dispatches, but not the wanton storm of a city for the sake of striking terror, and fixing an impression of the French name throughout Egypt. The murder of the garrison was a barbarous violence, and the indulgence granted to his troops of a three hours sack of the place; an act of unjustifiable inhumanity!!"

But the most damning charges are the detestable and atrocious massacre of the Turks at Jaffa, and the poisoning of the sick and wounded French soldiers on the retreat from Acre. To avoid the possibility of misrepresentation we shall give them in the words of Sir R. Wilson: "Bonaparte having carried the town of Jaffa by assault, many of the garrison were put

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\* Sir Robert Wilson does not deny the fact, but accounts for it—he says that General Regnier must have been sensible "of the degrees of difficulty between an army accustomed to the climate, retiring on its depôt, passing through a country it had so often traversed, and one which had just arrived, suffering from climate, totally ignorant of the *carte du pays*, obliged to draw all provisions and stores from the fleet over a boccage, sometimes for nine days together impassable, and where in small boats one hundred souls perished; an army which had at the same time to oppose its progress a formidable enemy, and whose feeble resistance could not have been anticipated." To this, we fear it must be replied in favour of General Regnier's reproach, that the distance from El-Hamed to Cairo does not exceed 120 miles, and that the only opposition which General Hutchinson experienced was at Rhamanieh where he lost only six men! This was on the 9th; the French who retired

from thence before General Hutchinson, reached Cairo in three days; General Hutchinson employed thirty-eight days in travelling over the same distance without seeing an enemy or firing a shot the whole way!

to the sword; but the greater part flying into the mosques, and imploring mercy from their pursuers, were granted their lives; and let it be well-remembered, that an exasperated army, in the moment of revenge, when the laws of war justified the rage, yet heard the voice of pity, received its impression, and proudly refused to be any longer the executioners of an unrelenting enemy. Soldiers of the Italian army, this is a laurel-wreath worthy of your fame, a trophy of which the subsequent treason of an individual shall not deprive you. Three days afterwards, Bonaparte, who had expressed much repentment at the compassion manifested by his troops, and determined to relieve himself from the mainenance and care of 3800 prisoners, ordered them to be marched to a rising ground near Jaffa; where a division of French infantry formed against them. When the Turks had entered into their fatal alignment, and the mournful preparations were completed, the signal gun fired. Volleys of musketry and grape instantly played against them; and Bonaparte, who had been regarding the scene through a telescope, when he saw the smoke ascending, could not restrain his joy, but broke out into exclamations of approval; indeed, he had just reason to dread the refusal of his troops thus to dishonour themselves.

Kleber had remonstrated in the most strenuous manner, and the officer of the Etat Major who commanded (for the General to whom the division belonged was absent) even refused to execute the order without a written instruction; but Bonaparte was too cautious, and sent Berthier to enforce obedience."

If the fact of such a massacre, such a cold-blooded, such a devilish, massacre, deliberated upon during an interval of three antecedent days, is incredible from its enormity, what are we to think of this which follows? "Bonaparte finding that his hospitals at Jaffa, were crowded with sick, sent for a physician, whose name should be inscribed in letters of gold, but which for weighty reasons cannot be here inserted!! on his arrival he entered into a long conversation with him respecting the danger of contagion, concluding at last with the remark, that something must be done to remedy the evil, and that the destruction of the sick at present in the hospital was the only measure which could be adopted. The physician, alarmed at the proposal, bold in the confidence of virtue, and the cause of humanity, remonstrated vehemently, representing the cruelty as

well as the atrocity of such a murder: but finding that Bonaparte persevered and menaced, he indignantly left the tent with this memorable observation: 'Neither my principles nor the character of my profession will allow me to become a human butcher; and, General, if such qualities as you insinuate are necessary to form a great man, I thank my God that I do not possess them.'

"Bonaparte was not to be diverted from his object by moral considerations; he persevered and found an apothecary, who, (dreading the weight of power but who has since made an atonement to his mind by unequivocally confessing the fact) consented to become his agent, and to administer poison to the sick. Opium at night was distributed in gratifying food, the wretched unsuspecting victims banqueted, and in a few hours 380 soldiers, who had suffered so much for their country perished thus miserably by the order of its idol."

These most horrible charges are very roundly made, and for his own justification it may be incumbent on Bonaparte to summon the physician, and to summon the apothecary. But is Sir Robert Wilson justified in suppressing the evidence whilst he makes the charge; who is the physician? who is the apothecary? Sir Robert for "weighty reasons," cannot insert the names of them. Then he should not have inserted the charge. Dr. Wittman's has however, in a great measure, confirmed Sir Robert Wilson's statement.

Sir Robert Wilson is guilty of a singular oversight in writing the History of the English Expedition into Egypt, and neglecting to state the year in which it took place.

Besides these works of Dr. Wittman and Sir Robert Wilson, there are two others on the same subject, one by Mr. WALSH, entitled, "*A Journal of the Campaign in Egypt*," and the other by Mr. JENES ANDERSON, entitled, "*Journal of the Forces which sailed from the Downs in April 1800, till their Arrival in Minorca; and of their subsequent Transactions, till the Reduction of Alexandria*."

Mr. Walsh's is an useful book, generally correct, but very dry; the topographical charts and military plans are executed with great neatness and perspicuity, the plates are poor, although they add very much to the exhibitive price of the book. Mr. Anderson's is also a mere journal, and generally speaking a very dull one; it contains however a minute account of Malta, which is particularly inter-

interesting at the present time. The plan of its harbours and fortified places is stated to be a correct copy of that which was taken by the French General Vaubois, by order of Bonaparte; the other drawings of Malta were taken on the spot, and in all probability may be depended on. We understand Mr. Anderson did not proceed further than Malta.

In a vault beneath the church at Citta Vecchia, the ancient metropolis of the island, are now seen the mouldering forms of several monks, who, till the arrival of the French, were the officiating priesthood. Mr. Anderson gives their brief, extraordinary, and lamentable history in the following words:—"Soon after Bonaparte left this island to conduct his expedition into Egypt, a French garrison was marched into Citta Vecchia, whose first object was, as usual, to pillage the public buildings, and plunder the inhabitants; and when they found resistance, massacre and bloodshed accompanied their rapine. When, therefore, they began to despoil this venerable edifice, the monks fled for safety into the adjoining catacombs, and, being lost in their subterranean mazes, were starved to death: nor were they found till after the enraged peasantry had risen to revenge their wrongs, when, after a plentiful massacre of the French, they drove the rest to the shelter of La Valetta. The inhabitants of Citta Vecchia, to perpetuate the hatred of this act of sacrilege, as well as of the people who practised it, have placed the bodies of these pious victims in a vault beneath the church, where they appear in the dress of their order, and in the attitude in which they were found dead in the catacombs." This was the act of a lawless soldiery, for which the government of France can hardly be responsible. The design to deliver the island of Malta to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, by the English, at the treaty of Amiens, was unjust and cruel.

The Maltese were the first who took up arms against the French, and besieged them in Valetta;\* they were afterwards assisted by the Portuguese, the Neapolitans, and the English, the foreign troops being solely auxiliaries, and the Maltese

the principals in the war. The gates of Valetta were shut on the 2d of September, 1798, and on the 4th of September, 1800, the city surrendered. During the blockade the Maltese lost 20,000 souls; the British army had not a single soldier killed. Reduced to the utmost extremity, from a scarcity of provisions, the French garrison offered to capitulate, and to leave hostages for the vast sums that they had taken from the public treasury, from the university, from the Monte di Pietà, from the churches, and, lastly, from individuals, under the name of forced loans. The British General, as well as the Maltese, were acquainted with the situation of the French garrison; they knew that in two days they must surrender at discretion; and in the city there were actually found no more than a few salms of wheat, and no other provisions whatever. Notwithstanding this, General Pigot granted the garrison a capitulation, by which the French were permitted to carry away all their effects. In consequence of which, before the gates were opened, the French again plundered the city of the few jewels and effects which still remained to the abandoned inhabitants, and carried them in triumph on board the vessels that were to convey to France the spoils of a victorious people. The British troops took possession of the place, and persuaded the Maltese to lay down their arms upon the glaciers before they entered the town. Considering in the good faith of the British nation, the Maltese consigned the government of their country into the hands of the British Generals without suspicion, without stipulation, and faithfully obeyed them as ministers of the Sovereign whom their hearts had elected. As to the manner in which they were treated, they wish to remain silent; as they are fully persuaded that it will be reprobated, with horror and regret, by the Ministers of the King of Great Britain. The expences of the war by land, and the pay of the Maltese battalions, were defrayed by the Maltese; and in order to enable them to do this, they mortgaged the lands of several villages. *The Maltese, therefore, demand that their island may be restored to them; or that all the expences incurred by them, for their share of the war, may be paid them, and that they may be indemnified for the losses occasioned by the war, and for the plunder which the French were permitted to carry away.*" The deputies proceed to investigate and invalidate the claim of the Knights of the Order of St. John to their island; "they have forfeited (say they) whatever

\* This account is abbreviated from the manly and affecting remonstrance which the Maltese drew up on the 2d of October, 1801; the moment they were acquainted with the signature of the preliminaries of peace. It was brought to London by certain Deputies in February, and presented to Lord Hobart.

whatever pretensions they might have to the island, by an act much more conclusive than that of conquest, by the most unworthy treason to their own body, violating the sacred laws of religion, honor, and the statutes of the Order, which they solemnly swore at the altar to maintain with the last drop of their blood: by this act, according to their own laws, they cease to be members of the Order, are degraded with infamy, and the sound part of them (if such there were among them) are obligated to put them to death.—

“Convinced of their own political weakness, and placing a full reliance in the sincerity of the British Government, and in the faith of the British nation, the Maltese were more desirous of becoming subjects of the King of Great Britain, and of enjoying all the advantages of free subjects of a monarch who is the father of his people, than to assert and maintain their own entire independence: but never did they suspect, nor can they now for a moment believe that, violating all the laws of justice, divine and human, they are to be forcibly delivered up by their auxiliary allies as a conquered people, or as vile slaves sold for a political consideration to other masters, to masters whose tyranny, extortion, and sacrilege, have rendered them the execration of every virtuous mind, and to whom, whatever horrible calamity may ensue, they never will submit.” Notwithstanding this remonstrance, Malta, by the treaty of Amiens was to have been delivered up to the Knights of St. John, “every one of whom has betrayed his own order:” “no one is ignorant (say the Deputies in their memorial to Lord Harcourt) that the plan of the invasion of Malta was projected in Paris, and confined to the principal Knights of the Order resident at Malta.” Ministers replied to the Deputation very laconically, that they would do well to procure their departure from London as soon as possible; adducing for reason, that their remaining would give jealousy to France, and thereby impede the conclusion of the definitive articles of peace.

“*Travels in Italy, by the late ABBE BARTHELEMY, Author of the Travels of Anacharsis the Younger, in a Series of Letters written to the celebrated Count Caylus. With an Appendix, containing several Pieces, never before published, by the Abbe Winkelman, Father Jacquier, the Abbe Zarillo, and other learned Men. Translated from the French.*”

These letters were begun in August, 1755, and are concluded in April, 1757; MONTHLY MAG. No. 103.

they are written in the most familiar style, generally on subjects of taste and antiquity. The appendix occupies a considerable part of this volume, and it may be said to be more interesting than the body of the work itself, as its accounts are more full and satisfactory. The two first numbers contain the account of the Abbé's excursion; viz. the appointment of his patron, M. Stainville, as ambassador to the Pope, in whose suite M. Barthelemy travelled. They also contain some of the earlier circumstances of the journey, before the letters commence. The third number, containing an account of the different modes of manufacturing and employing glass, is a valuable collection of what ancient authors have observed on that curious subject. The fourth number is on Herculaneum, and comprises some remarks, by Count Caylus, supposed to be new. The fifth number contains the literary life of Mazzuchii; and the sixth gives an account of Barthelemy's interview with Biardi. The seventh is a very curious number on the fabrication of antiquaries. The eighth consists of a letter from Count Reazonic to Count Caylus, dated 1756, and contains the plan of a learned and elaborate disquisition upon the country, the writings, and the editors of Pliny the Elder and Pliny the Younger. The ninth number contains the Abbé Barthelemy's celebrated dissertation on the antiquities of Rome, from the memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. The tenth relates to the measure of the Coliseum, by P. Jacquier, the commentator on Newton. The eleventh is on the original idea which suggested the plan of the Travels of Anacharsis. To which is subjoined the Supplement to the Memoirs of Barthelemy.

“*Journal of Travels in Parts of the late Austrian Low Countries, France, the Pays de Vaud, and Tuscany, in the Years 1787 and 1789, by LOCKHART MUIRHEAD, A.M. Librarian to the University of Glasgow.*”

Notwithstanding the numerous books of travels through the same countries, which Mr. Muirhead passed, which have appeared since his excursion took place, we are much interested with the novelty as well as excellence of his remarks on men and manners, on persons, and on places. Whenever Mr. Muirhead introduces his own sentiments and reflections it is impossible not to acknowledge the benevolence and good sense which produced them. Natural history and botany excited a good deal of his attention, and



the reader will be pleased that the narrative is interspersed with particulars on these interesting subjects.

Mr. WARNER, of Bath, the gentleman who has so often amused us with his pedestrian excursions, has published "*A Tour through the Northern Counties of England and the Borders of Scotland*." These two volumes are no less entertaining than those which have preceded them.

Mr. DIBBIN, who has so frequently made us laugh at *Sins Sonci*, has published his "*Observations on a Tour through almost the whole of England; and a considerable part of Scotland, in a Series of Letters, to a large Number of intelligent and respectable Friends*."

We did not look for much profundity of reflection, or correctness and elegance of style; and we were not disappointed. It is but justice, however, to say, that we have been altogether much entertained with the perusal of these volumes. Mr. Dibdin is full of anecdote (and when a Frenchman does not come in his way, for John Bull is very turgid then) in a good-humoured Tourist. These volumes contain forty views, drawn from nature, and etched by Mr. Dibdin, and twenty vignettes drawn and etched by Mr. Dibdin's daughter; the latter have more character and spirit than the former.

"*Travels in the Crimea. A History of the Embassy from Petersburg to Constantinople, in 1793; including their Journey through Krimenschuck, Oczakow; Wallachia, and Moldavia; with the Reception at the Court of Selim the Third. By a Secretary to the Russian Embassy.*"

Hurry-scurry, hurry-scurry; the secretary trips over the Crimea, and woefully disappoints such of his readers as expect much information concerning that celebrated peninsula. The most entertaining part of the narrative is that which gives an account of the reception of the embassy; the most interesting parts are those digressions, as the author calls them, which present a picture of the moral and political state of the provinces of Wallachia, and Moldavia. From the north to the south on the wings of lightning!

"*A Tour through several of the Midland and Western Departments of France, in the Months of June, July, August, and September, 1802; with Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Agriculture of the Country. By the REV. W. HUGHES. Illustrated by Engravings.*"

Mr. Hughes has produced, from his memorandums an interesting volume: the estimate he makes of characters and cus-

toms appears to be very fair and just; after the advantages and disadvantages are separately considered of France and England, he gives a peremptory patriotic preference to his own country.

The last book to be noticed under this head is "*A Voyage in the Indian Ocean and to Bengal, undertaken in the Years 1787 and 1790; containing an Account of the Seebeller Islands and Trincomali; the Character and Arts of the People of India, with some remarkable Religious Rites of the Inhabitants of Bengal. To which is added, a Voyage in the Red Sea, including a Description of Mecca; and of the Trade of the Arabs of Yemen; with some Particulars of their Manners and Customs, &c. Translated from the French of L. DE GRANDPRE, an Officer in the French Army.*"

The title-page promises a great deal, and good wine is said to need no bush; but really it promises no more than the author has performed: his narrative is extremely lively and interesting; and, although the places which he visited have repeatedly been described to us, we found a considerable portion of entertainment in this volume.

#### AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

"*The Garden Mushroom: its most essential General Culture thoroughly displayed, and now ultimately improved in its successful Production in a superior Degree of abundant Fertility and Perfection of Growth; previously explaining its generative Process and Production by Spawm, and with the Nature and Origin of the said Spawm, and its essential Utility in this Business. And to which is now added, the improved Method of generating occasional Supplies of good Spawm, by a cultural Process, equally eligible for spawning and fertilizing the proper Beds, agreeably to the Directions of the general Culture, whereby to obtain plentiful Productions of the true salutiferous Mushrooms, by JOHN ABERCROMBIE.*"

The subject of this volume is amply set forth in the title-page: Mr. Abercrombie's acknowledged skill will recommend it to gardeners.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR has published a volume of "*Essays on Miscellaneous Subjects*." The known experience of this economist is sufficient to insure attention to whatever comes from his pen. We have read these essays with much pleasure; still they contain a great many palpable truisms, and might have been abridged of much superfluous matter with advantage.

tage. They are eleven in number: the following are the subjects of them—the first essay contains, Observations on the nature and advantages of Statistical inquiries; with a sketch of an introduction to the proposed analysis of the Statistical account of Scotland. II. Observations on the means of enabling a cottager to keep a cow, by the produce of a small portion of arable land. III. Hints as to the advantages of old pastures, and on the conversion of grass-lands into tillage. IV. Hints regarding cattle. V. On the improvement of British wool. VI. Address to the Board of Agriculture on the cultivation and improvement of the waste lands of the kingdom. VII. Substance of a speech in a Committee of the Whole House, on the means of improving the system of private bills of inclosure, and the resolutions of the Select Committee on that subject. VIII. Hints regarding certain measures calculated to improve an extensive property, more especially applicable to an estate in the northern parts of Scotland. IX. Account of the origin of the Board of Agriculture, and its progress for three years after its establishment. X. Proposals for establishing, by subscription, a new institution, to be called The Plough. XI. Letter to the proprietor of an extensive property on the means of promoting the comfort, and improving the situation of the people in his neighbourhood; and the subject of the last essay is longevity.

Mr. BENJAMIN BELL (of Edinburgh) has published a volume of *Essays on Agriculture, with a Plan for the speedy and general improvement of Land in Great Britain*. We have got through these essays notwithstanding their unmerciful prolixity; they contain many sensible observations, and appear to be dictated by the purest patriotism. Mr. Bell purposes to prosecute his enquiries, and we do hope that he will be less diffuse in his style.

*An Abridgement* (very well executed, in two octavo volumes, has appeared) of *the Bath Papers*. From agriculture we proceed to

## LAW.

*"The Law Journal"* seems to be a well-conducted and highly useful work. A number makes its appearance on the first of each month. A large portion of each number is devoted to Reports of Cases. All new Acts of Parliament are registered as they are passed, and Original Communications on Legal Questions form

an interesting portion. Five numbers only have yet appeared.

*"The Law of Copy-right; being a Compendium of Acts of Parliament, and adjudged Cases relative to Authors, Publishers, &c. &c. by JOSHUA MONTEFIORE."*

On a subject so interesting to a very large class of people, we had a right to expect a more ample and correct work than the present.

*"Remarks on Imprisonment for Debt; or, the recent Progress of the Law, and the increase of Lawyers."* A wretched ranting Philippic against a very learned and respectable profession.

*"A Dissertation on Landed Property, so far as respects Manors, Farms, Mills, and Timber. By ROBERT SERLE."*—This is a useful book of reference.

*"Reports of Cases, argued and determined in the High Court of Chancery, collected by JOHN DICKENS, Esq. the late Senior Register of that Court, revised by JOHN WYATT, Esq. &c."*

These cases are said to be accurately reported, and of course are to be considered as valuable.

Mr. BIRD'S *"Pocket Conveyancer"* contains a variety of useful precedents, relating to agreements, bonds, leases, mortgages, powers of attorney, releases, settlements, wills, &c. in which the modern forms introduced by conveyancers of eminence, now in practice, are attended to, and the efficacy of them explained.

## THE DRAMA.

Never had we a more barren catalogue to transcribe: *"The Fall of Caribage"* is denominated a tragedy by its author, Mr. WATKINS. We took a very comfortable nap over it.

*"The School for Prejudice"* is a trumpery comedy, by Mr. THOMAS DIBDIN.

*"Joseph, a sacred Drama, by W. T. PROCTOR."* This is the author's first offence.

*"The Wife of a Million"* is a comedy, by Mr. FRANCIS LATHOM, of some merit.

Mr. REYNOLDS'S *"Delays and Blunders"* has been performed at Covent Garden Theatre with eclat.

*"The Merchant of Guadaloupe"* is a sentimental drama of considerable merit, translated from the French of Mercier, by Mr. WALLACE.

Mr. HOLCROFT'S *"Hear both Sides"* is far better than the generality of comedies: the principal character is drawn

with much strength and spirit, and the dialogue is supported with an unusual degree of vivacity. Mr. Holcroft's Melodrame, entitled "*A Tale of Mystery*" is admirably adapted to the stage.

Having nothing to detain us in this department of literature, we shall hasten to our next division, in which will be found a great deal to interest and to amuse.

## POETRY.

"*The Temple of Nature ; or, the Origin of Society : a Poem, with philosophical Notes.* By ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D. F.R.S."

The Poem here presented to the public as a posthumous offering, does not pretend to instruct by deep researches of reasoning. "Its aim is simply to amuse by bringing distinctly to the imagination the beautiful and sublime images of the operations of Nature, in the order, as the author believes, in which the progressive course of time presented them."

It is divided into four cantos : the first treats on the production of life, the second on the reproduction of life, the third on the progress of the mind, and the fourth on good and evil. The machinery of the poem is drawn from the Eleusinian Mysteries ; as in them the philosophy of the works of Nature, with the origin and progress of society, are supposed to have been explained by the Hierophants to the initiated, by means of allegoric scenery, so in the present Poem, the Priestesses of Nature, at the intercession of Urania, withdraws from the Goddess the mythic veil which shrouds her from profane eyes, and unfolds to her votary the laws of organic life.

The theory which Dr. Darwin laid down in the first volume of *Zoonomia*, he has here illuminated with all the splendour of poetry : it is illustrated with additional observations, and supported with additional facts ; in short "*The Temple of Nature*" may be almost called *Zoonomia* in verse. We have read the Poem with attention and delight ; so accustomed as we are to behold the mental imbecility which old age induces, it is most grateful and consolatory when we contemplate those exceptions which occasionally present themselves, where the vigour of the mind outlives the vigour of the body, and where old age, which has relaxed the fibres of the outward man, and struck with infirmity and decrepitude his mortal frame, yet resists, baffled and disgraced, from an unequal conflict with his ethereal and immortal part.

This Poem bears no mark of senility

about it : the lamp of Darwin's genius burns brightly to the last ; its light, if not at all times safe and steady, is ever beautiful and brilliant ; and the Temple of Nature, in its darkest and most secret recesses, is partially at least illuminated by its rays.

The present Poem, if possible, is more carefully polished than the Botanic Garden : it presents some pictures of uncommon beauty ; we could select several, but must content ourselves with one or two.—The epithets and the imagery employed in the following description of the den of Despair are singularly appropriate :

"Deep-whelm'd beneath, in vast sepulchral caves,  
Oblivion dwells amid unlabell'd graves ;  
The storied tomb, the laurel'd bust o'erturns,  
And shakes their ashes from the mould'ring urns.—  
No vernal zephyr breathes, no sun-beams cheer,  
Nor song, nor simper, ever enters here ;  
O'er the green floor, and round the dew-damp wall,  
The slimy snail, and bloated lizard crawl ;  
While on white heaps of intermingled bones  
The nurse of Melancholy sits and moans ;  
Showers her cold tears o'er Beauty's early wreck,  
Spreads her pale arms, and bends her marble neck.  
So in rude rocks, beside the Ægean wave,  
Trophonius scoop'd his sorrow-sacred cave ;  
Unbarr'd to pilgrim-feet the brazen door,  
And the sad sage returning smil'd no more.

The solitude, silence, and decay, here represented, are so many insignia of Oblivion ; and her residence among "unlabell'd graves," together with her employment of overturning tombs and of shaking their ashes—that last memorial !—from the mouldering urns, are very happily imagined. The note on the cave of Trophonius is worth inserting : "Plutarch mentions, that prophecies of evil events were uttered from the cave of Trophonius ; but the allegorical story, that whoever entered this cavern were never again seen to smile, seems to have been designed to warn the contemplative from considering too much the dark side of Nature. Thus an ancient Poet is said to have written a poem on the miseries of the world, and to have thence become so unhappy as to destroy himself. When we reflect on the perpetual destruction of organic life, we should also recollect, that it is perpetually renewed in other forms by the same materials, and thus the sum total of the happiness of the world continues undiminished ; and that a philosopher

sopher may thus smile again on turning his eyes from the coffins of Nature to her cradles."

After a picture of the triumphal car of Cupid,

in beauty's pride,  
Celestial Psyche sitting by his side,

we have the following highly-finished description in genuine Darwinian verse :

" Delighted Flora, gazing from afar,  
Greets with mute homage the triumphal car ;  
On silvery slippers steps with bosom bare,  
Bends her white knee, and bows her auburn hair ;  
Calls to her purple heaths, and blushing bowers ;  
Bursts her green gems, and opens all her flowers ;

O'er the bright pair a shower of roses sheds,  
And crowns with wreaths of hyacinth their heads.—

—Slow roll the silver wheels, with snow-drops deck'd,

And primrose-bards the cedar spokes connect ;

Round the fine pole the twisting woodbine clings,

And knots of jasmine clasp the bending springs ;

Bright daisy links the velvet harness-chain,  
And rings of violeta joins each silken rein ;

Festoon'd behind, the snow-white lilies bend,  
And tulip-tassels on each side depend.

—Slow rolls the car,—the enamour'd flowers exhale

Their treasured sweets, and whisper to the gale ;

Their ravell'd buds, and wrinkled cups unfold,

Nod their green stems, and wave their bells of gold ;

Breathe their soft sighs from each enchanted grove,

And hail the Deities of Sexual Love."

We have on more occasions than one given our opinion of Dr. Darwin's poetry: the present volume eminently exhibits all his beauties and all his faults. The Doctor overloads his lines with gold and silver, silks and velvets, corals and chrystals, and with orient pearls. He seems to fancy that a monarch is no longer a monarch than when he is seated on his throne, clothed in his robes of royalty, and encumbered with his rich crown of jewels ! With him the King of Great Britain, plainly dressed like a private gentleman, is nothing, compared to the king of Ava, whose limbs totter under the wealthy weight of his ornaments, and who, Major Symes assures us, is unable to mount his throne without the support and assistance of two pages ! The last extract was not

selected with any view to expose this taste for finery ; but it will be observed, that the lines are almost so many threads of gold or silver : and although it happens that no orient pearl or tandom ruby is strung upon them, the Poem is richly gemmed also with such European rarities. If it would not be thought captious and hyper-critical, that we should also object to the too frequent use of affected words : *nascent* and *renascent*, *volant*, *suffragant*, &c. &c. In short, the great fault of Dr. Darwin's poetry is its dazzling and excessive polish, and that "balancing of the line," as Mr. Headley calls it, which makes the first part of it betray the second.

But let us not be suspected of depreciating Dr. Darwin; his knowledge was various and profound; his imagination ardent and fertile; and his genius, ever on the wing, penetrated into the obscurest mysteries of organic nature.

In one of his notes we see that Dr. Darwin has revived the exploded doctrine of Spontaneous Vitality. As the subject is curious, we shall endeavour to compress his arguments. He begins by endeavouring to remove some prejudices against the doctrine, arising from the misconception of the ignorant or superstitious; in the first place, that it is contradicted by Holy Writ, which says that God created animals and vegetables; as if there were not more dignity in our idea of the Supreme Author of all things when we conceive him to be the cause of causes, than the cause simply of the events which we see.—In the next place, that it is applied to the production of the larger animals; but spontaneous vitality is certainly only to be looked for in the simplest organic beings, as in the smallest microscopic animalcules; and thirdly, that there is no analogy to sanction it; but this want of analogy equally opposes all new discoveries, as of the magnetic needle, the coated electric jar, and the Galvanic pile.

He then makes some preliminary observations: That the power of reproduction distinguishes organic being, whether vegetable or animal, from inanimate nature. That the reproduction of plants and animals is of two kinds, which may be termed solitary and sexual; that the former of these, as in the reproduction of the buds of trees, and of the bulbs of tulips, of the polypus and aphid, appears to be the first or most simple mode of generation, as many of these organic beings afterwards acquire sexual organs, as the flowers of seedling trees and of seedling tulips, and the autumnal pro-

geny of the aphid. By reproduction organic beings are gradually enlarged and improved; "thus (says he) the buds of a seedling tree, or the bulbs of seedling tulips, become larger and stronger in the second year than the first, and thus improve till they acquire flowers or sexes; and the aphid, I believe, increases in bulk to the eighth or ninth generation, and then produces a sexual progeny. Hence the existence of spontaneous vitality is only to be expected to be found in the simplest modes of animation, as the complex ones have been formed by many successive reproductions."

From these preliminary observations, Dr. Darwin proceeds to experimental facts: "By the experiments of Buffon, Reaumur, Ellis, Ingenhousz, and others, microscopic animals are produced in three or four days, according to the warmth of the season, in the infusions of all vegetable or animal matter. One or more of these gentlemen put some boiling veal-broth into a phial, previously heated in the fire, and sealing it up hermetically, or with melted wax, observed it to be replete with animalcules in three or four days." "To suppose the eggs of these animals to float in the atmosphere, and pass through the sealed glass phial, is so contrary to apparent nature, as to be totally incredible." Again: "In paste composed of flour and water, which has been suffered to become acedent, the animalcules called cels, *vibrio anguillula* are seen in great abundance; their motions are rapid and strong; they are viviparous, and produce at intervals a numerous progeny: animals similar to these are also found in vinegar; *Naturalist's Miscellany*, by Shaw and Nodder, vol. II.—As these animals are viviparous, it is absurd to suppose that their parents float universally in the atmosphere to lay their young in paste and vinegar."

The *conserva fontinalis* of Dr. Priestley is a vegetable body which appears to be produced by a spontaneous vital process. Dr. Ingenhousz asserts, "that by filling a bottle with well-water, and inverting it immediately into a basin of well-water, this green vegetable is formed in great quantity; and he believes, that the water itself, or some substance contained in the water, is converted into this kind of vegetation, which then quickly propagates itself."

Mucor, or mouldiness, is another vegetable, the incipient growth of which Mr. Ellis observed by his microscope near the surface of all putrifying vegetables or animal matter.

After having proceeded thus far, Dr. Darwin unfolds his theory of spontaneous vitality; it will be recognized as extremely similar to the theory of glandular secretions, laid down in Zoonomia, and afterwards applied to vegetable reproductions in Phytologia. As in animal or chemical combinations, one of the composing materials must possess a power of attraction, as the magnet, and the other an aptitude to be attracted, as a piece of iron: so in vegetable or animal combinations there must exist two kinds of organic matter, one possessing the appetency to unite, and the other the propensity to be united.—Thus in the generation of the buds of trees, it is probable that two kinds of vegetable matter—one of them endued with this appetency to unite with the other, and the latter with this propensity to be united with the former—"as they are separated from the solid system, and float in the circulation, become arrested by two kinds of vegetable glands, and are then deposited beneath the cuticle of the tree, and there join together, forming a new vegetable, the caudex of which extends from the plumula at the summit to the radicles beneath the soil, and constitutes a single fibre of the bark;" so in the sexual reproduction of animals, certain parts, separated from the living organs, and floating in the blood, are arrested by the sexual glands of the female, and others by those of the male. Of these none are complete embryonic animals, but form an embryo by their reciprocal conjunction. "There hence appears to be an analogy between generation and nutrition, as one is the production of new organization, and the other the restoration of that which previously existed, and which therefore may be supposed to require materials somewhat similar. Now the food taken up by animal lacteals is previously prepared by the chemical process of digestion in the stomach; but that which is taken up by vegetable lacteals is prepared by chemical dissolution of organic matter formed beneath the surface of the earth. Thus the particles which form generated animal embryos are prepared from dead organic matter by the chemico-animal processes of sanguification and of secretion; while those which form spontaneous microscopic animals or microscopic vegetables are prepared by chemical dissolutions and new combinations of organic matter in watery fluids with sufficient warmth!"

Some microscopic animalcules are said to remain dead for many days or weeks,

when

when the fluid in which they existed is dried up, and quickly to recover life and motion by the fresh addition of water and warmth; thus the *chaos redivivus* of Linnæus dwells in vinegar, and in book-binder's paste: it revives by water, after having been dried for years, and is both oviparous and viviparous. *Syst. Nat.* Shell-snails have been kept in the cabinets of the curious in a dry state for ten years or longer, and have revived on being moistened with warmish water. *Phil. Tran.*—The hydra of Linnæus revives after having been dried, restores itself after mutilation, is multiplied by being divided, is propagated from small portions, and lives after being inverted. All these phenomena Dr. Darwin thinks would be best explained by the doctrine of spontaneous reproduction from organic particles not yet completely decomposed; and he is inclined to infer that "organic particles of dead vegetables and animals, during their usual chemical changes into putridity or acidity, do not lose all their organization or vitality, but retain so much of it as to unite with the parts of living animals in the process of nutrition; or unite and produce new complicate animals by secretion, as in generation; or produce very simple microscopic animals, or microscopic vegetables, by their new combinations in warmth and moisture."

This theory, then, assumes the principle of a perpetual and progressive improvement, by reproduction, in all animals and vegetables; it assumes also that this improvement produces an absolute change in the generating organs. Chemical dissolutions and new combinations of organic matter in watery fluids, with sufficient warmth, prepare particles, which in consequence of certain inherent and essential appetencies and propensities, unite with each other and form microscopic animalcules. This Dr. Darwin calls spontaneous vitality, and is the first link in the chain. Dr. Priestley's *conferua fontinalis*, the *fungi* which grow on rotten timber, in vaults, &c. the effulent mushroom, and the microscopic animalcules found in all solutions of vegetable or animal matter in water, although themselves spontaneously originating from the congress of decomposing organic particles, nevertheless possess the power of producing others like themselves by solitary reproduction without sex. *Mr. Ellis in Phil. Transf. V. LIX.* The next inferior kinds of vegetables and animals arise, as the buds and bulbs raised immediately from seeds, the *hyoscyden tuber*, with probably many

other *fungi*, and the *polypus*, *volvex*, and *tœnia*, propagate by solitary generation only. This is the second link. "Those of the next order propagate both by solitary and sexual reproduction, as those buds and bulbs which produce flowers, as well as other buds and bulbs, and the aphids, and probably many other insects; whence it appears that many of those vegetables and animals which are produced by solitary generation, gradually become more perfect, and at length produce a sexual progeny."

But the transition from solitary to sexual reproduction was too abrupt: a small intermediate link therefore was interposed, namely, the hermaphrodite mode of reproduction; as in those flowers which have anthers and stigmas in the same corolla; from this imperfection of state, some animals, as snails and worms, have not yet extricated themselves. As hermaphrodite insects, shell-snails, dew-worms, &c. are seen reciprocally to copulate with each other, it is suspected that they are incapable of impregnating themselves. For the final cause of this incapacity, see Zoon, Vol. I. Sect. xxxix. 6. 2. This is the third link. The most perfect order of animals are propagated by sexual intercourse only.\* This is the last link: this master-piece of Nature!

If such has been the progress of perfection in the formative organs of the animal and vegetable kingdoms—if the powers which certain species now enjoy, are the consequence of efforts uninterceptedly exerted through the lapse of countless ages, are we to infer, that the nobler animals, and MAN among them, were originally constituted with this primitive organic simplicity? All male quadrupeds, and the biped man, have breasts and nipples: the breasts at nativity are replete with a thin milky fluid, and the nipples swell on titillation. Are these, then, the frustrate vestiges of ancient structure? Was there a time in the

\* "This however does not extend to vegetables, as all those raised from seed produce some generations of buds or bulbs previous to their producing flowers, as occurs not only in trees, but also in annual plants. Thus three or four joints of wheat grow upon each other before that which produces a flower"—analogously with the reproduction of aphides—"which joints are all separate plants growing over each other, like the buds of trees, previous to the uppermost; though this happens in a few months in annual plants, which requires as many years in the successive buds of trees, as is further explained in Phytology, Sect. IX. 3. 1."

juvenility of the world when Man propagated his species by hermaphrodite generation? This was the idea of Plato, and Dr. Darwin shrinks not from the inference. (See Note to Temple of Nature, cant. 2, l. 120. Addit. Notes on Spontan. Vital. and on Reproduction: see also Zoon. vol. I. sect. xxx x. 4. 8.) But according to this theory, we must not stop here: reproduction by hermaphrodite sexuality is the third chain of the link: ages and ages must have rolled away before he had arrived at this stage of perfection. From the juvenility of the world, therefore, we must go back to its infancy, and from its infancy to its very birth: did Man, then, once propagate his species by solitary reproduction, by mutilation, by division, by offshoots? and was his *origin* the spontaneous production of organic particles, uniting with each other in consequence of certain inherent and essential appetencies and propensities? Is Dr. Darwin prepared to allow this inference too? He shall speak for himself: "But it may appear *too bold*, in the present state of our knowledge on this subject, [reproduction] to suppose that all vegetables and animals now existing were originally derived from the smallest microscopic ones formed by spontaneous vitality; and that they have by innumerable reproductions during innumerable centuries of time, gradually acquired the size, strength, and excellence of form and faculties, which they now possess; and that such amazing powers were originally impressed on matter and spirit by the Great Parent of Parents! Cause of Causes! *Ens Entium!*"

One question only remains to be asked, and to that the answer has this moment been given: how came these organic particles endued with such wondrous appetencies and propensities? "Such amazing powers were originally impressed on matter and spirit by the Great Parent of Parents! Cause of Causes! *Ens Entium!*"

The interesting nature of the subject will plead our apology for the length of this digression: we dare not extend it.

"*The Works of THOMAS CHATTERTON.*"

In the winter of 1799 a subscription-edition of the works of this unfortunate young man was publicly proposed for the benefit of his sister and sole surviving relation, Mrs. Newton: public curiosity, however, had subsided; and notwithstanding the interest which Chatterton's history had once excited, it was found, to the disappointment of the Editors, Mr. Southey, assisted by Mr. Cottle, that the subscrip-

tion was insufficient to defray the expence of publication! It was necessary to make a subsequent arrangement with the booksellers, who now publish the work at their own expence, allowing Mrs. Newton a handsome number of copies, with a reversionary interest in any future edition. A very considerable portion of these volumes is new to the public: Chatterton wrote under various signatures in many of the periodical publications of the day: his pieces are now rescued from those fugitive pages, and for the first time collected into the respectable form under which they now appear. Mr. Southey seems to have been extremely diligent in collecting from various quarters whatever belongs to Chatterton, whether published under his own name or any other. The first volume contains all his poetical productions in modern language: the second all the poems attributed to Rowley: the third his compositions in prose, whether in the ancient or modern style. Dr. Gregory's *Life of Chatterton* is prefixed to the works.

"*Poems, Lyrical and Miscellaneous, by the late Rev. HENRY MOORE, of Liskeard.*"

Mr. Moore was a Dissenting Minister: he was a man of learning, taste, and genius; and to these accomplishments he superadded a very unusual share of modesty. Seventy years of his life he passed in a state of obscurity; during the last summer he put into the hands of a friend a volume of M.S. Poems, which he requested him to shew to some person sufficiently conversant with productions of the kind to judge of their fitness for the public eye. Dr. Aikin was applied to on the occasion, "and I trust (says he) that the readers of these pieces will be convinced that I could not hesitate in giving a decided opinion in their favour; in reality, I scarcely ever experienced a greater and more agreeable surprise than on the discovery of so rich a mine of poetry where I had not the least intimation of its existence." In consequence of the age and infirmity of the author, attacked at this critical time with a severe stroke of the palsy, Dr. Aikin kindly undertook the care of the editorship, and immediately set on foot a subscription, which it was hoped might administer relief and comfort to his declining years. "But the progress of debility anticipated these well-intended efforts. He sunk tranquilly under his disease on Nov. 2, 1802." Dr. Aikin has now committed his posthumous work to a liberal and discerning public, "in the confidence that the

the author will obtain no mean place among those who have contributed to elevate the minds, purify the morals, and gratify the noblest tastes of their countrymen." After such an eulogy from such a judge, any other commendation would be superfluous.

"*An Essay on War, in blank Verse; Honington Green, a Ballad; The Culprit, an Elegy; and other Poems on various Subjects, by NATHANIEL BLOOMFIELD.*"

This name is familiar to those who have read the preface to the *Farmer's Boy*.—Nathaniel and George are the two brothers who took upon themselves the paternal care of Robert, after the decease of their father. The stamp of high approbation, which Robert's poems received from the public, might well encourage a brother to become a candidate for its favour. Nathaniel, however, did not turn poet, because his brother succeeded in the profession; he has merely turned author in consequence of it. It appears from the preface, which on this occasion also comes from the disinterested pen of Mr. Capel Loft; that a love of poetry early evinced itself in Nathaniel, who used to repeat many passages of the Night Thoughts in his walks with his brothers. Although, considering the situation of the author, these Poems must excite astonishment, they are of inferior merit to those of his brother.—The light pieces have a simplicity of sentiments and diction; but he is perfectly unequal to the conduct of blank verse.

"*Rhyme and Reason; short and original Poems.*"

"The writer is not without hope that his gentle readers, who are conversant with modern poetry (as it is termed most courteously) will thank him for his attempt to combine rhyme and reason, on the score of novelty. The author modestly declares to critics of all descriptions, that he is not so courteous to himself as to think that his poems have the smallest claim to the title of poetry. With respect to the familiarity of his style, the author deems no apology necessary, as slipshod Muses, and other ladies, *en déshabille*, or, in plain English, half-dressed, are at present the fashion, or rage." This little volume has considerable merit, and the author is unquestionably a man of genius.

"*Floribelli; or, the Tale of the Forest.*"

A ballad in imitation of the ancient style; a verie lamentable ditty!

Dr. BOOKER has inscribed a volume of "*Poems*" to his Mæcenæas, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward. They

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have reference to his Lordship's beautiful feat of Henley; and it they add not to the reputation of the author as a poet, do credit to his feelings as a man.

Mr. LOWE, of Manchester, has published a volume of "*Poems.*" It would have been an act of kindness to have let them pass unnoticed; and we should have done so, but that Mr. Lowe threatens us with an *Epic Poem*. Sincerely do we recommend him to return to the calling which he has left for this idle trade.

"*Poems on various Subjects, by THOMAS DERMODY.*"

There is a display of so much taste and genius in this little volume, that we anticipated with pleasure the productions of Mr. Dermody's maturer years. Alas! the hand of Death has fallen upon him; but his memory will, we understand, be rescued from oblivion by the friendly hand of Mr. Raymond.

"*The Poetical Works of the late THOMAS WARTON, B. D. &c. To which are now added, L. scriptum Romanarum Delectus, and an inaugural speech as Camden Professor of History, never before published. Together with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, and Notes, Critical and Explanatory, by RICHARD MANT, M.A. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.*"

This is an acceptable present to the public. Mr. Warton was a man of genius, taste, and erudition; and his poetry, though not of the highest order, is embellished with so many graces of diction, and flights of fancy, that it will always delight. The life of an academic affords few materials for the pen of the biographer; and Mr. Mant had little else to do than record the progress of Warton's literary career. The notes which are annexed, like many of those which enumber our best poets, do not often repay the disappointed reader for the distraction of his attention. In his criticism Mr. Mant rather follows than leads; his prudence, or perhaps his modesty, gets the better of his ambition.

"*The Divina Comedia of DANTE ALIGHIERI, consisting of the Inferno, Purgatorio, & Paradiso. Translated into English Verse; with preliminary Essays, Notes, and Illustrations, by the Rev. HENRY BOYD, A.M. &c.*"

It is now almost twenty years since Mr. Boyd attempted to transfuse the wild and awful spirit of the great Tuscan Bard into English verse. In the year 1785 Mr. Boyd published a translation of the *Inferno*. Encouraged by the success of his first flight, he has winged his way into



the Purgatorio and Paradiso. They who are acquainted with the original will be indulgent to the translation: their expectation will be little, and their disappointment less. Mr. Boyd is correct, but diffuse; and his diffuseness occasionally degenerates into feebleness and languor. He has, however, executed his task in a manner which is creditable to his perseverance, as well as to his genius. If in the translated version the original sometimes suffers by expansion, the latter is oftentimes indebted to the former for elegance of expression and harmony of numbers.

"*Poems by Mrs. JOHN HUNTER.*"

There is considerable merit in these Poems: they interest by the simplicity of their thoughts and the appropriate simplicity of their language. They aspire not to originality of conception or to strength of diction: if they do not inspire delight, they never excite contempt.

PETER PINDAR'S "*Horrors of Bribery, &c.*" exhibits a misapplication of the finest talents upon a most contemptible subject. We profess ourselves unacquainted with the Devonshire jargon.

"*St. Peter's Denial of Christ; a Seatonian Prize Poem, by the Rev. W. COCKBURN.*"

After a Critique by the Vice Chancellor of the University, and the Master of Clare Hall, it is sufficient to announce the publication of a Poem which has received such honours.

"*Wallace; or, the Vale of Ellerslie; with other Poems.*"

This little volume does credit to the author's fancy and poetic powers.

"*Poems, by FRANCIS WRANGHAM.*"

Mr. Wrangham has so often won the Seaton prize, that to descend on his merits would be impertinent. These Poems will not discredit his fame. Our article is already extended to an unusual length, or we would have enriched it with one or two of the minor effusions of this gentleman.

"*Componimenti Lirici de' più illustri Poeti d'Italia, scelti da T. J. MATHIAS, 3 Volumes.*"

Mr. Mathias is a perfect master of the Italian language. The two addresses with which his work opens, written in that language, are chaste and elegant; and his version of Gray's Sonnet on the Death of the Hon. R. West, is composed with the skill of a master. Among the poets from whom those lyric sweets are rifed, we see the names of Dante, Petrarch, Lorenzo de Medici, Poliziano, Ariosto, Ta zillo,

Torquato and Bernardo Tasso, Sannazetto, Alessandro Guidi, &c. &c. The selection displays great judgment and taste.

We have dwelt so long on the subject of Poetry, that, omitting to notice many minor productions, we must hasten to the next division of our Retrospect, namely, to

#### NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Among these, few have made more noise in the world than the profligate pages of Madame de SRAEL'S "*Delphine.*"

It is very certain that this auburn-haired, white-bosom'd, blu-eyed young widow, Delphine, would never have been taken much notice of but for the moral governor of France yecept *le Premier Consul*. Astonishing! that such miserable stupid trash should have been thought worthy the vengeance of the conqueror of Lodi and Jemappel! But the whole impression of Delphine was seized, a copy of it burnt by the executioner, and the prototype of the principal character, the authoress herself, sent out of Paris. As a matter of course, curiosity was excited: gross, indeed, must be that lesson of immorality which Abdalla Bonaparte could not endure in his dominions: and every body, male and female, boys and girls, was anxious to know precisely how gross was the lesson, and to form his own judgment of its depravity. Among others, we also took up the volumes, and, notwithstanding the harsh epithet we have just applied to it, eau safely say—no thanks to the authoress—that we believe it to be a very innocuous work. The praise-worthy object of Madame de Srael is—not to excite compassion in behalf of those hapless wanderers who earn a most wretched and precarious subsistence by the prostitution of their persons—no, her object is to melt the spotless icicle of virgin chastity, to relax that frozen of offended modesty, to unhind that sacred cinctus, that mysterious girdle, which alone gives interest and grace to beauty, and of old was considered as capable of inspiring love, even when worn by the most ugly and deformed; her object is to profane the sanctity of marriage vows, to—but no more. Notwithstanding this complicated depravity in principle, the book will do no harm! The characters, with the exception of Delphine and Madame de Vernon, are vulgar and common-place, occasionally relieved by a dash of *unnaturalness* and absurdity: as are the characters, so are the incidents; furnishing altogether one of the dullest and most heavy masses which ever itself grained under.

Mad. GENLIS, ever foremost in the cause  
VIRTUE,

of virtue, has published a novel, entitled "*The Depraved Husband & the Philosophic Wife*," intended as an antidote to Delphine. We highly respect the intentions of this lady; but her efforts are superfluous: the poison is so noxious that it will never be swallowed. The religion of Delphine is as detestable as its morality.

"*Julietta; or, the Triumph of Mental Acquirements over Personal Defects*."

This is an interesting and instructive tale, told in correct and impressive language.

"*The Infidel Father*," is a novel from the sermonizing pen of Mrs. WEST, and is too strongly marked, like her other writings, with the spirit of the Methodist school.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH has published two more volumes, IV. and V. of "*The Letters of a Solitary Wanderer*."

The beauties of this lady's performances are too well known to be repeated here. The present volumes will not be read without interest.

"*Astonishment!! a Romance of a Century ago*," by FRANCIS LATHOM.

We have before expressed our opinion that Mr. Lathom enjoys considerable talents: but his object seems to be to write much, and so long as this is the case he is not likely to write well.

"*Attala, from the French of M. DE CHATEAUBRIANT, with explanatory Notes*."

This little translation has been already published, and admired for its interest and simplicity: the present edition is printed with much neatness and ornamented with beautiful plates by Heath.

Mrs. MILLIKEN's "*Plantagenet; or, Secrets of the House of Anjou*," is respectably executed.

"*Monckton; or, the Fate of Eleanor*," is a novel to which is prefixed a "*General Defence*" of Modern Novels.

This is really an Herculean task! The novel itself has the merit of mediocrity. The same may be said of Miss MARIAN MOORE's "*Ariana and Maud*."

"*Memoirs of a Family in Switzerland*."

This is not to be confounded with the *profanum vulgus*: the characters are exceedingly well drawn, the incidents well arranged and natural, and the purest morality is every where inculcated. The author seems to have studied human nature attentively and with advantage: his portraits are drawn from life.

"*The Reprobate*" is a novel translated from the original of AUGUSTUS LA FOND-

TATNE, and is a very pleasing, well-intended performance.

"*The Orphans of Llangloed*" is a modern tale of considerable merit. The same may very fairly be said of "*The Black Knight, an Historical Tale of the eighth Century*."—"The Lottery of Life; or, the Romance of a Summer," by Mr. LITTLETON; "*Celina; or, Tale of Mystery*," by DUZAY DUMENIL, and a novel, entitled "*Home*" may be safely put into the hands of persons who are addicted to this sort of reading.

We shall conclude our notice of novels and romances with acknowledging the amusement we have derived from a perusal of Miss SLEATH's "*Who's the Murderer?*" a novel which evinces in the authoress considerable talents.

Miss Sleath is conversant in Italian scenery, which she sketches with a warm and animated pencil; her characters are well supported, and are sufficiently uncommon to excite interest. After the pains which are taken to prevent Varano from being introduced to the lovely Cecilia by the vigilant de Seignac, it is not a little singular and inconsistent in the latter to propose a journey, in which the lovers are to be in the perpetual presence of each other? Miss Sleath has a richness of language which does not often issue from the Minerva press.

It is time that we should notice the few books which have lately appeared on

#### EDUCATION.

"*An Essay on Education; in which are particularly considered the Merits and Defects of the Discipline and Instruction in our Academies*," by the Rev. WILLIAM BARROW, L.L.D. F.A.S. &c. 2 vols."

These volumes present us with the result of the author's own observation and experience: Dr. Barrow has examined the subject in all its bearings, and displays a great deal of solid judgment and sound sense. His work is materially different in many respects from those of the Edgeworths, the Hamiltons, and the Moors, different as they are from each other. Dr. Barrow belongs to the *old school*, he indulges himself in no fanciful speculations—blows no gaudy soap-bubbles. His Essay may be read and read over again with advantage.

Miss HATFIELD has written a few "*Letters on the Importance of the Female Sex; with Observations on their Manners and Education*."

We applaud the benevolence of this lady's intention, but can bestow little praise on the execution of her task: a common-

place remark, in language too fine for the subject. One observation, however, we remember which certainly may elaim to itself the merit of originality: speaking of the expansion of mind which the study of astronomy produces, Miss Harfield gravely delivers it as her opinion that a capacity which is able to trace the mazes of a country dance, and pursue in imagination the intricate adventures of the heroines of modern romances, will, without difficulty, be taught also to conceive the structure of the solar system, and the situations, periodical revolutions, and other circumstances, belonging to the heavenly bodies! what a pity that Vestris has not the telescope of Heischel! and that the opera-dancers have not pensions and apartments allotted to them at the Royal Greenwich Observatory! Young ladies will soon learn astronomy, perhaps, in "Memoirs of the Life of Saturn,"—"A History of the Reign of Jupiter," and "The Adventures of the Georgium Sidus, written by their respective Moons!" "The Travels of a Comet" must be extremely interesting and full of anecdote.

"*The History of Man in a savage and civilized State. Written in a familiar Style, and adapted to the Capacities of Youth, being Vol. I. of the Minor's Magazine.*"

This is a favourable specimen, and if the future volumes equal the present they will form an useful collection.

Far beyond any and all the little books which ever came under our inspection are the "*Scientific Dialogues; intended for the Instruction and Entertainment of young People: in which the first Principles of Natural and Experimental Philosophy are fully explained.*"

Four volumes have already made their appearance, (the two first, indeed, a considerable time since); the first treats on mechanics, the second on astronomy, the third on hydrostatics, and the fourth on pneumatics. Each volume has four plates, engraved with the usual elegance and accuracy of Mr. Lowry. We are encouraged to hope that in a short time two other volumes comprising optics, chemistry, electricity, and magnetism will make their appearance.

"*The Scholars Orthographical and Orthoëpical Assistant; or, English Exercise-book, &c. by THOMAS CARPENTER.*"

One of the objects of this useful book is to correct provincial or (and) foreign inaccuracies of pronunciation.

Mr. RICHARD'S "*Practical Arithmetic*" is well arranged: the rules are perspicuously explained.

"*Improvements in Education; as it respects the industrious Classes of the Community: containing a short Account of its present State, Hints towards its Improvement, and a detail of some Practical Experiments conducive to that End, by JOSEPH LANCASTER.*"

Mr. LANCASTER is the master of a school of three hundred boys, whom he educates in a particular manner; the basis of which is reward, not flagellation—honour not fear. Indeed, for our own part we have ever considered flagellation as *fundamentally* bad: and it is with pleasure we see the system abolished in a large school with to good effect. Mr. Lancaster has freely imparted his plan to the public and it is deserving of the highest commendation. The recollection, even at this distance of time of our corporeal sufferings at school, is almost *insanctum renovare dolorum*: it makes one tingle to think of them.

MISS VENTUM'S "*Surveys of Nature*" are adapted to the capacities of children of ten or twelve years old.

A great number of little tales, &c. have been published which we have not time to enumerate. We must proceed to the conclusion of our article, and wind it up with a few

#### MISCELLANIES.

"*The General Diffusion of Knowledge, one great Cause of the Prosperity of North Britain; by ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, one of the Masters of the High School of Edinburgh, and F.R.S. Edin.*"

Of the fact asserted in the title-page to this interesting pamphlet there is no doubt; knowledge has for upwards of a century been diffused among the lower classes of people in Scotland by means of parochial schools; with knowledge have been diffused good morals and industry. The noble institution, however, which has produced effects so obviously beneficial is now falling into decay, and it is the object of this work to call the attention of the legislature, and the public, to the impending calamity. The following is a melancholy statement: "the wretched income of some established teachers, particularly parish school-masters, is becoming every day worse. Many of them do not earn half so much as a journeyman mason. The unhappy old men who are in the profession must continue in it, as they are too old to learn any other; but many of them, unless the income be rectified, will have no successors. This event has taken place already. There are many parish-schools vacant, because no man will accept of them with so small a reward

a reward for severe labour. Accounts have been received from 427 parishes. The average income for each school-master seems to be between 23l. and 24l. a year. The amount of the income of the school-master, in each of the 427 parishes, was taken from his own affidavit, sworn before a justice of the peace. There is good reason to think that, when the list shall be completed for the whole of North Britain, the average will be still lower. Of the 427 parishes, the income of six is less than 10l. a year each. One is 6l. 18s. 10d. Several of the school-masters say, that they could not live without the aid of their relations. A journeyman mason can earn 30l. a year." In the Appendix to this pamphlet, Mr. Christison proposes that the study of the Greek-language should be united with that of Latin, in the course of education which boys receive at the High-school of Edinburgh.

A new edition is published of the *Letters of the late Ignatius Sancho, to which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life*, by JOSEPH Jekyll, Esq. M.P."

Justly is it remarked by the biographer of this extraordinary Negro, *God's image though cut in ebony*, as Fuller quaintly and humanely calls him, justly is it remarked, that "he who surveys the extent of intellect to which Ignatius Sancho had attained, by self-education, will perhaps conclude that the perfection of the reasoning faculties does not depend on a peculiar conformation of the skull, or the colour of a common integument." Yet these are the degraded beings whom we keep in fetters, and by treating them like brutes, endeavour to make them so. Beautifully has Sterne expressed himself in a letter to Sancho, of which a *fac-simile* is preserved in this volume: "It is by the finest tints and most insensible gradations that nature descends from the fairest face, about St. James's, to the footiest complexion in Africa; at which tints of these, is it, that the tints of blood are to cease, and how many shades must we descend lower still in the scale, 'ere Mercy is to vanish with them?"

"*A Vindication of the Celts, from ancient Authorities, with Observations on Mr. Pinkerton's Hypothesis concerning the Origin of the European Nations, in his Modern Geography, and Dissertation on the Scythians or Gots.*"

This is a very serious attack upon the fidelity of Mr. Pinkerton as an historian; for the purpose of supporting an hypothesis, he is accused of taking unpardonable liberties with ancient writers; "Relying on his (Mr. Pinkerton's) accuracy, (says

the author of this volume) we took his quotation for granted; but having occasion to refer to the passages of Herodotus and Justin, on which the whole system turns, we were surprised to find that these passages were egregiously misunderstood and misrepresented. This naturally led to an examination of the other material evidence; and we were concerned to discover that notwithstanding the strongest profession of strict fidelity and bitter censures of those who had perverted authorities to support their systems, Mr. Pinkerton had mis-translated, misunderstood, garbled, and even interpolated, many passages of the classic authors, which he himself adduced in favour of his hypothesis." As many of these culprit passages are specified, we scarcely know how Mr. Pinkerton will shake off his accuser.

"*The Picture of London for 1803*" is a correct guide to all the curiosities, amusements, exhibitions, &c. &c. in and near London. It is a book of very general utility, and as it is probably in the hands of all our readers, an eulogium on its merits would be superfluous.

"*A Practical Guide during a Journey from London to Paris, with a correct Description of all the Objects deserving of Notice in the French Metropolis, illustrated with Maps and useful Tables.*"

A second edition of this manual has lately appeared; and it is exceedingly deserving of the attention of travellers.

An interesting "*Account*" is published of the Institution of the Society for the Establishment of a Literary Fund. The account is drawn up by Mr. Williams and Mr. Boscawen. The fund is increasing very rapidly, and may, with some improvements in its plan, be useful in a certain degree.

"*Gleanings in England, &c. &c. Vol. the Second.* By Mr. PRATT.

In these entertaining volumes Mr. Pratt continues to display the hand of a master, in exhibiting the manners and customs of England; and in sketching some genuine copies of English hearts. Examples of rich humour, true satire, and exquisite pathos abound in the present volumes.

The following eloquent passage upon the charities of Great Britain, is not less just than beautiful:

"Upon my heart's favourite theme, therefore—a theme, in which every other heart of every country will fly out to meet, confirm, and welcome, every sentiment I can utter, of praise, admiration, and triumph—the charities of the English nation, I enter with the pride of a citizen, and the loving kindness of a hu-

man being, concerned in, and connected with, the welfare of all mankind. It is here that the brow of our Britannia is raised above the clouds—that the crown of glory, radiant and cheering as her benevolence, composed of sun-beams, seems to play around her head—and that if specks, or even spots, of the darkest hue had been discovered in her orb, myriads of bright emanations have descended upon myriads of human creatures, who have felt, and are feeling still the rays of her bounty. O what of good and great does not that bounty effect?—ye wretched! of all characters and countries, speak its blessed force, its blessed energy—does it not dry the tears on your cheeks, heal the wounds of your bodies and your souls; and bid plenty, even in times of dearth, drive famine from your doors? Ye infants and sucklings does it not *indeed* foster ye, even when bereaved of your nuthur's care, with the milk of human kindness—does it not line your cradles with down—ye youths of either sex does it not nourish ye to the exercise of every health, of every virtue—and ye of the silver hair, does it not form your crutches of whatever is most soft—and, does it not smooth your pillows even with the tender hand of parent or friend—is it not medicine to the sick, food to the hungry, and consolation to the sorrowing?

"*The Works of SOLOMON GESSNER, translated from the German. With some Account of his Life and Writings.*"

We have had several detached pieces translated from this accomplished author. His *Idylls*, and the *Death of Abel*, are known to every body. The present is the first complete edition of Gessner's works. It is handsomely and correctly printed, and ornamented with several designs from Stothart, together with a portrait of the author. The biographical account is so interesting, and so ably executed, that the only fault to be found with it is its brevity. Gessner was not merely a poet, but a painter, and was reckoned among the best artists of Germany. His private character was amiable and exemplary.—As a husband, a father, and a friend, his virtues were equally conspicuous. He received from his countrymen, who raised him to the first offices of the republic, (Zurich), those honours which are due to extraordinary talent and incorruptible integrity.

"*Essay on Irish Bulls*, by RICHARD LOVELL EDGORTH, and MARIA EDGORTH."

The object of this amusing essay is to

vindicate the talents and virtues of the Irish, and to shew that their propensity to *blunder* is not singular. Many instances are adduced to shew, what was never disputed, that *bulls* are to be found among all languages, and are common to all people.

"*The Arabian Nights. Translated by the Rev. EDWARD FORSTER. With Engravings from Pictures, by ROBERT SMIRKE, R.A.*" 5 vols. 3l.

What must be the intrinsic excellence of these stories, if, notwithstanding the execrable translation in which we are in the habit of reading them, they still continue to interest and amuse at every perusal?—It is well known that they are read and admired throughout Asia by people of all ranks, all characters, and all ages: so fascinating are they, that forgetting all their fatigues and all their hardships, parties of Arabs will sit round a fire on the desert, and listen to the oft-told tale with rapture. A few years ago, Mr. Hole published some Critical Remarks on the Arabian Nights Entertainments, with a view of softening some of their incredibilities. He there observes, that notwithstanding we are amused by them, they are seldom thoroughly relished but by persons whose imagination is complimented at the expense of their judgment: and this is readily accounted for, as the tales in the original language abound with poetical imagery and moral reflection, of which but little is preserved in the translation. So execrable indeed is this translation, that the merit of having surpassed it is little or nothing. Mr. Forster, however, has presented the public with one which is neat, elegant, and concise; and he has, after the example of Mr. Hole, elucidated some few obscure passages by notes. But five volumes octavo—three pounds in boards! Mr. Forster would confer a real favour on us, if he would condescend to publish a cheap edition of his translation; if he would increase the number of his notes, which he might easily do by the assistance of those Orientalists, whose personal knowledge of the manners and customs of the East would enable them to throw considerable light on unintelligible allusions and incredible incidents; and lastly, if he could obtain from Mr. Hole permission to print his learned and ingenious remarks, as preliminary dissertations to these stories, and as notes to those passages, to which they respectively belong.

It has often been suspected, that no genuine copy of *The Thousand and One Nights* is in existence; and the result of Mr.

Mr. Foster's enquiries favours the suspicion. When the English took possession of Cairo, however, Mr. Hammer procured in that city a complete edition of them in Arabic manuscript, containing many more stories than have hitherto been published. This we state on the authority of Sir Robert Wilton, who also assures us that Mr. Hammer intends to translate them. Perhaps it is needless to mention, that Mr. Foster's Translation is not from any oriental manuscript, but from M. Gilland's French copy.

"*Miscellanies, by the late DANIEL WEBB, Esq.*"

A considerable portion of these were published many years ago. In conjunction with those articles which have since been produced, they form an interesting and elegant collection.

The anecdotal part of the following work is very amusing. It should be premised, that there is nothing concerning the Man in the Iron-mask which has not been repeated an hundred times:—"Memoirs of the Bastille, translated from the French Registers, Records, and other authentic Documents found in the Archives of the Castle at the Time of its Surrender on the 14th of July, 1789; and published under the Sanction of the National Assembly of France. Interspersed with Anecdotes of the most remarkable Prisoners who have been confined in the Fortress, particularly the Man usually styled the Man in the Iron-mask. By FRANCIS GIBSON, Esq."

An honorable column in this division of our retrospect is claimed, for "*A new abridged Translation of the celebrated Letters of Madame de Sevigne, by Mrs. MACKIE*, who, in the compass of three volumes, has consolidated the lively wit, happy anecdote, brilliant sallies, as well as the more profound observations of the countess; and this is executed with so much spirit, taste, and judgment, that it is not without singular approbation we recommend the engaging French woman in this new English dress.

Who has not read Mercier's *Tableau de Paris*? A selection from it, intitled, "*Paris Delineated*," has been translated; but with exquisite ill-judgment the translator has adapted it to modern times, omitting the notice of buildings which have been destroyed, and customs which have been abolished since the Revolution.

In the short interval between two wars, when we found

a time for frightened peace to pant,  
And breathe short-winded accents of new  
broils,

many of our countrymen took a trip to the metropolis of France; and a few of them have amused those who staid at home with an account of their excursion. Having already exceeded the usual limits of our article, we must be more brief in the notice of them than we could have wished.

"*The Praise of Paris; or, a Sketch of the French Capital; in Extracts of Letters from France in the Summer of 1802; with an Index of many of the Convents, Churches, and Palaces, not in the French Catalogues, which have furnished Pictures for the Louvre Gallery. By S.W. F.R.S. F.S.A.*"

This is a very whimsical and very brief sketch; but it is obviously drawn by the hand of a master. S. W. (the Rev. STEPHEN WESTON) fled from Paris in the year 1792, when, as he says, it was possessed with a demoniacal spirit of carnage. Ten years afterwards he revisited it, and found it so swept and garnished, that he felt himself inclined to sing the *Praise of Paris*!

"*A Rough Sketch of Modern Paris; or, Letters on Society, &c. in that Capital, written during the last two Months of 1801, and the first five of 1802.*"

The author of this work has shewn himself to be a well-informed man, a man of judgment and observation. Nothing escapes him, and he has the art of describing with so much felicity that his readers almost feel themselves belonging to his party and being at Paris with him. The luxury of *les parvenus; ou, nouveaux riches*, upstarts, or new gentry, is scarcely conceivable; the following is a description of the house of Madame —: "The drawing room and *salle à manger* (eating room) were not yet finished. The furniture prepared for each was rich. I did not think it particularly beautiful; but the bed-room and bathing cabinet exceeded in luxury every thing which I ever beheld, or even ventured to imagine. The canopy of the bed was of the finest muslin, the covering of pink satin, the frame of beautiful mahogany, supported by figures in gold of antique shapes. The steps which led to this delicious couch were covered with red velvet, ornamented on each side with artificial flowers, highly scented.— On one side stood, on a pedestal, a marble statue of SILENCE, with this inscription: "*Tutatur somnos et amores conscia lecti.*" On the other, a very lofty gold stand, for a taper or lamp. A fine mirror filled up one side of the bed, and was reflected by one at the top, and another at the opposite

"Silence guards the slumbers and the loves of this bed."

fire side of the room. The walls were covered with mahogany, relieved with gold borders, and now and then with glass. The whole in excellent taste. The bathing cabinet, which adjoined, was equally luxurious. The bath, when not in use, forms a sofa, covered with kerseymere, edged with gold; and the whole of this cabinet is as pretty as the bed room. Beyond this room is the bed-chamber of *Monsieur*, plain, neat, and unaffected; and on the other side a little closet, covered with green silk, and opening on the garden, in which *Madame* sits when she amuses herself with drawing. To conclude, I find "the loves" which "Silence guards," and of which this Paphian seat is the witness, are those of January and May; for the wife is twenty, the greatest beauty in Paris (*Madame Recamier*!) and the husband something less than sixty."

"*Letters from France, written by J. KING, in the Months of August, September, and October, 1802, &c. &c.*"

This is of a different cast from the works we have already mentioned; the

author does not undertake a regular description of Paris, but chiefly employs himself in reflections on the past scenes of the Revolution, to which are added anticipations of future events.

"*Journal of a Party of Pleasure to Paris, in the Month of August, 1802.*"

A short sketch, but by no means filled up so well as those we have enumerated.—The volume contains also thirteen ill-engraved views.

"*A few Days in Paris; with Remarks characteristic of several distinguished Personages.*"

This two-shilling pamphlet shews the author to be of a superior class: he is conjectured to be a military man, and certainly of no inconsiderable talents. His descriptions are lively and distinct: his reflections on the pictures at the Louvre bold and original. He is a man of taste, a man of spirit, and a patriot.

After having trepassed thus long on the patience of our readers, we will now release them; omitting the notice of many an insignificant *et cetera*, which always swell the catalogue of Miscellanies.

## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

### HISTORY.

"**M**EMOIRES Historiques et Politiques, sur la Republique de Venise, &c."—Historical and Political Memoirs relative to the Republic of Venice, drawn up in 1793, by LEOPOLD CURTI, and now revised and corrected, with the addition of Notes, by himself. 2 vols. 8vo. 2d edition.

Leopold Curti, a noble Venetian, who had been employed in the government of his native country, is the author of these two volumes, which contain a variety of new and curious matter.

The History of this Republic has been frequently attempted before, particularly by the Chevalier Nanni, the Abbé St. Real, the Cardinal Gaspard Contarini, Laugier and Amelot de la Houffaye. Montesquieu also has presented a sketch of the government, but it was reserved for the present author, alone, to comprehend and to describe the mysteries of a state no less famous for the length of its existence, than the extraordinary conduct of its governors.

The first portion of this work is dedicated exclusively to history, and the second to politics. After describing

the rise and progress of this singular establishment, Curti points out the various causes, which have contributed to its decadence. This, according to him, proceeded first from the imprudent acquisitions made on the *Terra Firma*, which induced the citizens to neglect their maritime professions; secondly, the conquests of the Turks, which interdicted the passage through the Dardanelles, and thirdly, the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. He is supported on this occasion by Housfaye, who expresses himself in the following manner on this subject:

"The same thing has occurred to the Republic of Venice as to Sparta; both were ruined in consequence of obtaining more than they were able to preserve. Venice, in a single battle lost all the territories usurped by her on the continent, merely because the foundation was not sufficient to support the superstructure. If the Venetians," adds he, "had followed the advice which Duke Thomas Mocénigo gave them, to be content with the Sea, where they had conquered so many beautiful and opulent isles, the delights of the *Terra Firma*,

Firma, would not have softened and corrupted them."

But Venice, although reduced in point of power and opulence, might have still existed, had it not been for that unprincipled system of partition, recently adopted by several great European powers, and which is here considered as the grand *external* cause of her ruin.

The following is the order, in which the author treats his subject: Chap. I. contains an Account of the Grand Council and Senate.—Chap. II. is dedicated to the Signiory and College.—Chap. III. to the Quaranties.—Chap. IV. to the Council of Ten, and the Inquisitors of State.—Chap. V. to the Doge and the Correctors.—Chap. VI. to the Procurators of St. Marc, the Censors, and the Chevaliers of the Golden Star.—Chap. VII. to the Public and Private Magistrates.—Chap. VIII. to the Ducal Chancery.—Chap. IX. to the Clergy, and Chap. X. to Finances, Military Force, Population, Character, and Education. Signor Curti, not content with stating the particulars of the ancient constitution, is eager to point out the sources of those evils which rendered the government at once tyrannical and odious. The institution of the Council of Ten is traced by him up to the year 1310. This tribunal was merely created at that period, on purpose to obtain a temporary remedy for those dangers which menaced the commonwealth, and it appears evident that recourse was had to the same expedient as early as 1173. But, like the dictatorship of ancient Rome, it became at length engrafted in the very frame and texture of the state, and was at first confirmed for two months, then for five years, and at length became perpetual.

The institution of the tribunal of State-Inquisitors originated in 1501. Its members, three in number, were not subjected to the slightest responsibility for their actions, or obliged to render any account of their conduct, and the people when they alluded to it, were accustomed to cast down their eyes, and elevate one of their fingers towards Heaven, as if to indicate the power enjoyed, and the terror occasioned by those entrusted with this office.

Venice arising out of a marsh, became powerful and glorious, and she maintained her form of government longer than any of the most famous republics of antiquity. While free, the people were happy, virtuous, and opulent;

but, no sooner did the chief magistrates conspire against liberty, than a state inquisition was introduced, a system of espionage was established, secret imprisonment was resorted to, and at length, the citizens having no interest in the preservation of the state, it was overwhelmed without a single struggle.

#### THEOLOGY.

The late settlement, respecting religion, in France, has not only induced the booksellers to reprint many old theological tracts, but also to procure the translation of some from the English. The following is a list of the last publications on this subject:

"*Accord du Livre de la Genèse avec la Géologie et les Monumens Humains, sur les Faits et les Epoque de la Création et du Déluge Universel, et sur le fait d'une Révolution qui, par l'ordre divin, avoit frappé à la-fois de tous les Globes de notre Monde Planétaire; y avoit éteint la Lumière et la Nature vivante, et ne finit qu'à l'Epoque où Dieu créa de nouveaux êtres sur la terre, quarante siècles avant l'ère Chrétienne; par M. GERVAIS DE LA PRISE, l'aîné, Membre de l'Académie des Sciences, Lettres et Arts, de Caen. Paris, 1 vol. 8vo.*"

"*Avantages (les) de l'Amitié Chrétienne; ou, Lettres à Gustave. Paris.*

"*De l'Evidence de la Religion Chrétienne, ouvrage de M. JENNINGS, ancien Membre de la Chambre des Communes, suivi d'un plan de Fénelon sur le même Sujet, et des Pensées sur la Providence quatrième Edition, augmentée d'un Discours de M. BLAIR, sur les Avantages de la Religion, et de Maximes Chrétiennes. Paris, 1 vol. in-12.*"

"*Histoire de l'Etablissement du Christianisme dans les Indes Orientales; par les Evêques Français. Paris, 2 vol. in-12.*

"*Pensées du Père Bourdaloue, de la Compagnie de Jesus. Paris, 3 vol. in-12.*"

"*La Religion Chrétienne connue dans les principales Preuves, et pratiquée d'après les PP. de l'Eglise. Paris, 1 vol. in-12.*

"*Secours (les) Spirituels que l'on doit au Prochain dans les Maladies qui peuvent aller à la Mort; à l'Usage de toutes sortes de Personnes; par le R. P. Ch. de Latteignant de la Compagnie de Jesus, nouvelle Edition, à laquelle on a joint les Chapitres du Livre intitulé, *Esprit de S. François de Sales* sur le même Sujet. Paris. 1 vol. in-12.*"



The following book is deserving of attention, not only on account of its title, but for a variety of other reasons:

"*La Religion Catholique est la seule qui soit vraie, &c.*"—The Catholic Religion is the only true one, and the sole suitable to the Dignity and the Wants of Man. By M. LUCET, author of the Principles of Universal Canon Law.

The author of this work, not content with rejoicing at beholding the altars of the Catholic faith restored, appears extremely eager to give an undue preference to the sect of which he is a member. He affects to despise the ancients on account of their comparative ignorance in respect to the mysteries of religion, and leaves the modern philosophers to navigate that ocean of doubt and uncertainties which appeared hideous even to Rousseau.

He begins his work, by anathematizing Socinus and his followers; and asserts that the churches founded by Martin Luther and his disciples possess none of the characters appertaining to those of the true faith, while the doctrines taught by them are blasphemous in the extreme.

Calvin, or Cauvin, is accused of having despised the precepts of St. Paul, by the equality introduced by him among pastors, and he is greatly blamed, for having imprisoned and banished Bolsec, under pretext of being a Pelagian, and burnt Servetus, because he happened to differ from him in certain religious tenets: but this is only an argument against the character of the man, not the doctrines of the reformer. Henry VIII. of course experiences a due share of abuse, and we are told, that the unhappy Church of England is now only a dry branch of the ancient tree, which had hitherto nourished it; in short, nothing better than a mere human institution!

In fine, the whole of M. Lucet's opinions favour but little of the spirit of Christianity, and are all comprehended in the following sentence, which he has chosen for his motto:

"Je crois l'Eglise qui est une, sainte, catholique, et apostolique."

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

"*Voyage aux Grottes d'Arcy.*"—A Journey to the Grottoes of Arcy, accompanied with Fugitive Poetry, and detached Thoughts. By A. DEVILLE, Professor of Natural History, in the central school of Yonne."

The French professor performed the journey which he here describes, on foot, a mode of travelling deemed far more instructive by this naturalist, than any other. It is his opinion, that these subterraneous apartments are mere excavations, for the purpose of finding building materials, for the erection of certain venerable edifices in the neighbourhood, and not produced by the ordinary operations of nature, as has been hitherto supposed.

"The Grottoes, (says he), abounding with stalactites and stalagmites are so common as to be scattered all over the country. That of Chablais, called the *Grotto of the Fairies*, is situate amidst frightful rocks, in the midst of a forest of hawthorns, near two leagues distant from Ripailles. According to Voltaire, in the Encyclopædick Dictionary, they consist of three arched grottoes, the one above the other, cut perpendicularly by nature, in an inaccessible rock.

"The water which distils from the uppermost vault, has formed the figure of a hen brooding over her chickens. Near to this, is another concretion resembling a piece of bacon, with the rind exactly delineated. In the centre of the same apartment, is to be seen a spinning-wheel, distaff, and the appearance of a fruit resembling almonds. The women of the neighbourhood pretend to have seen in the aperture, the figure of a petrified female, but she has disappeared of late years, and this circumstance has probably occasioned the cavern to be denominated the Grotto of the Fairies.

"At the present period, when mankind are still fond of the marvellous, is it not possible to maintain that these seeming sports of nature are real petrifications? The grotto may be supposed to have been formerly inhabited by a woman, who was accustomed to spin; her bacon is still suspended from the roof; her hen and chickens formerly surrounded her; she was eating almonds, when changed into a rock, along with her wheel, her distaff, and her almonds, exactly in the same manner, that Edith, the wife of Lot, was turned into a statue of salt."

"*Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, &c.*"—A new Dictionary of Natural History, applicable to the Arts, and principally Rural and Domestic Economy, by a Society of Naturalists and Agriculturists."

This immense work, formerly noticed by us, at its commencement, is now proceeding

proceeding with great celerity towards a conclusion. It is to consist of twenty volumes, large octavo, ornamented and illustrated with 300 copper-plates. The subjects are not only classed under distinct heads as usual, but confided to the pens of men eminent in the respective branches of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. The articles in, quadrupeds, birds and cetaceous animals, are entrusted to Sonini, the famous traveller, Virey, author of the Natural History of the Human Species, Viellot, Desmarests, &c. &c. The veterinary art, and domestic economy, are undertaken by Parmentier, and Huzard; fishes, reptiles and worms, by Bosc; insects by Olivier and Latreille; botany, by Chaptal, Cels, and Thouin; and mineralogy, geology, and physics, by Chaptal, Patrin, and Libes.

Dictionaries in general are little better than mere compilations, borrowed from each other, but in the present work are to be found many new and original articles; some of them are described in a very scientific manner, particularly the term *arbre*, in the first volume, under which head we find a minute anatomical description of a tree, then its physiology, after which follows an account of its culture, its maladies, the best modes of planting, transplanting, propagating, &c.

In the succeeding volumes, other articles engage the attention, particularly the following: cacao, café, caméléon, canard, cochon, coquillages, coton, crocodile, &c.

Sonini has described the history of the great eagle with a brilliancy of style calculated to charm the reader. Bosc has been peculiarly happy in his account of fishes; and M. Dutour has written a detailed article, relative to the sugar-cane, which he himself formerly cultivated in his plantations at St. Domingo. He is consequently enabled to give the necessary information, as to the making of sugar, rum, &c. &c. The Preliminary Discourse has been the subject of much eulogium in France.

"Faune Parisienne; ou, Histoire abrégée, &c."—An abridged History of the Insects in the Neighbourhood of Paris, classed according to the System of Fabricius, and preceded by a Discourse on Insects in general, intended to serve as an Introduction to the Study of Entomology; accompanied with seven en-

graved Plates. By C. A. WALCKENAEER, 2 vols. 8vo.

This work is not calculated to institute an epoch in the annals of entomology, but it is so contrived as to engage the attention of all those who are interested in the progress of this science, and will be found very convenient at least, even to the experienced naturalist. Before the appearance of these volumes, no fewer than seven or eight works had made their appearance, all of which were confined to the plants produced in the neighbourhood of Paris; but not a single one was dedicated to the contemplation of the animals. It was accordingly designed at first by the author, to publish the quadrupeds, birds, &c. in the vicinity of the metropolis; but particular circumstances have induced him to invert the natural order, and begin with the insects.

On this occasion he has adopted the system of Fabricius, although he has not copied that great naturalist in a servile manner; the nomenclature in particular is absolutely necessary, as it is now universally adopted; and serves as a common interpreter both to those who admit, and those who reject, his authority on other occasions. C. A. Walckenaer, however, has taken upon him to alter such of the characters of the classes, as did not appear to be correct; he has also done the same in regard to several of the *genera*, but his alterations are founded either on long observation on his own part, or that of several celebrated entomologists, which he has been at the pains to examine and verify. To the characters of the *genera*, he has been careful to add an abridgment of their history, and a description of their various metamorphoses.

The specific phrases of Fabricius are for the most part made use of, but they are augmented when they do not appear to be sufficiently explicit, or entirely changed when deemed unfairful. The best known figure of every insect is always quoted, and the student is constantly referred to the works of two eminent men,\* for a more detailed description.

Notwithstanding all his care, this catalogue of the insects in the neighbourhood of Paris is far from being complete, although it includes a considerable number of species, which

\* Geoffroy and Fabricius.

have either never been discovered there, or but once, and that too by mere chance. Among those omitted, are the following, selected from the order of Eucatherates alohe :

*Copris emarginata*, *turcata*, *nutans xyphiæ*. *Ateuchus flagellatus*. *Aphodius rubidus*, *terrestris*, *pecari*, *4-maculatus*, *luridus*, *inquinatus telludinaris*, *asper*, *arenarius*. *Hister metallicus*, *sinuatus*. *Byrrhus semi-striatus*. *Opatrum griseum*. *Helops alatus*. *Carabus cinctus*, *borealis*, *striolatus*, *abunicola*, *dimidiatus*, *cærulescens*, *tardus*, *tricolor*, *communis*, *helopides*, *cæcus*, *pallidus*, *nigricornis*, *parum punctatus*, *nigrita*, *turcicus*, *pictus*, *velox*, *pygæus*. *Calosoma indigator*. *Corynetes violaceus*. *Cantharis atra*. *Necrophorus mortuorum*. *Nitidula toguttata*. *Eumolpus preciosus*. *Chrysomela colliaria*, *gottingensis*, *americana*. *Crioceris subspinoia*, &c.

On the other hand, the author has given novelty to his work, by a dissertation on the ant, and the spider; the latter is extracted from a larger work on this subject, which he intends to publish in a short time, with figures, colored and designed after nature. No less than 133 different kinds have been described by M. Walckenaer upon this occasion.

"*Mémoire sur les Causes del' Hydrophobie, vulgairement connue sous le Nom de Rage, et sur les Moyens d'arrêter cette Maladie.*"—A Memoir on the Causes of the Hydrophobia, commonly called Canine Madnels, and on the Means of annihilating that Disorder, by E. F. M. ROSQUILLON, formerly Doctor Regent of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, Professor of Surgery, and the *Materia Medica*, also Professor of the Greek Language in the College of France, Physician to the Great Hospital of Paris, &c. 2vo.

The author of this little Pamphlet, notwithstanding the numerous experiments expressed in the title-page, does not appear to have thrown any new light upon this subject. He remarks, that hydrophobia, or a dread of water, originates in fear and terror alone, and he is of opinion that it may be annihilated by soothing and persusion, in the same manner as the idle notions about ghosts, charms, &c. are dissipated. He accordingly states, that the courage of the patient ought to be reanimated, and his imagination diverted to other subjects.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

"*Moyens d'Amelioration & de Restauration, &c.*"—Plans of Melioration and Restoration, proposed to the Government, and the Inhabitants of the Colonies; by the Citizen CHARPENTIER COSSIGNY.

The author, formerly employed as an engineer by the French Government, has visited both hemispheres, and is consequently enabled to compare the productions of the East with those of the West, and lay down plans for extending the commerce and power of his native country. But he is chiefly employed upon the present occasion, to attract the attention of the French nation, towards the island of Quiloa, on the eastern coast of Africa, situate in 8° 51', which possesses two excellent ports, with good anchorage, and where sugar, cotton, and indigo, are produced spontaneously. Citizen Charpentier Cossigny is of opinion, that the Government ought to form an est. b. liment there, on account of the bill wing reasons :

1. Quiloa lies in the track of the vessels bound to the Indies, and is nearer to the Red Sea, the Persian Gulph, the coasts of Malabar, Coromandel, and even Bengal, than the Isle of France.

2. It is the staple for slaves from the coast of Africa, and not more than twelve or fifteen days sail from the Isle of France, in a favourable season.

3. Ivory, which is produced in the neighbourhood, is sold in India, China, and Europe.

4. In times of scarcity, Quiloa can furnish provisions, in abundance, for the Isles of France, Bourbon, and Seynclies.

5. The sugar and coffee of the Isle of France can be sold there to great advantage.

And 6. This, and every species of commerce, would be greatly augmented by the neighbourhood of Melinda, Mombaz, Malcate, and Surat.

"*Les Vélécés Militaires, &c.*"—The Military Evenings; by M. A. COUVRET 2 vols. 12mo.

The author supposes the officers of a regiment of Hussars to have been assembled together in a little town of Lorraine, and, as the garrison duty was not severe, they were at a lois how to spend their time. They wished, we are told, "to drink, game, or introduce themselves into the houses of the peaceable inhabitants, on purpose to empty their cellars, and violate the laws of hospitality in more than one manner ;

manner; but it so happened, that the wine of the country was detestable, that the Colonel had prohibited play, under the severest penalties, that the wives were faithful, and the daughters virtuous!

In this terrible extremity, they were actually reduced to the necessity of finding resources within themselves, and they accordingly resolved to make a fair and candid confession of all their adventures and intrigues. The author, M. Couvret, endeavours to gratify the reader with variety at least, and we accordingly find some of the stories gay and immoral, while others are not destitute of feeling and sentiment.

"*Voyage Pittoresque, & Historique de l'Istrie, & de la Dalmatie, &c.*"—A Picturesque and Historical Description of Istria and Dalmatia, drawn up from the Itinerary of L. F. CASSAS; by JOSEPH LAVAILLEE, of the Polytechnic Society, &c. adorned with Copper-plates, Charts, and Plans, designed on the Spot, by Cassas, Painter and Architect, Author and Editor of the Picturesque Journey through Syria, Phenicia, Palestine, and Lower Egypt.

Of this expensive work, which was noticed by us before, fourteen numbers have now been delivered to the subscribers, at the enormous price of 210 franks. As some compensation however, for this sum of money, we are told that "the arts are greatly obliged to M. Cassas, who merely out of love for them triumphed over the fatigues and dangers inseparable from a journey of five or six hundred leagues. But few men (adds the Editor) were enabled to draw with such taste, those sumptuous remains of ancient monuments, with which the Romans have enriched the countries here described, and none perhaps were capable of expressing these singular and enchanting situations, which nature, always more rich and varied in her conceptions than the imagination of man, has been so prodigal of, in a country hitherto but little known or described.

"*Elements de Statistique, &c.*"—Elements of Statistics, 1 vol. 8vo.

This is a Translation, by D. F. DONNANT, of the English treatise written by Mr. PLAYFAIR, in which the latter by means of a single glimpse, enables the reader to discover the strength, population, and resources, of the European states and their colonies. This

version contains a number of errors, and is incorrect in many places; the Translator has not even been at the pains to reduce the English miles, acres, and pounds sterling, into the correspondent French quantities, an omission which renders the work far less valuable to his countrymen, than it would otherwise have proved.

*Précis de la Philosophie de Bacon, &c.*"—A Summary of the Philosophy of Bacon, and the Progress of the Natural Sciences, in consequence of his Precepts and Example, with an Appendix relative to some Points particularly connected with this Subject. By J. A. DE LUC, Cit. of Geneva, F.R.S. of London, a Member of the Batavian Society, and Professor of Geology in the University of Gottingen. 2 vol. 8vo.

Bacon has equally distinguished himself in England and on the Continent, by the vastness of his genius, the depth of his thoughts, the profundity of his reasoning, and the justness of his conjectures. In his work "*De Dignitate & Augmento Scientiarum*," he examines the materials presented by nature and science in his time, exhibits the defects of knowledge, and furnishes precepts for the purpose of attaining information.

In his "*Novum Organum*" he develops his principles, and examines the properties of bodies, as well as their connection with each other; and most of his subsequent writings are expressly dedicated to similar pursuits.

M. De Luc, a philosopher of some eminence, being conscious of the extraordinary merit of this author, but aware, at the same time, that many of his most valuable ideas are scattered through his works, in an unconnected manner, has here assembled and produced them in one uniform assemblage, for the information and gratification of the public.

The Professor attributes the neglect of Bacon to the prevailing opinions of the times, which have been unfavourable to a man, who has been studious to render philosophy subordinate to religion. He, at the same time, criticises the new translation of his works by Lafalle, attacks the geological description of South America by M. Humboldt, and accuses the celebrated but eccentric Kant, of leading mankind into a variety of new errors.

"A la Mémoire de Madame du Boc-  
cage, &c."—To the Memory of Ma-  
dame du Boccage, by Madame FANNY  
BEAUMARNOIS. This is an eulogium  
penned by a distinguished female, in  
honor of a celebrated woman termed  
by Boccage, "the tenth Muse." After  
mentioning the modesty, mildness, and  
amity, which rendered Madame du  
Boccage so dear to her friends, the  
fair author continues as follows: "The  
circle around her, of which I have al-  
ready said a few words, was brilliant,  
select, and even imposing; men of let-  
ters, who had conferred the greatest  
honor on France, as well as the most  
distinguished foreigners, carried thither  
that legitimate incense which tal-  
ents do not always obtain, but which  
the virtues readily command. Those  
possessed by Madame du Boccage, were  
of the mildest kind. With that polite-  
ness appertaining to the age of Louis  
XIV. which might be termed majestic,  
she added all the amiableness of her  
own. Her judgment was sound, her  
taste exquisite, her memory strong;  
she conversed with precision and sim-  
plicity; always spoke as much as neces-  
sary, and never more; it was impossi-  
ble either to listen, or to speak, in a  
more obliging manner. Every one  
was desirous to please her, and left the  
apartment in full expectation of having  
succeeded."

"Voyage en Piemont. &c."—A  
Journey through Piedmont, containing  
a Description, Topographical and Pic-  
tureque, as well as an Historical and  
Statistical Account of its Departments,  
now united to France, adorned with  
Six Charts and Eight Copper-plates. 2  
vol. 8vo.

This work is the produce of the  
joint labours of different persons. J.  
BAERON has undertaken the text,  
while the two BRIONS superintend the  
geographical part. We are here made  
acquainted both with the ancient and  
modern state of Piedmont, as well as  
with the present situation of its dis-  
tinct cities, their productions, manu-  
factures, population, the state of the  
arts, &c. The department of the Dn-  
ria is represented as abounding with  
wild scenery; here are to be found the  
*glaciers*, whitened with continual ice  
and snows; there are seen dark forests  
of pines, larches, and such other trees  
as can bear an extreme degree of cold.

This zone is succeeded by another  
less sombrous, composed of the chest-

nut and the oak; and at the base of  
the mountains, we recognise the effects  
of a milder temperature, a soil less re-  
bellious to the efforts of human indus-  
try, and better calculated to reward the  
labours of the husbandman.

These agreeable appearances, prepare  
the traveller to contemplate the neigh-  
bouring vallies of Liguria, where  
oranges and olives grow in abundance.

After describing the roads leading  
along the Simplon, Mont-Cenis, &c.  
we come to the department of the Sesia,  
and here M. Brion seizes an opportu-  
nity to detail the causes which render  
the climate of Italy more humid than  
that of France; and he takes occasion  
to assert, that one-third more rain falls  
in the former than in the southern pro-  
vinces of the latter country. The dis-  
advantages attendant on this event  
are evident in the stagnant lakes  
and pools, which prove unhealthy to  
strangers, and even to the inhabitants;  
on the other hand, the succulent food  
contributes wonderfully to the growth  
of certain animals, and the hog in  
particular is allowed to possess a supe-  
rior flavor.

The department of Marengo affords  
an opportunity to the author of describ-  
ing the famous battle which occurred  
there, June 14, 1800: that of the Ta-  
naro, enables him to calculate the in-  
fluence of language and manners on  
the different inhabitants of Italy, as  
well as to enumerate the peculiar dis-  
tinctions between the rivers which burst  
from the Alps, and those that flow  
from the Apennines.

"*Traité des Moyens de disinfester  
l'Air, &c.*"—A Treatise on the Means  
of disintesting the Air, so as either  
to prevent or arrest the Progress of  
Contagion. By L. B. GUYRON-MOR-  
VAUX, Member of the National In-  
stitute of France, and of several French  
and Foreign Societies, 1 vol. 8vo.

This is a new edition of a work  
of considerable celebrity, nearly con-  
nected with the preservation of the  
human health, and of course intimately  
allied to the happiness of mankind.  
Morvaux has acquired a distinguished  
reputation by his writings and his ex-  
periments; it is but justice, however,  
to observe, that, upon the present oc-  
casion, he is supposed to have borrowed  
his theory from an English physician.

"*Tableau Historique de la Jurispru-  
dence Romaine, depuis, &c.*"—An His-  
torical Account of the Roman Juris-  
prudent,

prudence, from the Foundation of Rome until the 18th Century; to which is added, the Text of the Laws of the Twelve Tables. By GOUJON, 4 vols. 12mo.

The study of jurisprudence presents a variety of difficulties, on account of the theories arising out of the practice of independent nations, who differ in nothing so much as in the formation of their criminal laws. The Roman code, however, has generally been considered as opening an ample field of information to the student; and in many countries it became indispensably necessary for every practitioner, and indeed for every private gentleman, to attain a knowledge of it.

Previous to the revolution, the descent of property in most of the provinces of France was regulated by the civil law; and even now it would appear, that an acquaintance with it is still proper for all professional men employed in the courts of justice. It is on this account, that M. Goujon, thinking the student might be deterred from the perusal of the subject, by the folio edition of "*l'Hilloire du Droit Romain*," has been at great pains to extract the quintessence, which is here presented to the world in the shape of a small duodecimo.

The author considers the history of Roman jurisprudence, under four different epochs. The first epoch includes the periods from the foundation of Rome until the abolition of royalty, containing a space of 244 years. The second reaches from the commencement of the republic, until the battle of Actium. The third, from the time of the emperors until the conclusion of the Eastern Empire; and, the fourth, from the time of Justinian, until the present.

The question has been much agitated among the learned, whether the laws of the Twelve Tables were entirely borrowed from Greece, or consisted chiefly of the ancient customs and institutions of Rome. M. Goujon inclines to the latter opinion, as both Romulus and Numa had enacted regulations exactly similar in every particular.

"*Histoire Medicale de l'Armée Française*, &c."—A Medical History of the French Army at St. Domingo, during the tenth Year. By the Chief Physician, Dr. GILBERT, 2vo.

In imitation of M. Desgenettes,

who accompanied the Army of the East, M. Gilbert here gives an account of the maladies which proved so fatal in St. Domingo, and made a voyage to that island an object of terror to the bravest of the French troops. That dreadful disease, termed the *yellow fever*, is here described as a tribute paid by a great majority of Europeans to the climate between the tropics, &c. the consolatory idea is held out, that, as it proceeds from accidental causes, these may be either anticipated, or attenuated in such a manner, as either to avoid the malady, or render it almost harmless. In short, we are told that the epidemic fever, which cut off so many French troops in the West Indies, will cease to be dreaded the moment that proper regulations are adopted; and it is asked, why a voyage to the colonies of the Republic should be more dreaded than one to Boston, Philadelphia, the Havannah, or Jamaica, in all of which the same scourge has recently afflicted mankind?

In order to form a just notion of his subject, Dr. Gilbert undertakes to present the reader with what he denominates the *medical topography* of the island of St. Domingo. He, accordingly, considers its geographical position, its temperature, which is greatly modified by the sea-breezes, the change in the seasons, as designated by the rainy and dry seasons, the nature of the soil, the quarries, the mines, the rivers, the common and mineral waters, the botanical productions, and the state of the atmosphere. After this he indicates the diseases which occur annually, the common modes of treating them, and the remedies, both indigenous and exotic, usually applied.

On the disembarkation of the army, the soldiers immediately became intemperate, in consequence of which, they were exposed to a variety of maladies. About the end of April, the yellow fever made its appearance, and its progress increased with the heat of the season, which happened to be uncommonly dry and sultry. It was ushered in by excessive pains in the head, a hard pulse, sudden nausea, abdominal pains, and a symptomatic diarrhoea; death generally occurred on the fifth or seventh, and often before the third day, and it was preceded by an universal discoloration of the skin, and a suppression of urine. Those who escaped, not only remained for a long time

time in a state of convalescence, but were subject to a relapse.

At length, the disease attained such a dreadful degree of violence, the victims carried off by it proved so numerous, and the usual medicines appeared to be of so little avail, that orders were given for all the physicians appertaining to the army, as well as those who practised in the neighbouring towns, to assemble at the Cape.

It was in this conference, that Dr. Gilbert propounded the following questions:

1. What is the history and progress of the yellow fever?

2. The general, particular, and local causes?

3. The nature and nosological classification?

4. The diagnostics?

5. The prognostics?

6. Mode of preservation, and curative means to be adopted during the different stages?

7. The treatment resorted to by the natives of the country?

8. The propriety of employing bleeding, emetics, purgatives, bark, camphor, and blisters?

9. The contagious and pestilential character of the yellow fever?

10. The analogy between this and the maladies of the same nature, which have always predominated at the Cape, and in the colony, or ravaged other countries?

11. What are the best means for arresting the course, and preventing the return of the malady?

We have reason to suppose, that this medical parliament, after all their discussions, contributed but little to the annihilation of this cruel disease; it appears certain, however, that on the approach of the rainy season it immediately disappears, and is never visible again until the heat renders the air intolerable, and the disease at once infectious and mortal.

"Le petit Magasin des Dames, &c."  
—The Little Cabinet for the Ladies.

This small volume contains a collection of verses, maxims, and witty sayings, by distinguished females; it also includes a parallel between Madame de Genlis and Madame de Staël, by M. Laya; some reflections on style, by M. Segur, jun.; an eulogé of Madame du Rocher, together with a biographical notice relative to Madame de Bourdie.

"Lettre à M. \*\*\* sur la Philosophie, &c."—Letter to M. \*\*\* relative to Philosophy, so far as it is connected with the French Government. By PETER GRANIE. 8vo.

For some time past, it has been equally fashionable in France as in England, to declaim against philosophy, and to attribute to its influence the greater portion of those evils with which France has been afflicted. Because the soldiers of Robespierre suspended the "Rights of Man" to their blood-stained standards, it has been falsely concluded, that the philosophy of Rousseau was the same as that which actuated Marat, and influenced the Cordeliers, Mountaineers, &c.

The author enquires, whether, in all ages and nations, and under every possible form of government, the sagest institutions and the most sacred principles have not been abused? He affirms that if all the crimes committed in the name of the Gospel, and all the outrages perpetrated by the pretended apostles of reason were to be weighed against each other, it would be difficult to decide which scale would kick the beam. In short, it is the intention of the author to avenge the cause of modern philosophy, and rescue the names of d'Aguesseau, Montesquieu, Jean Jacques, d'Alembert, and Voltaire, from the aspersions which have been cast upon their principles.

"Histoire Naturelle de Femme, &c."  
—The Natural History of Woman, including the Plan of a new Physical and Moral Regimen, in conformity to the different Epochs of Life. By J. L. MOREAU (de la Sarthe) Professor of Medicine, with Copper-plates, 3 vols. 8vo.

The author here endeavours to combine a description of the person, with a contemplation of the moral character of the fair sex. "I have strove (says he) to present the natural history of woman, and at the same time to apply the physiological and medical sciences to the preservation and happiness of a sex, the existence of which is one continual series of revolutions and crises, that prove but too often fatal. On this occasion a great variety of materials has been employed; and in consequence of an association, which philosophical austerity will perhaps condemn, extracts have been given from the most eloquent prose writers, as well as the most agreeable poets, all of which

are

are methodically arranged. Thus, for example, will be found several fragments from Buffon, Saint Lambert, and Colardeau, containing a parallel between the two sexes; while extracts of the same kind will temper the severity of our analysis of beauty, and the abstract notions relative to the nature of the fair, so that borrowed ornaments are called in, for the express purpose of concealing whatsoever may be considered as favouring of deformity."

We accordingly find an invocation to beauty by Deille, several extracts from Winklemann, Lavater, Hogarth, Burke, Watelet, Thomas, Diderot, Roussell, Rousseau, Cahanis, &c.

"*Histoire de la Musique*," &c.—The History of Music, by the Citizen KALKBRENNER, Member of the Philotechnic Society of Paris, the Royal Academy of Stockholm, and the Philharmonic Academy of Bologna, 2 vols. 8vo. with nine plates.

This work is the production of a distinguished member of the Musical Conservatory. The author remarks in his preface, that since the death of the celebrated Ramau, *musical literature* has been greatly neglected in France, and that but few are at present acquainted either with the theory or the mathematical principles on which the art is founded. According to him, all the productions of the eighteenth century consist entirely of compilations from those of the sixteenth and seventeenth.

M. Kalkbrenner also presents the reader with a history of his art. In his account of the instrumental music of the Hebrews, he affirms that it was extremely imperfect, and supports his opinions by the testimony of Professor Pfeiffer, who has maintained the same doctrine in a celebrated work written by him some time since. After this, he proceeds to examine the music of the Greeks; and although M. Burette has published a variety of learned and curious observations on the same subject, those made by the author now before us are not destitute of interest. It is his design, upon this occasion, to demonstrate that the music of the ancient Greeks had not attained a high degree of perfection; but he remarks, at the same time, that they have transmitted an infinite variety of precious inventions, on which the moderns have only improved. As for the Romans, we are told that every thing they knew,

was borrowed from the Greeks, whom they imitated, but could not surpass, or even equal, more especially in the musical art.

M. Kalkbrenner considers posterity as greatly indebted to St. Ambrose, for having introduced a suitable manner of singing the praises of and adoring the Divinity, by the introduction of church-music; he also does justice to the science of Pope Gregory, who improved the art, and had studied the poets and musicians of Greece with uncommon care. He laments, that, anterior to the Reformation, music was entirely monopolized by the clergy, against whom he, on many occasions, exhibits the most implacable resentment, and he rejoices greatly to think, that the laity are now admitted to a participation in this elegant amusement.

"*Histoire Naturelle de la Peau*," &c.—A Natural History of the Skin, and of its Connexion with the Health and Beauty of the Human Body; a work exhibiting the best means of curing superficial eruptions, as well as chronic maladies, with important observations on the birth and moral character of children, as well as the duration of human life, by J. B. BÉNACÉ, a Physician, 1 vol. 8vo.

The author of this work is a great advocate for following the directions of nature, and seconding all her efforts. "*Natura corroborata omnium morborum medicatrix*." The doctrines maintained by him, relative to the effects of *sympathy*, are however but little calculated to engage the attention of mankind at the present day; but he must be allowed to possess a considerable share of imagination, and if we are to judge from the multitude of anecdotes collected by him, no small share of memory also.

"*Journal du Galvanisme, de Vaccine*," &c.—A Journal dedicated to Galvanism, and the Vaccine Pox, by a Society of Philosophers, Chymists, and Physicians, edited by J. NAUCHE, Physician, President of the Galvanic Society, Member of the Medical Sciences of Paris, &c.

The first number of this Journal was published April 5, 1803, and it is intended to comprehend,

1. An account of all the Galvanic experiments hitherto made.
2. Every thing new on this subject to be found in the periodical productions



tions of Italy, England, Germany, and France.

3. The result of medical applications both in Paris, and in foreign parts, &c.

#### NOVELS.

"*Monsieur Botte*;" Mr. Botte, by Pigault Lebrun. The following is the plot of this novel: The Marquis d'Arancey, being obliged to leave his native country during the stormy period of the revolution, finds himself under the necessity of abandoning, at the same time, his daughter Sophia, who is confided to the care of a distant female relative. After the death of this lady, she is taken into the house of old Edwards, one of her father's tenants, who, commiserating her situation, does not confine his services to the laws of hospitality, but employs his utmost attention to render her independent. With this view, he makes a purchase for his pupil of her paternal estate of Arancey, but finds himself unable to fulfil the agreement, from the want of a small sum of money, which is indispensably necessary for the completion of the bargain.

In the mean time, the Goddess of Fortune, a divinity very favorable to the writers of novels, conducted Charles Montemar to the farm, who soon became enraptured with Sophia, and determined, from the very first, to espouse her. Having learned all the little domestic incidents of the family, and become acquainted with the embarrassments likely to ensue, in consequence of a deficiency in respect to the sum necessary for the purchase of the estate alluded to before, he immediately determined to sacrifice all the ready money he was in possession of, and even to contract debts, by borrowing the remainder of the cash necessary to complete the bargain.

M. Botte, his uncle, who is a rich bachelor, and intends to make the hero of the romance his heir, soon discovers that he had lately received considerable sums, by way of loan, and immediately falls into a passion with his nephew. But he had no sooner heard, that the monies in question were to be advanced on *good security*, than he himself became desirous to countenance the project. He had, however, learned but one half the secret, for all the particulars relative to the fair Sophia were studiously concealed; a discovery, however, is soon made of that also, and the good uncle becomes furious once more.

The lover at first determines to throw himself into the river; but he is prevented from carrying this scheme into execution by the arrival of his valet William, who persuades him to run away. This, as the cunning domestic had foreseen, immediately produced a close pursuit on the part of M. Botte, who with some difficulty consents to the marriage, and having immediately proceeded to Arancey, the banns are published, the wedding-clothes purchased, and the proceeding day is appointed to consummate the union.

But an obstacle unexpectedly occurs, and prevents the ceremony. The father of Sophia was a noble, and M. Botte, as well as her lover, were nothing more than plebeians. The Marquis d'Arancey, after wandering about under different names through several of the provinces, suddenly learns that his daughter is about to contract an *unequal marriage*; proscribed, and unable to appeal to the laws, he could not make a legal opposition to this union, but he writes to his daughter, and conjures her not to disgrace his ancient blood by an alliance with a commoner. This letter accidentally falls into the hands of M. Botte, who, instead of suppressing, communicates it to Sophia, and so far from inviting her to rebel, on the contrary presses her to obey the injunctions of a parent. He, at the same time, finds means to open a correspondence with the Marquis, and demonstrates the folly of his ridiculous prejudices. But he does not prove successful upon this occasion, for the Chevalier D'Egligny having saved his life, while an emigrant, he wished to recompence his services, by presenting him with the hand of his daughter. The amnesty, just proclaimed in favor of the royalists, is calculated to second his designs on this subject, and he also finds means to repossess himself of the family-estate, so that Charles appears at a greater distance than ever from that felicity which seemed so lately within his grasp.

But the faithful valet determines to rescue both him and his uncle from their present embarrassments. He accordingly resolves to forge letters patent of nobility, and knowing that the severe probity of the old bachelor would not permit him to join in the fraud, he contrives to deceive him by a plausible story. Two strangers accordingly present him with a box full of papers, said

said to appertain to his family, by which it appeared that M. Botte was lineally descended from the Marquis de Botta, who took Genoa in 1746. Charles Montemar is also ennobled, and is made to spring in direct succession from the Duke de Montemar, the hero of the battle of Bitonto.

But the gross anachronisms visible in the face of the parchments, in the end overwhelm this plebeian family with confusion, and the Marquis becomes more determined than before to refuse his consent. Love, however, at length achieves what neither wealth nor pretended titles could obtain. The Marquis d'Arancey, fortunately for the young couple, becomes suddenly enamoured with Madame Dupont, the friend of M. Botte, and, like him, deficient in the article of nobility, so that a double marriage completes the happiness of all, and cures the old Marquis of his ridiculous attachment to ancestry.

"L'Enthousiaste Corrigé."—The Enthusiast Corrected, by L. BILDERBERG, Jun. Paris, 3 vols. 12mo.

This romance is well calculated to exhibit the ideas that generally prevail at present, in France, and tends to prove that the revolution has produced a great change, if not in the morals, at least in the sentiments of the people. Ludolff, the hero of the plot, is born of obscure parents, and seems to possess as his only inheritance, an ardent imagination, a mind replete with sensibility, and a handsome person, joined to an excellent education. With his head entirely occupied with the doctrines of Rousseau, whose works and sentiments constituted the continual object of his meditations, he happened to assist at the marriage of one of his cousins. While the companions of his youth devoted themselves to the enjoyment of their country sports, our philosopher, reclining against a tree, abandoned himself to melancholy amidst the joy that surrounded him. The object of his present consideration happened to be one that had often agitated his mind before; in short, the result was, that he was disgusted at the thought, that "birth, the effect of chance," should usurp that respect which ought to be the recompence of merit alone.

In the mean time, the lord of the district, the old Baron d'Assen, wishing to witness the joy of the villagers, repairs among them, supported by his daughter, the amiable Sophia. He had

never seen Ludolff before, but the melancholy air of the young man attracted all his attention; he accordingly desired him to approach, and the following conversation immediately ensued:

*The Baron.* "What's your name? do you belong to this village?"

*Ludolff.* "My name is Ludolff; I was born here; my father was the school-master."

*The Baron.* "You appear to have received a better education than is usually bestowed on the inhabitants of the country."

*Ludolff.* "My father neglected nothing in his power to repair the deficiency of fortune, by means of a good education. I have just finished my studies at ———."

*The Baron.* "Studies! and what the devil will they do for you, my friend? A fine young man, such as you, who knows how to read and write, ought to serve in the army: if you will follow my advice, you shall be recommended to my son, who has a got a regiment."

*Ludolff.* "The profession of arms would please me greatly, if I could immediately become an officer, or if all officers commenced their career by carrying a musquet."

*The Baron.* "But you do not seem to consider, my friend, that this is one of the rights reserved exclusively for the nobility."

*Ludolff.* "I know it well, and this is the sole consideration that prevents me from embracing a profession in which birth supplies the place of talents."

*The Baron.* "You are very proud! . . ."

*Ludolff.* "No, Sir, it is not pride, but sentiment; a sentiment resulting from the dignity of human nature. I respect the laws of the state in which I was born, but I will never bend before my equals. Independence is my idol; I know that it will not conduct me to fortune, but I can never resolve to forge chains for myself."

*The Baron.* "Take care, for with these notions you will never become any thing, not even a school-master."

*Ludolff.* "Riches do not possess any attractions for me; a cottage, a garden, a few books, and a good-natured companion, bound all my desires."

*The Baron.* If I am not much mistaken, all this is termed *philosophy*; believe me, it generally leads to poverty,

and even to madness. But, Ludolf, your folly pleases me, as it announces a frank and loyal character. Come and see me sometimes while you remain at Assen; perhaps it may be in my power to serve you."

*Ludolf, (surveying Sophia.)* I shall take advantage of this permission with extreme pleasure, but I beg leave to inform you, before hand, that it will never be in your power to do any thing for me, as I am determined to be the artisan of my own fortune; . . . for I should dread, were I to obtain anything from another, it would be at the expence of my own liberty."

*The Baron.* "Oh, oh, you are quite an original! . . . Good night, my friend . . . and do not forget your promise."

*Ludolf.* "No, no, M. le Baron, but I am greatly afraid that our friendship will not be of long duration."

*The Baron.* "Our friendship! . . . but why should it not continue?"

*Ludolf.* "Because in me you would never wish to contemplate any thing else but the son of a school-master; while in my eyes a baron will appear no more than a man."

On this the Baron attempted to return to his castle; but as his legs trembled with age, he was scarcely able to move alone; on which Ludolf instantly advanced, and presented him with his arm. On this, the other exclaimed, with an air half offended and half jocular, "How can you, Mr. Philosopher, serve your equal, and, what is still worse, a baron."—"Life," replies Ludolf, "is merely a commerce of reciprocal services; one contracts a debt during infancy, which, at a distant period, we are bound to repay to old age; and, in consequence of this, I would have presented my arm to old Max, your gardener."

Notwithstanding some sentiments which were uttered during this interview, could not but appear offensive to a noble educated in the old school, the gates of the castle were always open on the approach of the young philosopher, who soon became enamoured with the fair Sophia, notwithstanding all his prejudices. "Sophia," says he, "is a baroness; she is rich, and as for me, I am at once destitute of title and of fortune! If we marry, I shall be solely indebted to her former opulence, and, in some measure, despoil her both of her rank and her riches. Our children,

perhaps, will one day blush for their father! Such a cruel idea would haunt me even in the arms of my wife, for the companion of my life ought to be my equal. A husband might raise to his own rank the woman adopted by his heart; but, on the contrary, when love makes a lady descend from an elevated station into the arms of an obscure husband, the order of things is inverted, and he cannot gratify his attachments but at the expence of her liberty and dignity. Sophia! for thy happiness, as well as my own, it becomes necessary that I should kiss the love that begins to prey upon my heart . . . Were thy father himself, to make me an offer of thy hand, I would refuse it."

Notwithstanding these fine sentiments and protestations, Ludolf at length declares his passion for the young baroness, and is discovered by her father at her feet. On this, he is forbid to appear in her presence again, and the approach to the castle is from this moment interdicted. Unable to derive any consolation from his philosophy, Ludolf leaves Germany, which he considers the favorite region of prejudices, and arrives in France. On entering the city of Strasburg, he enjoys the novelty of the scene around him, and rejoices to find himself exempt from those humiliations which his lowly birth had subjected him to in his native country.

After a variety of adventures, and a succession of good and bad fortune, he at length returns, at the end of twelve years, to the village of Assen, where he remains some time without being recognized by any of the inhabitants, and hears a great deal about Ludolf, the young philosopher, who had formerly lived there. On enquiry after his mistress, he learns that she had married a nobleman, who was lately dead, and that she was in want of a tutor for her son, a fine sprightly boy. He accordingly presents himself in this capacity; his services are accepted, and he at length becomes the husband of the baroness, who is still young and handsome.

"Le Chevalier de Blamon, ou quelques Folies de ma Jeunesse."—The Chevalier de Blamon, or a few of the Follies of my Youth, by the Author of the "Forges Myrerieuses," the "Capuchins," &c. &c. 3 vols. in 12mo. with plates.

The Chevalier de Blamon, after proving very fortunate in all his connexions with the fair sex, at length becomes desperately in love with the Marchioness de Ligny. When about to be married to this lady, she receives an anonymous letter, stating him not only to be a rake, but a vile seducer, capable of the greatest crimes. To do away the impressions occasioned by the receipt of this billet, the enraptured lover resolves to entertain his mistress with an account of his adventures, which are accordingly recited in the course of fifteen different evenings. It appears, however, that this, like too many other novels of the present day, is immoral, without being interesting.

"*Memoire sur l'Amelioration des Bêtes à Laine, &c.*"—A Memoir on the Melioration of Sheep; by J. A. OGIER, of the Athenæum of Poitiers, and of the Agricultural Society of the department of Vienne.

On account of the materials of which modern garments are now fabricated, the woollen-trade has become an object of great consequence to every state in Europe. France, we are here told, formerly furnished the surrounding nations with wool and cloth, but for some centuries past, she herself, has become tributary in her turn, and is obliged to recur to other states for productions which she has neglected to cultivate.

During the 14th century Don Pedro, King of Castille, being informed of the great advantages derived by the natives from the Barbary sheep, procured several individuals of that race, whence originated the Spanish breed, accounted so valuable at this day throughout Europe. Cardinal Ximenes to prevent that degeneracy, which was beginning to be visible, afterwards imported a number of rams from Africa; and uncommon attention has been since paid to the cultivation of this valuable class of animals.

The surrounding states endeavoured to profit by this event and in the course of the 15th century, Edward IV. of England, enriched his dominions by the introduction of a flock of 3000 Spanish sheep, and Elizabeth was at great pains to renew the breed of rams. The Dutch have brought from their possessions in the East, a race of wool-bearing animals, extremely valuable on account of their fleeces.

M. Ogier, the author of this little

work, and a distinguished agriculturist of Dislay, near Poitiers, endeavours to prevail upon his countrymen to pay a greater degree of attention to their flocks. He begins by blaming the common practice of shutting them up closely during the night, and exposing them immediately afterwards to the cold air; he also condemns the custom of permitting them to lie for months in their own dung, &c.; these pernicious practices, according to him, deteriorate their wool, and subject them to diseases. He accordingly recommends cleanliness, and advises the shepherd to disinfect the walls of the sheep-fold, by means of the muriatic acid, applied according to the process laid down by M. Guyton de Morveau, also to purify their habitations by frequent fumigations of juniper, and to remove their storage, so as not to be infected with the unhealthy miasmata arising from the bodies of these animals.

"With these precautions, (says he) the farmer will be enabled to double the products, as well as the price, of his flocks, and realize the assertion made by M. Delamerville, an author of singular merit, who says, that he ought to find a crown under the feet of every wether, and obtain from six to twelve franks from every ewe, which would afford a profit of fifty per cent upon all his advances.

"*Précis de l'Histoire Ancienne, &c.*"—A Summary of Ancient History, after the Manner of Rollin, containing the History of the Egyptians, the Carthaginians, the Assyrians, the Medes, the Persians, and the Greeks, until the Battle of Actium. By JACQUES CORENTIN ROYOU. 4 vols. 8vo.

The work on ancient history which bears the name of Rollin, being considered as too voluminous, the present has been drawn up for the express purpose of supplying its place. The author has, on this occasion, suppressed the fine harangues which some have admired so much in the original, but which others have not considered as exactly conformable to the verity of historic narrative. He has also left out those detailed recitals of battles, that occupy so much space, and afford so little satisfaction, even to the military men of modern times.

The first volume treats of the Egyptians, the Carthaginians, the Assyrians, the

the Babylonians, the Medes, and the Persians.

The second comprehends the History of Darius, the Persians, and the Greeks; it ends with the death of Socrates.

The third commences with the usurpation of Dionysius of Syracuse, and resumes the history of Greece, at the epoch when Sparta, become powerful in consequence of a fortunate peace, begins to abuse her power.

The reigns of Philip and Alexander are then described in succession, and at the conclusion are we presented with an account of the battle of Ipsus in Phrygia, in which Antigonus perished.

In the fourth volume, we find an interesting account of the partition made by the successors of Alexander. The events which appertain to the history of the reigns of these princes, are enumerated with precision and ability, and the whole concludes with a series of interesting particulars, relative to the arts and sciences of the Greeks, their historians, their schools of philosophy, their artists, and in short every thing calculated to please, inform, or instruct.

"Lettre de L. REYNIER, sur son Histoire de l'Agriculture."—A Letter from L. Reynier, relative to his History of Agriculture.

M. Reynier, of Garety, near Pouilly, in the department of Nièvre, informs the public in this pamphlet, that he has been occupied for several years, about a History of Agriculture, and that the part respecting the knowledge of the ancients in that branch of science, would long since have made its appearance, had not his "*Voyage d'Égypte*," suspended his labours, and afforded him an opportunity of describing distant regions, as well as explaining obscure facts. He intends upon this occasion to treat of every nation separately; and, as the prosperity of a people intirely depends upon their laws and institutions, he finds it necessary to recume to his original source, on purpose to ascertain the causes which produce fertility or barrenness. Similar motives have always induced him to distinguish the different phases of rural economy, as they have been effected by political events, the allurements of commerce, or an improved system.

We are informed by M. Reynier, that, as he labours assiduously at his work,

he hopes to be able to conclude it in the course of another year. That portion which concerns the nations of Asia, Africa, and Greece, is already terminated: the practice of the Romans, and of the rest of Europe, occupies his attention at this moment.

"Necrologie, &c."—Necrology: an Account of the late M. Dominique Ricard, 8vo.

We are here told, that religion, literature, and friendship, have experienced a severe loss by the death of M. Ricard. He translated the works of Plutarch from the original Greek; and the learned have long since rendered justice to his merit in this respect, as his version is accounted the best and most classical of any that has hitherto appeared in the French language. That of Amyot, notwithstanding its original merit, affords but little pleasure, on account of the antiquated style in which it is written; while, on the other hand, that of Dacier presents a dry and tedious detail, instead of that energy and good-nature which so particularly distinguish the writings of the philosopher of Cheronea.

No less than twenty years of the life of Ricard had been consecrated to the education of youth, in the different public institutions with which the French capital abounds. It was for the sake of youth, whom, like Rollin, he seemed to survey with a paternal tenderness, that he undertook his great work, "*Oeuvres de Plutarque*," as he was of the opinion of J. J. Rousseau, that the works and more especially the "*Lives*" of that author, were not only a public but a private treasure, as well as an infallible antidote against the poison of romance. Nor was the modesty of this man inferior to his learning; for he was as desirous to fly from literary honors, as others were to run in search of them, it being well known that he refused places both in the Ancient Academy of Inscriptions, and in the Institute, which the members of each deemed the due of him, who had spent his life in such useful labours. Among his private virtues, his charity was unbounded; and as he constantly dined at the tables of his friends, he was thus enabled to save the greater part of his income for the support of the aged and infirm.

Dominique Ricard was born in the city of Tholouse, March 23, 1741, and he died at Paris, on the 8th Pluviôse, year

year 18, or, according to our stile, on the 18th of January, 1803.

"Principes Raisonnés sur l'Art de Lire à Haute Voix, &c."—Rational Principles on the Art of Reading Aloud; by the Citizen DUBROCA. 1 vol. 8vo.

It is a general complaint in all countries, that but few persons are capable of reading well, and the rareness of this qualification arises perhaps from the consideration that every person supposes he is already in possession of it. On this occasion, M. Dubroca lays down an infinite number of rules for governing the voice, and influencing the gesticulations, and he goes so far as to lay, that every one who means to excel in this accomplishment, ought to study, and even to imitate, the different characters of the passions, as expressed in the animated designs of the celebrated painter Lebrun.

It appears surprising, however, that the author should have been able to have filled an 8vo. volume of 520 pages, with a subject of this kind; but this wonder will cease when it is recollected that he treats on the principles of all the sciences, necessary for the elucidation of his theme, and that his work not only contains a system of rhetoric, but also a grammar, a prosody, and art of poetry.

"Le Printemps de Kleist, &c."—The Spring of Kleist, together with the First Navigator, Gessner's Picture of the Deluge, and Gray's Elegy in a Country Church Yard, imitated, in French verse. By AN—S—. The author of these Four Poems, or rather imitations, although apparently very young, yet announces talents for composition, which may one day approach, if not attain, excellence. The following is the invocation to Spring:

« Recevez-moi, berceaux, forêts majestueuses,  
Bosquets frais et riants, ombres religieuses,  
Où l'homme avec son cœur se plaît à méditer,  
Inspirez mes accens; que je puisse chanter  
La gloire du printemps, la terre rajeunie.  
Et toi, que je m'égaie, ô riante prairie,  
Sur les bords enchantés de tes nombreux ruisseaux,  
Au milieu du dédale, où se perdent leurs eaux !  
Je veux avec tes fleurs respirer l'innocence;  
Et ce bonheur si pur, enfant de l'espérance,

O colline ! Je veux porter mes pas vainqueurs

Sur ton sommet couvert de légères vapeurs,  
Et sur des cordes d'or où mon art se déploie,  
Chanter de l'univers le sourire et la joie.

"Annuaire Statistique du Département des deux Sevres, pour l'An xi. de la République Française (1802-3)."—Statistical Almanack of the Department of the Two Sevres, for the 11th Year of the French Republic, or 1802-3. Citizen GUILLEMEAU, a young physician, of Niort, is the author of this little work, as well as the two following, which have lately appeared in succession: "Coup d'œil Historique sur Niort & ses Environs," "Essai sur les Minéraux & Fossiles des Départemens de la Vendée, des deux Sevres, & de la Vienne."

The present contains an historical notice relative to ancient Gaul, and particularly the province of Poitou, meteorological observations on the climate, medical and agricultural remarks, &c. One chapter is dedicated to the instruction of youth, and from it we learn, that the central school of Niort has already been productive of many singular advantages. The professors, at the commencement of their labours, had a difficult task assigned to them, as they had a multitude of errors to dissipate, prejudices to overcome, and a new plan of instruction to undertake. We learn that the library, at present, consists of more than 40,000 volumes, and that Briquet, Professor of Belles Lettres, not only pays great attention to the pupils confided to his care, but is at the expence of an annual publication, in which appear the performances, both in verse and in prose, of the young men who attend his course.

"Cours de Physique Céleste, ou Leçons sur l'Exposition du Système du Monde, &c."—A Course of Astronomy; or, Lectures on the Exposition of the System of the World, delivered in the Polytechnic School during the 10th Year (1802); by HASSENFRATZ. 1 vol. 8vo. 29 Plates.

Hassenfratz, a man well known by his chymical labours, has determined to prove upon this occasion, that he is not ignorant of astronomy. His course consists of twelve lessons, on all the different branches of that science; and he is of opinion, that these are sufficient for the young men destined to enter into the French navy. The author does not once quote the three celebrated works written by Lalande, of which one edition

edition consists of 3 vols. 4to. another of one in 8vo. and a third of one in 12mo. but on the other hand, he constantly refers to the "*Système du Monde*," by Laplace, which must be allowed to evince an extraordinary degree of science and merit!

He begins by giving an idea of the sun and moon, as well as describing the forms of the planets and comets. Astronomers do not agree with him respecting the planet Herschel, and he has entirely forgotten to make mention of the planet Olbers, although discovered within a very short period.

The movements of the sun, as well as those of the stars, are explained by that of the earth; the various appearances arising from the laws that govern all, are detailed, and the measure of time, according to his theory, ought to commence with the 15th of March, 1250, because he tells us, that the grand axis of the ecliptic was, at that period, perpendicular to the equator. After this follows an account of the inequalities of the moon, and a theory of eclipses. In the article of comets, the formulæ that regulate their movements are described, but the demonstration is not appended; we are however presented with a scheme of the elegant mode pointed out by Citizen Laplace, by means of three different equations.

Much pains are very properly bestowed, in explaining the figure of the earth, the different methods employed in determining it, the manner of finding the longitude and latitude, &c. When describing the theory of the central forces, he produces the beautiful theorems discovered by Huygens, and he proposes to substitute instruments for the purposes of mensuration, in the place of the areometers. The last lecture is consecrated to the flux and reflux of the tide, and the explanation of the effects of the sun as well as the moon upon the ocean.

"*Mémoire sur l'Agriculture, & spécialement sur le Défrichement projeté de la Lande dite Pont-Long, dans le Département des Basses-Pyrénées, &c.*"—Memoir relative to Agriculture, and more especially the Cultivation of the Waste Land called Pont-Long, in the Department of the Lower Pyrenees. By General SARVIEZ, Member of the Legislative Body, and Ex-Prefect of that Department. Printed by Order of

the Minister of the Home Department.

General Serviez, who appears to have acted for some time in a civil capacity in the Lower Pyrenees, formerly drew up a description of that department, which like the present, was printed and circulated at the expence of the Government.

He is of opinion, that the waste-land which he proposes to till, and which at present only maintains a few half-starved cattle, may be made to nourish men, and feed thousands of families. He at the same time observes, that several experiments have already been tried with success, and he proposes to follow them up by more upon a larger scale.

The Council of the Commune of the same department appears to have been greatly alarmed at the General's plans, and has drawn up a reply, in which all his assertions are either combated or denied. Upon this occasion the same arguments have been recurred to in France, that are usually employed in this country against the inclosure of commons; the author in a well written rejoinder, has endeavoured to overturn the positions of his antagonists, and he remarks, that, according to their reasoning, it would be useful to re-establish the tithes of the clergy, and the feudal rights of the nobles.

"*Voyage à la Côte de Guinée; ou, Description des Côtes d'Afrique, depuis le Cap Tagrin, jusqu'au Cape Lopez Gonzalves, &c.*"—A Voyage to the Coast of Guinea; or, a Description of the Coasts of Africa, from Cape Tagrin, to Cape Lopez Gonzalves; containing Instructions relative to the traffick in Negroes, according to the most authentic Accounts, with a Chart; by P. LA BARTHE, Author of a Voyage to Senegal. 1 vol. 8vo.

This, and a similar volume relative to Senegal, recently published by the same author, were written soon after the Peace of Amiens, with a view to point out the advantages, and encourage the trade to Africa, on the part of the French.

We are told that the western coasts alone of that Continent, are frequented by European vessels, and it is remarked that between Salee, a town dependent on the empire of Morocco, and the Cape of Good Hope, there are many opportunities of making settlements, and establishing an advantageous traffic.

Part

**PART I.** contains an account of the country from Cape Blanc, to Cape Tagrin. This space includes 300 leagues of coast, and comprehends the Senegal, the borders of which are protected from insult by a bar, that prevents the approach of men of war. The Isle of St. Louis, five leagues distant from the mouth of this river, carries on a considerable trade in gum and slaves; Goree, although but a mere rock, yet presents a port for navigators, and has the settlements of Rufisque, Portudal, Ival, Salum, and Abreda, dependant upon it.

**Part II.** comprehends all the country between Cape Tagrin, and Cape Lopez Gonfálvez, having a line of coast of 600 leagues in extent; it includes Amokou, where a factory was first established by the French in 1786, and Juda, which is dependant upon the king of Dahomé.

The Third Part includes from Cape Lopez to Cape Negro, being 320 leagues, in the course of which are to be found Loango, Congo, and Angola, countries which are frequented by the traders of all nations; but the remainder of the coast of Africa, as far as the Cape of Good Hope, is seldom visited by strangers.

The author through the whole of the work evinces the most sincere wish to increase the trade of France, by the abolition of monopolies and companies pretending to exclusive privileges.

"De L'Homme et de ses Facultés, par DAVID HARTLEY, &c."—Of Man and his Faculties, by David Hartley, 2 vol. 8vo."

This is the translation of an English work of great celebrity, undertaken by R. A. Sicard, a member of the National Institute of France, and superintendent of the Establishment for Deaf and Dumb. In the notes to this edition, he endeavours to elucidate the views of his author, and boasts that the hope of Hartley, and the dream of Leibnitz, are now accomplished, by the introduction of an universal language. We are further informed, that he is about to publish his dictionary of signs, and he also promises a new nomenclature of *pantomimical expressions*, by means of which utter strangers can understand each other.

## POETRY.

"Œuvres Mélangées et Posthumes de FABRE D'EGLANTINE, &c."—Miscellaneous Poetry, by F. DE SAINT ANGE, translator of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* into verse, and Professor of Belles-Lettres, in the Central Schools of Paris. 2 vol. 22mo.

laneous and Posthumous Works of FABRE D'EGLANTINE, 2 vol. 22mo.

These little volumes, published for the benefit of the widow, contain an apologetical preface concerning the conduct of the author, formerly addressed by him to his fellow-citizens. His works consist of poems, satires, tales, epistles, romances, and three odes, one of which is extemporaneous, on seeing the statue of Buffon erected in the Garden of Plants; but as this difficult species of composition is not achieved with the same ease as an acrostic, or a rebus, it is not singular that it should be below mediocrity. On other occasions however, he has merited praise, more especially in his "Epître à un jeune Poète,"—"Le Berger Martin,"—"Le Malheureux," &c. The following description of the domestic Cat is undoubtedly entitled to praise:

"Sous le comble anguleux que recouvre la brique,  
Vos yeux ont vu souvent ce larron domestique,  
Qui, le soir, près du feu, d'amis environné  
Vient glisser sous leurs mains son habit herminé.  
Ce ruste serviteur qui convoite une proie  
Cherche, pour s'en saisir, la plus oblique voie;  
D'un témoin dangereux, s'il surprend le regard,  
Il cherche à se cacher, ou prend un air cafarde;  
Mais libre, il se redresse et toujours plus alerte,  
Le cauteleux fripon poursuit sa découverte:  
Le matois, cependant, ennemi du fracas,  
Glisse un œil hypocrite à l'entour de ses pas;  
A mesure qu'au but il arrive en silence,  
Sa queue en longs contours s'agite et se balance;  
Le voit-il?...comme un trait, il le happe,  
s'ensuit,  
Et court cacher son crime aux antres de la nuit...Telle," &c.

"Mélanges de Poésies, &c."—Miscellaneous Poetry, by F. DE SAINT ANGE, translator of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* into verse, and Professor of Belles-Lettres, in the Central Schools of Paris. 2 vol. 22mo.

This collection of Poems consists of epistles, odes, stanzas, and fables. Some of these are imitated from the English, such as "Les Funérailles d'Arbele," in which, describing an old man beloved by Heaven, the professor paints his past life, and in an admirable manner, by means of the following excellent line:

"Sa vie avoit coulé comme une source pure."



He adds, while alluding to the tenderness of his nature:

"Il savoit appliquer, par un mystique charme,  
Aux blessures du cœur le baume d'une larme."

In his odes he is less fortunate, both in respect to the style and subject. In one of them, addressed to the present King of Denmark, on his visiting France, he addresses a monarch but little famed for his wisdom, as follows:

"O vous qui commencez comme finit Auguste."

In his epistle to the celebrated M. Condorcet, on the alliance between philosophy and poetry, he expresses himself thus:

"Le Scythe Aoacharus et le sage Solon  
Ont du charme des vers embelli la morale.  
Sœur de la Poésie, et non pas sa rivale,  
L'auguste Vérité dont tu défends les droits  
Des atours de la fable eût besoin autrefois.  
Mais l'uoë ensu des ans a ressenti l'injure,  
L'autre s'offre à nos yeux comme une vierge pure."

"Les Poètes Lyriques, Ode; par G. B. TH. FERRY, Professeur de Physique et de Chimie, etc. lue par l'Auteur au Lycée Republicain, le 18 Germinal an 10. Paris, br. 8°.—The Lyric Poets, an Ode; by G. B. TH. FERRY, Professor, &c.

Citizen Ferry, although a naturalist and a chemist, has not disdained to cultivate poetry and to praise the lyric bards of France, in their own language. After enumerating all those who have excelled in ode-writing, from the days of Alcæus to more modern times, such as Pindar, Anacreon, Horace, Malherbe, and J. B. Rousseau, he makes mention of Lebrun, and all those living authors, who are respected for their excellence in this species of composition. The following is a copy of the strophe dedicated to Sappho:

De Phaon malheureuse amante,  
Ta voix a pénétré mon cœur:  
Je sens de ton âme brûlante  
Et l'espérance et la douleur:  
Tour-à-tour, je hais le perfide,  
Je lui pardonne; une Euménide  
A ma voix vient le déchirer;  
Sappho, modèle de tendresse,  
Tes maux firent pleurer la Grèce,  
Tes vers t'y firent admirer.

"Les Miracles, Conte dévot; quatrième Edition, augmentée du Maître Italien, &c."—The Miracles, a devout

tale, to which is added the Italian Master.

Several of the French Journalists, and all the Devotees of Paris have written and talked against this satire upon modern miracles, which, however, has now attained a fourth edition. The "Maître Italien," presented to the public for the first time, is not deficient in point. An emigrant knight, born at Nerac, on the banks of the Garonne, having retired to Lunebourg, a little town in Germany, endeavoured to support himself by his wits, and accordingly conceived the idea of teaching Italian to the natives, although he himself was entirely ignorant of this language. No sooner were his intentions made public than all the barons and baronesses in the neighbourhood flocked around the chevalier, on purpose to learn *Gascon*, which he affected to speak after the Tuscan manner.

When the principal inhabitants had made a considerable progress in their studies, a Roman Banker, who had been driven from his native country on account of his attachment to liberty, arrives.

"Le voyageur détestait ces pontifes  
Tyrans esagots, plus rois que les Césars;  
Il méprisait leurs dogmes apocryphes;  
Lettre d'ailleurs, et grand ami des arts,  
Fier ennemi du pouvoir arbitraire,  
Toujours fidèle et cher à son parti;  
Estimé, craint dans le parti contraire:  
On le nommait signor Aliberti."

"Having learned at a neighbouring village that all the people of Lunebourg were studying the language of his native country, he repairs thither instantly, and addresses himself to the noble Germans, whom he found assembled on the public walk, in the language of Tasso. No one, however, understood a single word that he uttered, and the new school-master having arrived amidst the confusion, the eyes of every one were fixed upon him. Without betraying the least resemblance to a blush, he immediately exclaimed that the personage now before them was an impostor; for, instead of being a Roman, he was no other than a French Jacobin, and that the language he now talked was not Italian, but *Gascon*!

"Le maître parle, et soudain grand silence.  
Cet étranger n'a pas le regard bon;  
Vous le prenez pour un sauvage? Non,  
Non: c'est plutôt un Jacobin, je pense;  
Il est venu par la route de France,  
Et je crois bien qu'il a parlé *Gascon*."

—*Gascon!*

—Gafcon ! la foudre, en perçant les nuées,  
 La foudre même eût fait moins de fracas.  
 Figurez-vous les cris, les brouhahas,  
 Les quolibets, les ris à grands éclats ;  
 Sifflets aigus, effrayantes huées :  
 On se croyait aux pièces de Nîmes.  
 Gafcon ; s'indist ; Gafcon ! le misérable !  
 Fuis, Jacobin, Carmagnole exécration ;  
 Eh ! çaùguis ; nous erois-tu des Gafcons ?  
 Vicillards, enfans, Baronnets et Barons,  
 Tout s'en mêlait, voir aussi les Baronnees.  
 Au long assaut des injures Gafconnes  
 Avec pitié le Romain répliqua :  
 Ob ! che bruti ! che razza tediosa !

“ La Bulle D'Alexandre VI. nouvelle imitée de l'Italien, de Casti, &c.”—The Bull of Alexander VI. imitated from the Italian, &c.”

This Poem, which consists of more than 500 lines, will doubtless be quoted as a proof of the irreligion and debauchery that prevail in the French capital. In respect to the first charge, it must be allowed that the author makes pretty free with the tiara; and as to the second, he doubtless pleads guilty, as he tells us at the very beginning, he addresses himself to married women alone :

“ Femmes de bien, dont les chastes appas  
 D'un trait plaissant ne s'affarouchent pas,  
 Qui souriez à des joyeux passages  
 Et les citez, sans en être moins sage,  
 Objets charmans, c'est pour vous que j'écris ;  
 Encouragez mes timides recits.”

The following is the portrait of Cæsar Borgia :

“ Bâtard du pape, et digne du son père,  
 Soldat et prêtre, ambitieux vaurien,  
 Celui qui fit assassiner son frere,  
 Autre bâtard du pontife Chrétien,  
 Comme il portait un soir de chez Lutèce,  
 De tous les yeux la tour et la maîtresse.”

#### DRAMA.

“ Le Ambitieux ; ou, l'Homme qui veut faire son Chemin.”—The Ambitious Husband ; or, the Man who is desirous to make his Fortune, a Comedy in five Acts, by L. B. PICARD, represented for the first time on the theatre de Louvois, by the comedians of the Odeon, on the 24th Vendemiaire 18th year.

This comedy, which has been repeatedly performed, and still occasions considerable sensation in Paris, is written, in rhyme. It is to be feared, that the manners, which are not the most pure, are borrowed from those of the capital of France, and coloured according to the artificial

characters which but too frequently “ strut and fret” for a time in Paris.

Cleon, the Husband of a handsome fashionable wife, is one of those ambitious men, who are continually hunting after a place, and condescending to the meanest actions, on purpose to obtain one :

“ Près des hommes en place il a d'humbles manieres ;  
 Il va ferrant la main des moindres secretaïres,  
 Et pour frayer sa route, abaissant son orgueil,  
 Aux valets même, il fait un gracieux accueil.”

Having formed an acquaintance with Dulis, a general of high reputation, they seem to enter into a tacit contract, that on condition of obtaining a good profitable place for the husband, the wife should be at the disposal of the patron ; but the father of the lady arriving at a critical moment, and being indignant at the conduct of his son-in-law, fairly exhibits the baseness, as well as the meanness of his conduct :

“ Les demi-probités n'ont jamais réussi—  
 Il faut choisir comment tu veux que l'on te nomme,  
 Etre fripon parfait, ou parfait honnête homme.”

In addition to this, he soon finds himself disappointed in all his expectations of preferment, and is extremely mortified at hearing that the place he had so much coveted was bestowed upon another. The following is the character drawn of a Parisian husband :

“ Tel semble aimer sa femme, et souffrir qu'on l'adore ;  
 Tel fait tout, et paroît tout ignorer encore ;  
 Tel de son accident plaïsante le premier ;  
 Tel s'en fait un honneur, tel autre en fait métier.”

“ La Petite Ecole des Pères.”—The Little School for Fathers : a Comedy in one Act, by C. G. ETIENNE et GAUGIRAN NANTEUIL, Authors of the “ Deux Mère-,” and the “ Pacha of Surénes.”

The plot of this little piece is briefly as follows : Lormeuil, an opulent man, is the father of two sons, the one called St. Leger, the other Henry, and he has conceived a blind predilection for the former of these, while the second has been constantly treated with the most mortifying indifference. “ He was educated, (says he), in the antiquated principles of his mother, was always a poor creature, is destitute of vivacity as well as genius, and does not appear to me.”

A misunderstanding between the two brothers, at length, obliges the younger to absent himself, during four years, from the paternal mansion; and Lormeuil being no longer withheld by the presence of one who operated in some measure as a restraint upon his actions, devotes himself entirely to his affection for his elder son, whose debaucheries he encourages, and even participates in. At length, in consequence of an expensive style of life, and the robberies of his servants, he finds himself completely ruined; all his property is either mortgaged or seized upon, and he discovers that a small estate, appertaining to St. Leger, on which he depended for a temporary supply, had been sold, and spent, unknown to him. At the moment when he is forsaken by this young profligate, and avoided by all the friends of his prosperity, he receives a considerable sum of money from an unknown person. He at first supposes, that the generous stranger could be no other person than Merville, one of the greatest egotists, and vilest flatterers; but he soon discovers that he is indebted for this sudden and unexpected relief, to the inestimable Henry, the son whom he had despised, and who, while he and his darling were ruining themselves in Europe, had repaired to America, whence he had just returned with a large fortune.

## NOVELS.

"Elisa Bermont; par Madame \*\*\*."

—Eliza Bermont; by Madame \*\*\*,  
3 vols. 12mo.

Those who search for the follies and surprizes of modern romance, will be here disappointed, as the author is only desirous of describing the ordinary events of life, and pointing out whatever is to be found, either base or ridiculous, in society. Eliza Bermont, the heroine of this novel, is the only child of a tender and affectionate parent, who had lost his wife while she was yet an infant, and was induced by his affection to dedicate his whole life to her education. This young lady, finding herself destined to mediocrity in point of fortune, cheerfully resigns herself to the wishes of a parent, and leaves the capital, in the disposition of which she had never indulged, for a small country-house in the Province of Normandy.

While there, two gentlemen pay their addresses to her. M. Rosenne is a young man of fortune, brave, but at the

same time passionate and overbearing; the other, M. de Senneville, is rather elderly, yet he possesses many virtues, added to an extraordinary degree of delicacy, and a heart replete with sensibility. Neither of these lovers, however, engage the heart of Eliza; she is destined to respect Edward St. Paul, one of the most opulent men of the province, who had lately returned from the army, covered with laurels, and with wounds earned in the service of his country. This young officer, however, was previously engaged to another lady, Adela de Cenan, in consequence of the recommendation of his father on his death-bed; but as, by a sudden bankruptcy, she had been reduced to indigence, Madame de St. Paul insisted that the engagement was annulled. Notwithstanding his affections had been irrevocably bestowed on Mademoiselle Bermont, the son thought himself obliged, in honour, as well as in duty, to obey the commands of his deceased parent, and he accordingly insisted on rendering himself miserable; but, as his mother refused her consent, he immediately rejoined his regiment, and wished that a glorious death, obtained in battle, would rescue him from his misery. In the mean time, his mistress yields to the entreaties of her father, and becomes united to M. de Senneville, while Rosenne plots against, and at length takes away the life of her husband. The sudden death of Madame de St. Paul having recalled Edward to the family-seat, he pursues the murderer, avenges his crimes, and finally becomes the husband of the widow, who had always cherished an affection for him.

"Armand & Angela."—Armand and Angela, 4 vols. 12mo.

This novel does not contain any thing offensive either to religion or morals; on the contrary, an endeavour is made to support the interests of both. Some portions of it abound with pathos, more especially that part in which the author leads his readers into the cathedral of the Escorial, and teaches them to look down on the ambition of Charles V.; to censure the crimes and misfortunes of his son and successor, Philip II.; or weep over the injuries and calamities of Elizabeth of France, a princess so cruelly sacrificed to the jealousy of a barbarous despot.

"Amelie Mansfield; par Madame de \*\*\*."—Amelia Mansfield; by

Madame,

**Madame de \*\*\***, Author of *Claire d'Albe*, and *Malvina*, 4 vols. 12mo.

The lady who is the author of this romance, has made use of the epistolary form, as more favourable, in her opinion, to probability, than a cold insipid narrative. It is her intention to prove, upon this occasion, by the fate of *Amelia Mansfield*, that even the purest passion is not unfrequently accompanied by a series of misfortunes, while she shows, by the story of *Madame de Woldemar*, a German Baroness, of high descent, that the pride of birth is not only contemptible, but often calculated to diffuse misery.

"*Le Village de Lobenstein ; ou, le nouvel Enfant trouvé.*"—The Village of Lobenstein; or, the new Foundling. By **MADAME ISABELLA DE MONTCLIEU**.

This novel is translated from the German romance, called "*Theodore*," written by *Augustus Lafontaine*. The principal characters are, an old bachelor of the name of *Lindner*, who is continually poring over the ancients, and quoting them on the most frivolous occasions; and *M. Senk*, his friend, who rambles along with him, and has fled from the society of the rest of mankind, on account of his decided aversion to the fair sex.

#### SCHOOL-BOOKS.

"*Tableau Comparatif de l'Histoire Ancienne, Ouvrage Elementaire, à l'Usage des Ecoles Publiques* ; par **CH. S. PRÉVOT-D'IRAY**, Professeur d'Histoire, exerçant à celle de la Rue S. Antoine; imprimé sur deux feuilles de grand Aigle réunies. Paris."—A Comparative Picture of Ancient History; an Elementary Book for the Use of Public Schools, by **CH. S. PRÉVOT D'IRAY**, Professor of History, &c.

The author of this work, who has already distinguished himself by other literary productions, here endeavours to present the student with an exact description of the chronology and history of the Ancients, which may, with propriety, be termed a *tableau*, or picture, as it is presented at one single view to the eye of the enquirer. Divided by perpendicular lines into twenty columns, each of these has its peculiar title, viz.—1. Human institutions; 2. General epochs; 3. Ages anterior to the vulgar æra, designated by celebrated men; 4. Families of the Hebrews; 5. Assyrians and Babylonians; 6. Egyptians; 7. Syrians; 8. Phœni-

cians; 9. Grecians; 10. Macedonians; 11. Asia Minor, &c. The horizontal intervals contain the chronology, correspondent to the respective events.

"*Traité d'Anatomie et de Physiologie Végétales, suivi de la Nomenclature Méthodique ou Raisonnée des Parties extérieures des Plantes, et un Exposé succinct des Systèmes de Botanique les plus généralement adoptés; Ouvrage servant d'Introduction à l'Étude de la Botanique* ; par **C. F. BRISSÉAU-MIRABEL**, Professeur de Botanique à l'Athénée de Paris, etc. Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. avec fig.—A Treatise on the Anatomy and Physiology of Plants, &c.

*Brisséau-Mirabel* exhibits equal discrimination and taste; his language is excellent, and his descriptions classical. This work is intended as a continuation of the *Natural History of Buffon*, by *Sonnini*, and will not prove unworthy of accompanying such great names.

"*Connoissance de la Langue Française, considérée sous la seule Rapport, &c.*"—A Knowledge of the French Language, considered solely in respect to the Orthography; a Work useful to Persons of both Sexes. By **F. SAUGER PRÉNEUF**, Professor of general Grammar in the Central School of the Department of la Haute-Vienne.

The French language possesses such an exquisite delicacy, and is governed by so many rules, several of which are abstract and equivocal, that the ablest writers must be perpetually on their guard, lest they should offend against the canons adopted by sound criticism. It affords but little wonder, therefore, that the unlearned should occasionally err, when the ablest men of the age are sometimes subject to censure; but this remark applies solely to composition, for as to the practice of orthography, which this little work is destined to regulate, it is not only possible, but extremely easy for every one to comply with the established forms.

*M. Préneuf* does not confine his labours to the title of his book, but lays down grammatical rules for the guidance of the student. He also criticises the following expression, adopted by the Academy, as vicious:

"Ou vous, ou moi, irons à Paris,"

and thinks that the following phrase ought to be substituted in its place:

"L'un de nous deux ira à Paris."

The

The author must be allowed to be well acquainted with his subject, and he is entitled to praise, for having exhibited a variety of notions equally precise and satisfactory. The rule laid down in respect to the application of the principles, respecting which many men of letters have been at a loss, is developed in a clear and methodical manner; and the whole of this little work may be perused with advantage both by those already acquainted with the principles of the French language, and those who wish to attain a knowledge of them.

"*Ésope, en trois Langues, &c.*"—*Æsop*, in three Languages, Greek, Latin, and French; or, a Concordance of his Fables, with those of *Phædrus*, *Færne*, *Desbillons*, *La Fontaine*, and other French Writers, 1 vol. 12mo.

This is published not only as a subject of curiosity, but for the express purpose of instruction, being intended for the edification of such as have forgotten the languages of Greece and Rome, as well as those young men who cultivate them in the schools and universities of France.

"*Dictionnaire des Termes Techniques de Botanique, &c.*"—A Dictionary of the Technical Terms of Botany, adapted to the Use of Scholars, as well as those who occasionally study that Science. By Citizen *Mouton Fontenille*, Member of the *Atheneum*, the Society of Agriculture, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The author has endeavoured in this little work to copy the methodical nomenclature in the *Philosophia Botanica* of *Linnaeus*. His Dictionary accordingly unites all the advantages of the alphabetical with those of the methodical form.

"*Manuel d'un Cours de Chimie, &c.*"—Manual of a Course of Chemistry; or, the Elementary, Theoretical, and Practical, Principles of this Science; by *E. J. R. Bouillon Lagrange*, Professor of Physic and Chemistry, in the Central Schools of Paris, and a Member of several learned Societies, 3 vols. 8vo. Third edition.

The science of chemistry, formerly studied by the learned alone, and confined to the laboratories of the curious, is now taught like arithmetic, mathematics, &c. in all the public schools of France. *Bouillon Lagrange*, who is a man of some reputation, has taken advantage of all

the books lately published on this subject, particularly the "*Système des Connoissances Chimiques*" of the celebrated Professor *Fourcroy*, but he does not borrow in a servile manner from the authorities he quotes, although, like a man of sense, he appears eager that both himself and his readers should profit from the progress of modern discovery.

"*Grammaire Raisonnée; ou, Cours Théoretique et Pratique de la Langue Française, &c.*"—A Rational Grammar; or, a Theoretical and Practical Course of the French Language, dedicated to the Use of those who wish to become acquainted with and practise not only the Rules recognized by the ablest Grammarians, but also such as are either entirely new, or but little known: a Work destined for Public Schools, and dedicated to the First Consul. By *J. E. J. F. Boinvilliers*, of the National Institute, 2 vols. 12mo.

No subject has undergone a greater variety of discussion than that of Grammar in France; but this circumstance alone tends to prove, that the French nation has been making unceasing efforts to attain perfection in this science. *M. Boinvilliers* is a disciple of *M. Domergue*, and has adopted his theory, relative to the preposition. His work, however, is inferior in many respects to the "*Grammaire Générale*" of the *Abbé Sicard*, more especially so far as respects clearness, exactness, and simplicity. He, however, must be allowed to excel, in respect to the rules of syntax; and he has also followed, and even surpassed, *Beauzée*, in the doctrine of participles.

#### MAPS, CHARTS, AND ENGRAVINGS.

"*Carte des Etats Unis de l'Amerique Septentrionale, &c.*"—A Map of the United States of North America, four Sheets grand eagle.

This is one of the finest maps which have ever appeared in France, and by far the most correct of any hitherto published in that country, of North America. The editor, *P. F. Tardieu*, has, on this occasion, been greatly indebted to the work on the same subject by *Mr. Arrowsmith*; and, as the names of places are engraved in English, as well as the notes, it appears evident, that it is designed to rival the latter in the markets of Philadelphia, Boston, &c.

Some valuable communications are inserted,

inserted, by way of remarks, particularly an account of the Cataract of Niagara, some instructive observations relative to Canada and the district of Maine, &c.

"Nouvel Atlas de la France, divisée par Departemens, Arrondissemens Communaux & Cantons; contenant l'ancienne Sub-division, d'après, &c."—A new Atlas of France, divided into Departments, as well as Communal and Cantonal Circles; containing the Ancient Sub-division, according to the Law of the 28th Pluviose, of the Year 8, and the new, in conformity to the Law of the 8th Pluviose, 9th Year, which enacts the reduction of the number of Cantons, or Justices of the Peace. By P. G. CHANLAIRE, one of the Authors of the National Atlas. 1 vol. 4to. containing 103 illuminated Maps.

This map is executed with a considerable degree of correctness, and must be allowed to be uncommonly cheap, when the number of copper-plates, and the expense of colouring, is taken into consideration. But its chief merit consists in the hydrography, as all the canals are traced with great precision,

while the junction of one river with another is marked in such a manner as cannot fail to engage the attention.

The cities, towns, villages, hamlets, and great roads, are not forgotten, and the editor has rectified a number of essential errors, which had crept into some geographical works of considerable estimation.

"La Brouillerie."—The Quarrel.—  
"Le Raccourciement."—The Reconciliation.

Both of these prints are designed and engraved by the same artists, and detract nothing from their established reputation. Guerin, who furnished the drawings, had before distinguished himself by his picture of Marcus Sextus; and Darcis, who employed his graver upon this occasion, acquired great reputation by his portrait of Marius, while concealed in the marshes of Minturnæ. He is included among the small number of Frenchmen, who appear destined to raise the art itself from that state of decadence in which it has languished since the death of Audran, Edelinck, Balechou, Dewill, and the two Drevets.

## RETROSPECT OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

### EASTER AND MICHAELMAS FAIR, 1802.

SINCE Easter-fair of 1801, the number of German bookellers has risen from 299 to 327, and the enormous mass of printed paper has been augmented in proportion. No less than 3400 works are announced in the catalogue for Easter-fair of 1802. Of these, many indeed were only translations, new editions, and continuations, besides a crowd of small, unimportant, and useless, publications. On the other hand, there was a considerable number of interesting and useful works; we shall chiefly confine our retrospect to a notice of the latter, without however entirely excluding those of inferior note, especially when they may serve to characterise the general state of German literature, or particular parts of it.

Although the greater number of the articles that make their appearance at the Leipzig Michaelmas-fair may be considered as merely the gleanings of the preceding Easter-fair, for which they could not be got ready; or are

only fore-runners of the following Easter-fair, frequently bearing on their title-pages the number of the ensuing year, that they may the longer have the recommendation of novelty, of which some of them but too much stand in need;—although many bookellers do not frequent, or send any works to this fair, yet we find in the catalogue 1166 publications announced by 209 publishers. Among these, besides the usual continuations and the great number of almanacks and pocket-books that come forth about this time, we find some of important new works, of which we shall take notice when speaking of the class of literature to which they belong.—We begin with

### PHILOSOPHY;

because, in exhibiting a view of several of the branches of the German literature, we shall be obliged to pre-suppose a knowledge of the philosophical department. The reform proposed by Kant, or the transformation of Dogmatism into Criticism, had given to powerful a charm of novelty to the

study of philosophy and metaphysics, that even the friends of the positive sciences, especially Divinity and Jurisprudence, applied to it with uncommon ardor, and transfused much from it into their writings. The same thing happened with respect to Fichte's System of Philosophy. On the contrary, the medical writers had drawn less from the new philosophy: but they, in their turn, became its partizans. SCHELLING, who at first had made a common cause with FICHTE, (just as the latter had been for some time the apostle of KANT), invented a new system, which he calls the *Philosophy of Nature*, emanating indeed from the doctrine of Kant, but considerably extended by flights of the imagination. This Philosophy of Nature was adopted by the Brunonian sect of physicians, who endeavoured to engraft upon it the hypothesis of their master; so that the influence of the new philosophy, on the manner of treating all the other branches of science, becomes daily more visible, in proportion as these speculative studies become more fashionable at the German universities, which may be considered as hot-beds of new systems, or at least of different forms of them; and where the various sects of Kantians, Fichtians, Schellingians, &c. are zealously contending with one another, and eagerly entering the lists as authors in defence of their peculiar modes of philosophising.

The venerable KANT himself, now almost eighty years of age, vegetates in retirement from the scene of action, but his disciples continue to publish his manuscripts. FÖSCHE, now Professor at the New Russian University of Dorpat, has published a System of Metaphysics, taken from the MSS of Kant, and intended to serve as a syllabus for his lectures; and Dr. RENK, now of Danzig, "Kant's Physische Geographie," (Physical Geography), which had before been edited by an anonymous disciple of Kant from the notes he had made when attending his lectures. MELLIN's very useful "Encyklopädisches Wörterbuch über Kant's Schriften," (Encyclopedical Lexicon on Kant's Works); and the "Versuch einer falschlichen Darstellung der Kantischen Philosophie," (Attempt to exhibit the Kantian System of Philosophy in a clear Point of View), by Professor MUTSCHELLE, an enlightened Catholic, prematurely snatched away by the

hand of death, have been continued. A third edition of KIESEWETTER's "Grundriss einer allgemeinen Logik nach Kantischen Grundsätzen," (Elements of a general System of Logic, according to the principles laid down by Kant), and a second edition of BENDAVID's "Vorlesungen über die Kritik der reinen Vernunft," (Lectures on the Critique of pure Reason), in which the fundamental principles of Kant are, upon the whole, displayed with luminousness and accuracy, made their appearance. The Academy of Sciences at Berlin likewise published two prize-dissertations, "Ueber den Ursprung unserer Erkenntnis," (On the Origin of Human Knowledge), one by BENDAVID, and the other by the Rev. Mr. BLOCK; in which the former adheres strictly to the principles of Kant, and the latter frequently modifies them. Bendauid likewise presents us with a "Versuch einer Rechtslehre," (Essay on a System of Justice, founded upon Kantian principles);—GERSTREKER with a "Metaphysik des Rechts," (Metaphysics of Justice); and the just-mentioned BLOCK with a "Neue Grundlegung zur Philosophie der Sitten, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf die Kantische," (New Theory of Moral Philosophy, chiefly founded on that of Kant). To the same class belong the late Leipzig Professor HAYDENREICH's "Betrachtungen über die Würde der Menschen im Geiste der Kantischen Sitten und Religionslehre," (Thoughts on the Dignity of Man, according to the Spirit of Kant's System of Moral Philosophy and Religion), which has been edited by GRUBER, with a parallel between Heydenreich and Zollikofer's ideas relative to this subject; and GERLACH's "Lehrbuch der Religion innerhalb der Grenzen der bloßen Vernunft," (Elements of Religion within the Bounds of mere Reason), which doctrine of Kant has been attacked as contradictory by the acute reasoner, KÖPFEN, in his Work "über Offenbarung, &c." (On Revelation, &c.) of which a second edition has appeared. Other new champions or opposers of the critical philosophy we must pass over, for the sake of brevity.

No new work of Fichte made its appearance at the Easter-fair, nor do we find more than one publication relative to his philosophy, viz. "Mann und Weib, oder Deduction der Ehe; ein Beytrag zur Berichtigung des

Mißverständnißes der Fichtischen Ideen über diesen Gegenstand," (Man and Woman, or Deduction of Marriage; being a Contribution towards rectifying the Misunderstanding of Fichte's Ideas on that Subject), by Professor SCHAUMANN, of Gießen; where Professor Snell continues to teach the Kantian philosophy in its genuine purity, and defends it against all opposers, as is proved by several publications announced in the Leipzig Catalogue.

At the Michaelmas-fair, Fichte presented us with a "Neue Wissenschaftslehre," being his last attempt, as he says in the advertisement, to render the new philosophy intelligible to the public, although it be misunderstood even by learned professors, men, the business of whose life it has been to teach philosophy. At the same time a certain BÖHM published a "Commentary on and against the first Principle of the Doctrine of Science." Fichte's "Law of Nature" has met with more success than his other works: fewer complaints were made of the unintelligibility of it than of many of the conclusions drawn from his principles. That it began to prevail at some of the Universities, appeared from the elemental lectures and syllabus of several professors. REINERS, of Landshut, however, and most of the Catholic Universities of Germany, still strictly adhere to the doctrine of Kant.

SCHELLING continues his "Zeitschrift für speculative Physik," (Journal for speculative Physics), in which he more and more develops his "Philosophy of Nature;" and began, in conjunction with his colleague, Hegel, "Ein Kritischer Journal der Philosophie," (Critical Journal of Philosophy,) containing dissertations and reviews of new publications: both are distinguished by violent Philippics against the opponents of the new doctrines.

Of a quite opposite character both in this and other respects, are the "Beiträge zur leichtern Uebersicht des Zustandes der Philosophie bey dem Anfange des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts," (Contributions towards a View of the State of Philosophy at the Commencement of the nineteenth Century), edited by Professor REINHOLD, in Kiel; who has successively adopted the various new forms of philosophy, except that of Schelling, and is now become the patron of the new doctrine of BAR-

DILI, who thinks he can solve all difficulties, by making being and thinking to be identical.

Another teacher of a new system of philosophy, Professor BOUTERWECK of Göttingen found it necessary to publish a small work, entitled "Die Epochen der Vernunft." (Epochs of Reason), in defence of his "Apodictics, which, he asserts, had been misunderstood.

The study of the older philosophy was not, however, entirely neglected. Professor BÜHLE, of Göttingen, published the seventh volume of his "Lehrbuch zur Geschichte der Philosophie" (Elements of the History of Philosophy). Professor SOCHER, of the new Bavarian University at Landshut, where Schelling, as well as Kant, has many partisans, gave us a very useful "Grundriß der Geschichte der Philosophischen Systeme von den Griechen bis Kant."—Sketch of the History of Philosophical Systems, from the time of the Ancient Greeks to that of Kant; and Dr. PAULUS, Professor of Divinity, at Jena, facilitated the study of Spinoza's, by a new edition of his works: "B. de Spinoza Opera quæ supersunt omnia, iterum edenda curavit, præfationes, vitam, necnon notitias quæ ad Historiam scriptorum pertinent, addidit E. G. PAULUS, Jenæ vol. I. besides which there came forth "B. de Spinoza Adnotationes ad Tract. Theol. polit. ex autographo edidit ac præfatus est, addita notitia Scriptorum Philosophi, C. T. DE MURR.

But the above may suffice for the philosophy of the schools: we shall now say a few words relative to works treating of the philosophy of life. Among these, the "Betrachtungen über das Weibliche Geschlecht, &c."—(Considerations on the Female Sex); of which the third, and concluding volume, has been published, particularly merits to be mentioned with distinction. The author, M. BRANDIS, Member of the Board of Commerce, at Hanover, had published his thoughts on this subject already in 1787, in a work entitled "Die Weiber," which was much read; and in the present work, he has farther developed them. This candid, severe, and acute observer of women treads in the footsteps of Rousseau; and endeavours to warn them from the bye-paths, which would lead them astray from the course allotted to them by nature and the relations of civil society, and to shew them that their extravagant pre-



tensions to exclusive privileges and dominion are unfounded, &c. Against this author, and against SOCKELS, author of a "Charakteristik des Weiblichen Geschlechts," an ingenious Lady, AMALIA HOLST, sent forth a work "Ueber die Bestimmung der Weiber,"—(On the Destination of Woman.) in which, however, she does not go so far as Hippel, who contends that the women ought to be declared capable of holding civil offices in the state.

THEOLOGY, BIBLICAL CRITICISM, &c.

Though there appears less of acrimony among the theological disputants, and though we do not so frequently as formerly find them stigmatising one another with the opprobrious name of heretic, yet much acerbity prevails, as well in the theoretical and learned, as in the practical and popular departments of this science; the latter in particular, is at present zealously cultivated in both the Catholic and Protestant parts of Germany.

Among the Protestants, Abbot HENKE, of Helmstädt, continues his "Magazin zu Religions-Philosophie, Exegese, und Kirchengeschichte."—(Magazine for the Philosophy of Religion, Biblical Criticism, and Ecclesiastical History, &c.) of which the twelfth volume is completed. Of the "Theological Journal" of Professor GABLER, of Altdorf, the ninth and tenth volumes, and a continuation of the "Theologische Monatschrift,"—(The Monthly Theological Magazine), made their appearance. All these journals contain original theological tracts, and criticisms upon new theological works. Professor WOCHLER, formerly of Rinteln, now of Marburg, favours the public still with "Theologische Annalen und Nachrichten," (Theological Annals, &c.); and in Switzerland, the excellent "Beyträge zur Beförderung des vernünftigen Denkens in der Religion," (Contributions towards promoting a Rational Mode of Thinking in Religion), eighteen numbers of which had been published by the lately deceased CORRODI, were continued after his death under the title of "Neue Beyträge, &c." It is still animated by the same spirit which distinguished the late learned and acute editor, whose aim it was to enlighten the minds of his countrymen. Of an opposite tendency is the "Magazin für Christliche Dogmatik und Moral," (Magazine for Christian Dogmatism

and Morality), by a society of Tübingen literati, and edited by Professor FLAT. In this Magazine the earlier doctrines of faith and morality are defended with a great display of erudition and acumen. The "Geistliche Monatschrift mit besonderer Rücksicht auf das Bisthum Constanz," (Spiritual Magazine, for the use of the Clergy of the Bishoprick of Constance), begun under the auspices of Baron Dalberg, then Bishop of that See, would be attended with beneficial consequences among the Catholics of that district if properly continued. A striking contrast to it is exhibited in the "Uebersetzung und Auslegung des neuen Testaments nach seinem buchstäblichen und moralischen Inhalte, zum Gebrauche der Prediger und Religionslehrer," (Translation and Explanation of the New Testament, for the use of the Clergy), by Professor SCHWARZEL, of Freyberg. This work, which is patronized by the present Bishop of Constance, revives the exegetical absurdities of former ages. On the whole, rational Biblical criticism is very rarely found among the Catholics in Germany. But the harvest in this department of science is still abundant among the Protestants. Besides many tracts scattered in the above-mentioned journals, many explanatory and critical works on the Old and New Testaments have been published by eminent Biblical scholars. On the former we find a continuation of ROSENMÜLLERS "Scholia in V. T." in which he has taken for his model his father's "Scholia in Novum Testamentum. Professor VATER, of Halle, has given us a "Commentar über den Pentateuch," (Commentary on the Pentateuch), with an introduction to the different sections of it, &c. The editor has communicated here the substance of the Critical and Explanatory Notes of the late Dr. Geddes, whose merits are duly appreciated by the Biblical scholars of Germany. Another Professor in the university of Halle, Mr. GÜTE, published an "Einleitung in die Psalmen, (Introduction to the Psalms).—To the learned and acute Professor PAULUS, (of Jena), excellent explanatory work on the New Testament, entitled "Philologisch-Kritische und Historische Commentar," a third volume has been added, which finishes the Commentary on the three first Evangelists. A new edition, and continuation, is likewise announced of the no

less estimable "Erläuterungen zum neuen Testamente, (illustrations of the New Testament, for the Learned and Unlearned), by Dr. SROLZ, of Bremen, a worthy rival of Paulus. The fourth volume of "Morus supra Hermeneutica N. T." a yet unfinished work, edited by the learned Philologist EICHSTÄDT of Jena; and SCHULZE's "Schriftstellerliche Character und Werth des Petrus, Judas und Jacobus, zum behuf der special Hermeneutik ihrer Schriften untersucht und bestimmt, (Literary Character and Value of the Epistles of Peter, Jude, and James), deserve to be mentioned here with honour.

Professor SMIDT, of Gießen, and a clergyman in the neighbourhood of that city, continue their labours relative to the illustration of the New Testament and the most ancient History of the Church, in their "Bibliothek für Kritik und Exegese des Neuen Testaments, und die älteste Kirchengeschichte." The same indefatigable Professor has added a second volume to his "Ausführliches Handbuch der Christlichen Kirchengeschichte, (Manual of Ecclesiastical History); which furnishes another proof how well he merits the reputation of a critical investigator, who is completely master of the art of exhibiting the results of his studies in a clear point of view. HENKE, who in the fore-said journal furnishes many excellent articles on Ancient Ecclesiastical History, and contributions toward the Modern History of the Church in the "Religions annalen," has proceeded in his "Allgemeine Geschichte der Christlichen Kirche nach der Zeitfolge, (General History of the Christian Church, arranged in a chronological order), as far as the fifth volume, which begins the History of the Christian Church during the 18th century.

With respect to dogmatical theology and morality, the works that have appeared, besides the above-mentioned "Tübingen Magazin," and many treatises in other journals, some of which have a very philosophical tendency, are of too little importance to require to be here particularly enumerated. On the whole, indeed, the Germans had lately been so well supplied in this department of science by Ammon, Eckermann, Reinhard, and others, that new publications could very well be dispensed with.

It gives us pleasure to remark, that,

after bestowing so much pains on dogmatical and moral theology, learned divines begin to turn their attention to the history thereof; so that besides MUNSCHER's "Handbuch der Christlichen Dogmengeschichte" (Compendious History of Christian Dogmas), a "Geschichte der Sittenlehre Jesu," (History of the Morality of Jesus) by STÄUDLIN, of Göttingen, is continued.

Considering the many excellent exegetical works which continue to appear in Germany, and the great abundance of moral and dogmatical manuals for learned theologians and preachers; one might almost consider it to be superfluous to publish collections of materials for sermons. That this, however, is not the case, is proved by the Catalogue of every succeeding fair; and the great number of sermons and other works for the friends of religious edification, may be urged as a proof of the mistake of those who would persuade us, that an indifference for religion is daily gaining ground. One part of the German public still highly esteem the devotional and edifying writings of an Ewald, which are animated by a truly Lutharian spirit; while others prefer the works of a Marczell, a Reinhard, and a Ribbeck. The preachers too, still eagerly stretch out their hands for all proffered assistance in the composition of their pulpit-discourses. The number of Catechetical Instructions likewise increase from fair to fair, the more so, as school-masters, as well as the parochial clergy, stand in need of them. Indeed, upon the whole, sufficient provision is made for the improvement of these two classes of public instructors. While THIESS, formerly professor in the university of Kiel, published an "Anleitung zur Bildung der öffentlichen Religionslehrer im neunzehnten Jahrhundert" (Instructions for forming a Public Teacher of Religion in the 19th Century); and a pupil of Reinhard, in Dresden, an "Anweisung zur Kanzelberedsamkeit" (Introduction to Pulpit Eloquence;) besides many other writers, who treated of the various duties of a clergyman.—Professor MUNSCHER, of Marburg, and Pastor SCHUDEROFF, of Altenburg, appropriated their Journals to the discussion of the affairs of the schools and the church, and for proposing plans of reform in the state of both. It is a melancholy fact, that the greater

part of the German parochial school-masters are in a wretched condition; and that even among the clergy many of the rectors of parishes are worse off than the poor curates in some parts of England; as they are obliged to maintain themselves and families on salaries that had been fixed at a period when money was of more value. The distress of that meritorious class of society is painted in glowing colours in a pamphlet published at Halle, and entitled "Hülfe! Hülfe! ein Aufruf der Lutherischen Religionslehrer an gute Fürsten und edle Menschen, dringende Bitten und bescheidene Vorschläge die drücken de Lage der Evangelischen Religionslehrer betreffend."—(Help! Help! or, the Voice of the distressed Lutheran Pastors, addressed to good Princes, &c. With Plans for bettering their Condition.)—Still, however, there is no want of candidates for holy orders, as is the case in some of the Catholic states of Germany (especially in Austria), where, besides other causes, the oppressive conduct of superiors, and in particular the strict enforcement of the law of celibacy, have a tendency to deter many young men from entering into the sacerdotal order.

We remark, however, with pleasure, that a more liberal spirit than formerly begins to prevail in several of the Catholic provinces of Germany. This is, in a particular, apparent in many of the writers on education and theology, who continue to keep pace with the progressive improvements of the present age.—At the last Michaelmas fair, we find announced, a continuation of KIEPLER's (of Landshut) "*Kleines Magazin für Religionslehrer*."—Small Magazine for Teachers of Religion.—A society of enlightened Catholic divines began a "*Journal für Katholische Theologie*," (Catholic Theological Journal); and at Linz there appeared the first volume of a "*Bibliothek für Geistliche auf dem Lande und in den Städten*," (Library for Clergymen in Towns and in the Country) by SEITZ; as likewise a "*Theologisch-praktische Monat-schrift*," (A Theologico-practical Monthly Journal.) At the same place, Professor GEISHUTTER published a "*Theologische Moral in einer Wissenschaftlicher Darstellung*," (Theological System of Morality), which is very different from the old ascetical works of the Monks.

The conversion of the celebrated poet and philologist, Count Stollberg (the same whose "*Travels in Italy*" were translated by Mr. Holcroft) to the Roman Catholic faith, still continued to give rise to various controversial publications; as did likewise the refusal of a foreign gentleman, resident in a Prussian town, to have his child baptized.

There was likewise an important controversy between two learned men of a very different character, DE LUC, the geologist, and the equally learned and enlightened theologian, TELLER, of Berlin.—At the Michaelmas fair there appeared, at the same time, two translations of the former's "*Letter*" to Teller; and the latter's "*Älteste Theodicee, oder Erklärung der Drey Eisten Capitel im ersten Buche der Vor-Mosaischen Geschichte*," (Explanation of the Three First Chapters of the Ante-Mosaic History); which will considered as valuable contributions towards the illustration of that part of the Bible, which has of late years so frequently engaged the attention of biblical critics.

To the higher class of critical works belongs "*Widerlegung einiger der Wichtigsten Einwendungen gegen die Echtheit des Evangeliums Joannis*," (Refutation of some of the Objections against the Authenticity of St. John's Gospel), which was recommended in a preface by Professor ZIEGLER, of Rostock.

Professor NÖSSELT, of Halle, distinguished by his exertions to introduce a more rational mode of criticism, and by the great number of pupils whom he has formed, has, after many years, again favoured the public with "*Exercitationes ad Sacram Scripturarum Interpretationem*."—In this, as in his former works, the Professor shews himself a profound and cautious illustrator of Holy Writ, and freely enters into the merits of the hypotheses and explanations of the modern biblical commentators.

#### JURISPRUDENCE.

As usual, fewer works on jurisprudence were published than on theology.—The professors of law at the German universities, to whom an appeal lies in many cases from the inferior tribunals, and the members of the courts of justice, are so busily employed about the processes before them, that they cannot spare much time for reading

reading, or the writing of books.— Their practical labours, however, frequently give rise to very instructive publications. Thus Professor HUFELAND, of Jena, author of some esteemed works upon natural and positive law, gives as "*Beiträge zur Berichtigung und Erweiterung der positiven Rechtswissenschaften*;" (Contributions towards the Improvement of Positive Law); of which the fourth number appeared at the Easter-fair.— Professor GUNTHER, of Helmstädt, published the first volume of his "*Rechtliche Bemerkungen durch vorgekommene Fälle erläutert*;" (Juristical Remarks, illustrated by Cases that actually occurred); and VON BERG, of Hanover, "*Juridische Beobachtungen und Rechtstheile*."—(Juristical Observations and Cases.)—Another Hanoverian lawyer, M. VON ENDE, Member of the Tribunal of Appeal at Celle, presented to the public "*Vermischte Juristische Abhandlungen*;" (Miscellaneous Law-Tracts), which were received with approbation—Continuations appeared of the "*Juridisches Archiv*," by some of the law professors, &c. at Tübingen; and of the "*Magazin für die Philosophie und Geschichte des Rechts*" (Magazine for the Philosophy and History of Jurisprudence, by GROTMANN, of Gießen. This young lawyer is one of the modern reformers of the penal laws; among whom his friend Feuerbach, formerly Professor at Jena, now at Kiel, in a particular manner excited attention by defending, with much acuteness, the rigor of the older legislators; and, instead of the theory of prevention, which is again recommended by Grotmann, develops the right of the state to threaten and put in execution severe punishments. Many adopted, and others, and among them Grotmann, combated, his opinions; and Thibaut of Jena, and Tittman of Leipzig, again entered the lists against them. But above all the new sect of Criminalists found most vigorous antagonists among the lawyers of the old school, who could not so easily be persuaded to give up the principles they had hitherto defended; especially Klein, of Berlin, where he was formerly actively employed in the composition of the new Prussian code, and Kleinschrod, Professor in the University of Würzburg, who have for several years conjointly published an "*Archiv des*

*Criminalrechts*," (Archive of Criminal Law), which was rendered more interesting by these discussions. The distinguished reputation which the latter enjoys, induced the Bavarian Government to commission him to draw up the plan of a "*New Criminal Code for the Electorate*," which has been published, and the Elector has offered a prize to the author of the best criticism upon it.

Professor REITENBYER, of the University of Frankfurt on the Oder, is at present employed upon a sketch of an "*Allgemeines Deutsches Gesetzbuch aus den unveränderten Materialien des gemeinen Rechts in Deutschland*" (General German Code of Laws, founded on the unchanged Materials of the Common Law.) But however desirable the adoption of such a General Code might be, there are too many obstacles to allow us to hope to see the Professor's project carried into execution. Many publications likewise appeared relative to the laws of particular States of the German Empire. Among these we shall notice only the "*Drey Abhandlungen über den Geist der Gesetze und Rechtsverwaltung in der Preussischen Monarchie*" (Three Dissertations on the Spirit of the Laws and the Administration of Justice in the Prussian Monarchy).

The Roman law, however, is not neglected: Commentaries on the Institutions, and Pandects, and new Compendiums, make their appearance from time to time. Particular parts of the civil law are likewise diligently illustrated; and the same may be said of the public and canon law. Nor is the law of nations neglected. Professor VON MARTENS, of Göttingen, has added a Supplement to his "*Recueil des principaux Traités, &c.*"; and formed a collection of the "*Gesetze und Verordnungen der einzelnen Europäischen Mächte über Handel, Schifffart und Assecuranzen, u. s. w.*" (Laws and Edicts of the different States of Europe relative to Trade, Navigation, and Insurances, since the Middle of the 17th Century). M. von EGGERS, of Copenhagen, has published "*Actenstücke über das Mißverständnis zwischen Dänemark und England, &c.*" (Documents relative to the Disagreement between England and Denmark, and the Northern Neutrality, with a legal Examination of the Points in Dispute); and Mr. HOLST, head of a commercial

cial Institution at Hamburg, the First Volume of his "Versuch einer Kritischen Uebersicht der Völker-Seerechte, &c." (Attempt at a critical View of the Marine Law of Nations, &c.) in which the author exhibits an intimate acquaintance with the subject he has undertaken to illustrate.

At the Michaelmas fair, there appeared an "Austünftliche Entwicklung der Lehre von der Intestats-Erbfolge" (Development of the Law of Succession to the Estates of those who die Intestate); by the celebrated civilian, Professor GLUCK, of Erlangen, author of the excellent Commentary on the Pandects, which, however, is not yet completed.

A posthumous work of the late Mr. SILVERING, merchant in Hamburg, was edited by Von Eggers, of Copenhagen. The work is entitled, "Materialien zu einem vollständigen und systematischen Wechselrecht, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Hamburg," (Materials towards a complete System of the Law of Bills of Exchange, with a particular Regard to the Custom of Hamburg), with a Preface and Notes by the learned Editor.

#### MEDICINE.

In this science, as in philosophy, there are now several sects: physicians of the old and the new school. The latter, viz. the Brunonians, are again split into different parties, some adhering strictly to the theory of Brown, and others enlisting under the banners of Dr. Röschlaub, now Professor in the university of Landshut, who applies Schelling's Philosophy of Nature to the farther development of that theory. To this purpose his "Magazin zur Vervollkommenung der Medizin," is exclusively devoted. This magazine contains many ingenious treatises on the Brunonian Theory; but it must at the same time be owned, that we find in it many still problematical assertions, and frequently most virulent attacks upon, not only the physicians of the old school, but likewise such as are indeed inclined towards the Brunonian doctrine, but do not wholly agree with Röschlaub. Perhaps this violent polemical tone renders his journal the more acceptable; at least it is certain, that it is read very generally by friends and foes. It is probable, however, that the "Journal der Practischen Arzneykunde" (Journal for Practical Medicine), edited by HUFELAND, the celebrated author of the "Art of Prolonging Life,"

formerly Professor at Jena, but now Physician to the King of Prussia, at Berlin, has a more extensive circulation. Hufeland likewise publishes a "Bibliothek der Practischen Heilkunde" (Library of Practical Medicine); to which has been added a "Journal der ausländischen Medicinischen Literatur, (Journal of Foreign Medical Literature), edited conjointly by Hufeland, Schreyer, and Harles, of Erlangen.

Several other collections appropriated to particular branches of medical science were continued.

ISENFLAMM and ROSENMÜLLER, of Erlangen, gave us "Beyträge zur die Zergliederungskunst" (Contributions towards the Science of Anatomy); and REIL, of Halle, continued to diffuse in his "Archiv für Physiologie," his theory founded upon the mixture and form of matter in the bodies of animals.

WINKELMANN, a young physician of Göttingen, and a partizan of Schelling's Philosophy of Nature, published an "Einleitung in die Dynamische Physiologie" (Introduction to Dynamic Physiology).

Several works and Theses published at various other Universities of Germany, evince the prevalence of the new system of medicine there, especially at Vienna, the physicians of which place have most faithfully adhered to the original doctrine of Brown.

Dr. MEYER published a "Sammlung Medicinisch-Practischer Beobachtungen, aus der Klinik zu Wien," (Collection of Practical Clinical Observations), with notes by the celebrated Dr. FRANK, Inspector General of the Hospitals; and Dr. ZIMMERMANN endeavoured to facilitate the study of the Brunonian theory by his "Medico-Philosophical Dictionary."

Dr. HARTMANN furnished an "Analyse der neuern Heilkunde," (Analysis of the new System of Medicine); and SCHÖRNDORFER began an "Untersuchung der Grundsätze der Erregungs Theorie durch die Grundsätze der Humoraltheorie, als Beyträge zur Verein beyder Lehren" (The Principles of the Humoral Doctrine applied to an Investigation of the Principles of the Theory of Excitability); being a Contribution towards an Union of the two Theories), which will probably not effect the purpose the author had in view. But that at Vienna too there are some friends left of the old school of medicine, appears from the "Medicinisches

dicinisches Archiv von Wien und Oesterreich," (Medical Archives of Vienna and Austria), which has been continued for several years, and in which Dr. FERRO, a physician of considerable reputation, gives annually an account of the diseases, &c. prevalent in Vienna and Austria.

Many excellent contributions towards the advancement of surgery have likewise made their appearance.

TITTMANN, of Dresden, has finished his "System der Wundarzneykunst", (System of Surgery), being lectures read at the Medico-chirurgical College of Dresden.

RICHTER, of Göttingen, published the sixth volume of the new edition of his "Anfangsgründe der Wundarzneykunst", (Elements of Surgery); and besides the "Chirurgische Bibliothek", (Chirurgical Library) of this celebrated Professor, another Professor of the same University, Dr. AKNEMANN, continued his "Magazin der Wundarzneywissenschaft", (Chirurgical Magazine); which contains original treatises and translations; and likewise edited the "Annalen der Medicinisch Chirurgisch Klinischen Instituts zu Göttingen", (Annals of the Medico-Chirurgical-Clinical Institution at Göttingen). The "Chirurgische Abhandlung über eine einfache Methode des Steinschnitts," (Treatise on a simple Method of Lithotomy,) by LANGENBECK, lately appointed a Professor at the University of Göttingen, was recommended in a preface written by SIEBOLD, jun. of Würzburg.

At Jena, BERNSTEIN, author of a very useful Chirurgical Lexicon, furnished a work "Ueber Verrenkungen und Beinbrüche," (On Dislocations and Fractures); and HIMLY began in numbers: "Ophthalmologische Beobachtungen und Untersuchungen," (Ophthalmological Observations and Inquiries), which he afterwards continued in conjunction with the celebrated SMIDT, of Vienna.

The Imperial Medico-chirurgical Josephine Academy published a first volume of "Beobachtungen," (Observations), which could not fail to be received with approbation; for in this department of medical science, there are now many eminent professors and practitioners at Vienna.

The same may be said of the obfetric art, which is there taught with great success by Dr. BOER, Superin-

tendant of the General Lying-in-Hospital, and who has acquired a complete knowledge of his art by travelling and long experience. Among others, FROMMELT, Vice-Director of the Obstetrical Institution at Jena, the same who first made Dr. GALL's "Cranioscopy," more generally known, is much indebted to Boer. His "Handbuch der Geburtshülfe," (Manual of Midwifery,) is distinguished by many peculiar excellencies, so that it will probably soon supplant some others. Besides this manual, there likewise appeared a continuation of the "Grundriss der Entbindungskunst," (Elements of Midwifery), by Professor OSIANDER, of Göttingen, who is rather too partial to the use of instruments.

BRUNINGHAUSEN, of Würzburg, already advantageously known as the inventor of several useful surgical instruments, recommended a new forceps; and NYSEN a new couch. Other physicians gave Instructions to mothers relative to the suckling of their own children, the proper food for them during the first years of their life, &c.

At the last Easter-fair again, a vast number of publications relative to the inoculation of the cow-pox were announced; from the remotest and most unknown parts of Germany there appeared Testimonies of the happiest effects resulting from it; so that we may venture to assert, that through the attention and disinterestedness of the German physicians and the meritorious exertions of many of the clergy, the knowledge and practice of vaccination is more rapidly diffused in Germany, than even in England. We shall farther below have occasion to remark that Galvanism has by many physicians been tried as a remedy for the cure of certain diseases.

After what has been said above relative to the prevalence of Brunonianism in Germany, it will not appear strange to find announced a "Versuch einer theoretisch-praktischen Arzneymittellehre nach den Grundsätzen der Erregungstheorie," (Essay of a Theoretico-practical Pharmacology, according to the Principles of the Theory of Excitability), by Dr. FRANK, junior, of Vienna; and an "Entwurf einer Medicinischen Pharmacologie," (Sketch of a Medical Pharmacology), founded upon the same principles, by another young physician, Dr. LOOS, of Heidelberg.

Less founded upon these than upon chemical principles, are the contributions toward the improvement of pharmacy, which TROMMSDORF of Erfurt, and SCHRAUB, of Cassel, furnish in the journals edited by them. We must here likewise notice a well-executed work on an interesting subject, which has of late years attracted the attention of physicians; we mean Dr. SCHEEL's, of Copenhagen, "Historische und Praktische Bearbeitung der Transfusion des Blutes und der Einspritzung der Arzneien in die Adern," (Historical and Practical Treatise on the Transfusion of Blood, and the Introduction of Medicines into the Veins by Means of Syringes).

At the Michaelmas-fair, besides translations of, or journals containing extracts from, the best foreign medical periodical publications, the medical works chiefly related to the Brunonian theory, the defence and explanation of which had again employed the pens of a considerable number of writers.

A subject which seldom engaged the attention of physicians was treated of in an ample manner in Professor BALHORN's treatise "Ueber die Declamation in Medicinischer und Dietetischer Hinsicht," in which he proves the great medical utility of declamation and reading aloud.

#### AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY, &c.

It is a well known characteristic trait of the Germans, that, however great their progress in the arts and sciences, they are attentive to appropriate to themselves every improvement that may be derived from foreign countries. This was particularly manifested in agriculture, economy, &c. HAHNE-MANN, translator of "Young's Annals of Agriculture," Count FODEWILLS, THAER, VON ENGEL, and other economists, endeavoured to diffuse a knowledge of English husbandry, and to apply the principles thereof to the cultivation of their native country. Nor were the French economists neglected, though the Germans are confessedly superior to them. A much greater number, however, of original works on economy, than of translations came forth at the Leipzig Easter-fair. The economical societies in Saxony, Bohemia, Esthonia, Livonia, &c. published their Transactions.

RIEM, secretary of the Economical Society at Dresden, continued his "Sammlung vermischter ökonomis-

cher Schriften," (Collection of miscellaneous Economical Essays); THAER and BENECKEN the "Annalen der Niederächsischen Landwirthschaft," (Annals of Rural Economy in Lower Saxony). LÖWE began "Annalen der schlesischen Landwirthschaft," (Silesian Annals of Agriculture, &c.). and STETSMÜLLER published the first volume of a "Beschreibung der Schweizerischen Alpen und Landwirthschaft," (Description of the Husbandry of Switzerland and the Alps); FRITZE the first volume of "Grundsätze zur Verbesserung der Landwirthschaft in Liefland," (Principles for the Improvement of Rural Economy in Livonia). Much instruction may be gained from the accounts given by VON ENGEL and Count FODEWILLS, of the experiments made on their estates. Some general systematical works on rural economy likewise appeared. Besides a fifth edition of the "Grundsätze der Deutschen Landwirthschaft," (Principles of German Husbandry), by Professor BECKMANN, of Göttingen, Professor GORTHAARD, of Erfurt, furnished, for the use of academical lectures, a "System der Deutschen Landwirthschaft," (System of German Husbandry); and, for the use of every class of rural economists, a practical manual of husbandry, entitled "Das Ganze der Landwirthschaft."

Several writers treated separately of the various modes of cultivating grain, or wrote upon implements of husbandry, on the blight in corn, on field-mice, &c. Pastor CHRIST, near Frankfurt on the Mayne, and STEGLER, of Thuringia, who had frequently before merited well of the public by their economical writings, continued to communicate instructions relative to horticulture, and in particular relative to the planting of orchards, and the proper treatment of fruit-trees.

The increasing dearth of fire-wood has, of late years, directed the attention of the German economists towards their woods and forests: several of the princes have established schools and professorships for teaching the proper management of them. Of the good effects of these institutions, and of the diligence and intelligence of the teachers, many proofs are given in the works that have been published on this interesting branch of economy. Besides the lectures of the professors, the twenty-sixth volume of GATTERER's "Forst

"Forst Archiv" (Magazine for the Improvement of the Science of Forestry and Venerie), and the ninth of LEONHARDI'S "Forst und Jagd-Kalender" (Forest and Hunting Calendar), a new "Zeitschrift für die Forst Wissenschaft," (Journal relative to the Management of Forests), was begun by HARTMANN and LAUROP, the latter of whom likewise published "Briefe eines durch Deutschland reisenden Forstmanns," (Letters from a Forester during his Travels through Germany). BECHSTEIN, who has deserved so well of natural history and technology, and who is now director of a new institution for the instruction of foresters, continued his "Flora," containing the transactions of a society founded by him. Bechstein likewise favored the lovers of hunting with the second part of his "Handbuch der Jagdwissenschaft."

MEDICUS, the botanist, continued his *Essays* relative to Acacia-Trees, whereby he has again merited well of the Science of Forestry. Of a more general nature are the "Holzcultur durch Erfahrung erprobt," (Practical Instructions relative to Forest-Trees), by KIEPLER, which contains much useful practical information.

There was again an abundance of useful publications on the Veterinary Art, and on the Rearing and Treating of Cattle. The above-mentioned Mr. RIEM, of Dreiden, continued, conjointly with REUTTER, chief Veterinary Surgeon in that city, the "Oekonomisch Veterinärischen Hefte von der Zucht, &c. der vorzüglichsten Haus- und Nutzthiere," (Economico-Veterinary Papers relative to the Rearing, Treatment, &c. of domestic and useful Animals). ROHLF, the King of Prussia's horse-doctor for Brandenburg, gave us the fourth annual continuation of his "Magazin für Thier-arzneikunde, (Veterinary Magazine), and his "Allgemeines Vieharznei-buch," (General Instructor in the Veterinary Art). Captain PILGER, professor in the University of Gießen, published the second volume of his "Systematisches Handbuch der Veterinär-wissenschaft," (Systematic Manual of the Veterinary Science); and a "Lehrbuch zum Unterricht des Landmanns, &c." (Instructions to the Husbandman, how to purchase or rear healthy Cattle, how to preserve them in Health, how to treat them in a rational Manner when dis-

eased, &c.) Professor METZGER, of Königsberg, advantageously known by several medical works, published a book of academical lectures "über die Krankheiten sämmtlicher zur Oeconomie gehörigen Hausthiere, (On the Diseases of Cattle, &c.). SENNECKER, of Leipzig, gave us a new work on Horses, and the Diseases to which they are subject; and other authors wrote upon various other animals. Several publications likewise came forth relative to the pestilence among horned cattle, which has been lately making dreadful ravages in Germany. An anonymous writer gave us "Praktische Abhandlungen über die Krankheiten der Pferde und des Rindviehes, (Practical Dissertation on the Diseases of Horses and Horned Cattle), founded on Brunonian Principles, which LAUBENDER had before applied to the explanation of Veterinary Medicine.

For the lovers of Bees BUSCHING and KAISER continued their half-yearly "Journal für Bienenfreunde": some other Treatises on this subject were likewise given by the apiarists LUCAS and WURSTER, well known by former publications on this subject.

Besides the Literature of Economy, the improvement of the Theory and Practice of every part of it continued to engage the attention of the editor of "Oeconomische Hefte," (Economic Papers) which have been published monthly at Leipzig since the year 1792. A rival periodical work of the same kind has been started by Mr. WEBER, now Professor in the University of Frankfurt on the Oder. These and many other publications furnish proofs, with what happy effects natural philosophy has been applied to the improvement of every branch of rural economy, and arts and manufactures.

#### PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

As in other parts of Europe, so likewise in Germany, a most ardent zeal is at present manifested in the pursuit and cultivation of physical science. It is in particular astonishing with what avidity and emulation new inventions are received and propagated. While the physicians were busily employed in recommending and introducing the vaccine inoculation, another important discovery, that of Galvanism, attracted the attention of naturalists. Not only



Professor VOIGT, of Jena, in his "Magazin für den neuesten Zustand der Natur," a journal peculiarly devoted to the improvement of natural philosophy; and Professor GILBERT, of Halle, in his "Annalen der Physik," continued to communicate every thing new relative to this discovery: RITTER, of Jena, likewise proceeded with his "Beyträge zur nähern Kenntniss des Galvanismus," (Contributions towards a more intimate knowledge of Galvanism); and Professor WEBER, of Landshut, began a new periodical work on this subject, entitled "Der Galvanismus." This new phenomenon became still more generally interesting when it began to be applied to the cure of diseases: many publications on this subject were read with the greatest avidity. Several physicians of Berlin and Oldenburg, in this respect, particularly distinguished themselves: at the former place, Dr. AUGUSTIN published two pamphlets "Von Galvanismus und dessen Medicinischer Anwendung," (Relative to Galvanism and the application thereof to Medical Purposes), and GRAPENGLASSER "Versuche, den Galvanismus zur Heilung einiger Krankheiten anzuwenden, (Attempts to apply Galvanism to the cure of some Diseases): at the latter place appeared "Erfahrungen über die Heilkräfte des Galvanismus," (Experiments relative to the Medical Virtues of Galvanism), published conjointly by HELWAG and JACOBI. In a "Nachricht von der zu Jever durch die Galvani-Voltaische Gehörgebekunst beglückter Taubstummen," Professor WOLKE gives a full statement of the case of a deaf-and-dumb patient, whom M. Sprenger, of Jever, cured by the application of Galvanism. M. Sprenger himself afterwards printed an account of his experiments.

On acoustics, only one work of importance made its appearance, viz. "Die Acustic," by CHLADNI, of Wittenberg, inventor of several new musical instruments, and author of several publications on the theory of sounds. In this last work, he has, in a very judicious manner, collected and commented upon the various opinions of former writers on this subject; and given a particular account of his own discoveries and experiments relative to the figures formed by different sounds on round and angular plates, and several

kinds of vibrations which were first observed by him.

Still greater activity prevails in the chemical department of Science; and a number of journals continue to collect and communicate accounts of every important experiment. Besides the above-mentioned by VOIGT and GILBERT, which contain many chemical essays; The "Chemischen Annalen," by CRELL, of Helmstädt, and SCHERERS "Allg. Journal für Chemie" and "Archiv für die Theoretische Chemie" continue to be well-supplied magazines of all interesting discoveries in chemistry.

Reviews of all new works on chemistry are still given in the "Annalen der Chemischen Literatur," by HERMSTÄDT and WOLFF, of Berlin, and in the "Allgemeine Chemische Bibliothek," by THOMSDORF, to whose "Chemie in Felde der Erfahrung, (Experimental Chemistry), a 4th volume has been added. Of the chemical works published separately, the following particularly merit to be here noticed: "Bemerkungen über die Chemischen Grundstoffe in Bezug auf die Erklärung chemischer Erscheinungen, (Observations on the Chemical Elements, as connected with the Explanation of Chemical Phenomena), by Professor GÖTTING, of Jena; and the "Beschreibung der Chemischen Geräthschaften älterer und neuerer Zeit," (Description of the Chemical Instruments and Utensils in Ancient and Modern Times), by Professor SCHREGER of Erlangen.

Nor was Natural History less diligently cultivated than chemistry. Besides BATSCHE'S "Grundzüge der allgemeinen Naturgeschichte nach den drey Reichen," (Outlines of a general Natural History, arranged according to the three Kingdoms); BLUMENBACH'S "Abbildungen Naturhistorischer Gegenstände," (Delineation of Objects of Natural History); the "Schritten der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft zu Jena," (Memoirs of the Society instituted at Jena, for the investigation of Natural Philosophy), edited by BATSCHE, and several other general and mixed works: many were peculiarly devoted to the cultivation of separate branches of the science.

On mineralogy, there appeared a continuation of Von HOFF'S "Magazin für die gesammte Mineralogie, Geognosie, und Mineralogische Beschreibung,"

schreibung," Magazine for all branches of Mineralogy, Geognosy, and Mineralogical Geography); a first volume of the "Annalen der Societät für die gesammte Mineralogie zu Jena, (Transactions of the Mineralogical Society of Jena), edited by their president, Professor LENZ; and a "Minerographie der Deutschen Staaten," (Minerography of the German States), by SCHUMACHER, of Copenhagen. JORDAN, of Göttingen, and VOIGT, of Ilmenau, likewise published the mineralogical observations they made in their travels through Germany. EMMERLING and REUSS continued their estimable Elementary Works, in which they follow the system of Werner, now so well known and approved throughout Europe. SCHMIEDER gave us a Geognosy, in which he illustrates the subject by the principles of chemistry; and STEFFENS, in his "Beyträge zur innern Naturgeschichte der Erde, (Contributions towards a Natural History of the interior of the Earth), endeavours to apply his friend Schelling's Philosophy of Nature to what had before been treated wholly in an empirical manner.

Among the botanical works the most acceptable for the public at large, was the "Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Gewächse, in Briefen," (Introduction to the Knowledge of Plants, in Letters), by Professor SPRENGEL, superintendent of the Botanical Garden of the University of Halle, and author of many learned medical works. In these Letters, the Professor treats in an easy, familiar, and attractive manner, first of the structure of plants, and the functions and uses of their various parts; and then of the scientific language of the Linnæan system. The above-mentioned Professor BATSCH, whose death is lamented as a severe loss to the University of Jena, presented the learned Botanist with a "Tabula Affinitatum Regni Vegetabilis." HEDWIG furnished "Observat. Botan. fasc. I." HOFFMANN, conjointly with other Literati of Göttingen, "Physiographische Blätter," (Physiographical Papers); ROTH, "Neue Beyträge zur Botanik," (New Contributions to the Science of Botany); works, of the goodness of which the names of the authors will alone be considered as a sufficient testimony. Others published Floras of separate provinces and districts of Germany: SCHRADER, a successful rival of Hoffman, in Göttingen, a general

"Flora Germanica;" SUTER, a "Flora Helvetica;" and others only monographies. In order to accommodate that class of readers who are not able to purchase voluminous and expensive publications, the Botanical Journals of RÖMER and of SCHRADER were continued without interruption.

A very good supply was likewise provided for the students of Zoology. Besides WIEDEMANN'S "Archiv für Zoologie und Zootomie," there appeared "Beyträge zur Anatomie und Physiologie der Thiere," (Contributions to the Anatomy and Physiology of Animals), by Dr. ALBERS of Bremen; and "Anatomisch-physiologische Abhandlungen, (Anatomico-physiological Treatises), by RUDOLPH, of Greifswalde, which contain many things that are new and interesting. THILESIIUS, of Leipzig, furnished two excellent articles: an "Ausführliche Beschreibung der beiden sogenannten Stachelschweinmenschen aus der bekannten Englischen familie Lambert," (Description of Two Englishmen of the name of Lambert, commonly called the Porcupine-men), and "Bemerkungen über die sogenannten See-mäuse, nebst Anatomisch-physiologischen Bemerkungen über die Fortpflanzungsweise der Rochen und Haifische," (Remarks on the Sea-mouse; together with Anatomico-physiological Remarks relative to the propagation of the Ray-fish and Sharks); and BECHSTEIN, author of many esteemed works on Zoology, and of Translations (with notes and additions) of Lacepède's Amphibia, and Le Vaillant's African Birds, an "Ornithologisches Taschenbuch von und für Deutschland," (Ornithological Pocket-book for Germany). NAUMANN and others began or continued Works on the Natural History of the Birds of separate districts of Germany.

There were many new additions to the list of writers on Entomology. SCHELLENBERG, of Wintherthur, published the first number of "Entomologische Beyträge," in which chiefly insects before unknown are depicted. ZEDER, who in the year 1800, had furnished copious and important additions to Göze's Natural History of the Insectes, presented to the public at the Eater Fair a "Naturgeschichte der Eingeweidewürmer," (Natural History of the Worms found in the Intestines), a work abounding with new discoveries; and SULZER, of Straßburg, described in

a German and French Treatise a newly discovered worm of this kind, which he has denominated *Bicornis rufus*.

Besides these original works, the list of which we might considerably increase, there were several important translations from the English and French, and some of the Historical and Bibliographical kind: of the latter we shall here only notice "*Das National Museum der Naturgeschichte zu Paris, von seinem ersten Ursprunge, &c.*" (History of the National Museum of Natural History, at Paris, from its Origin to the Present Time), by Professor FISCHER, of Mentz, well known in Germany as the able translator of his friend Cuvier's Comparative Anatomy; and the second volume of the "*Repertorium Commentationum a Societate literariis editarum*," by Professor REUSS, librarian to the University of Göttingen, comprehending Botany, and Mineralogy, and forming a whole with the first volume, which records what relates to Zoology and Natural History in general.

Of the publications, which, besides the history, treat of the economical and technological uses of the productions of Nature, the following are deserving of notice: "*Briefe Naturhistorischen, physischen und ökonomischen Inhalts*," (Letters on subjects of Natural History, Physics, and Economy), by Prof. SCHRANK, of Landshut, who likewise gave a continuation of his "*Fauna Boica*"; and LIPPOLD's "*Neue Natur und Kunst-Lexicon*, (New Lexicon of Nature and Art), edited by FUNKE, of Dessau, advantageously known by a Work on Natural History and Technology, which has been several times reprinted.

Of the works on chemistry, natural-history, &c. published at the Michaelmas Fair, several are deserving of notice. The "*Landshut Leisure-hours; or, Contributions towards the Improvement of Natural History*," by Professor SCHRANK, furnish additional proofs of his indefatigable perseverance in the cultivation of that science.

KLUG, of Berlin, began a "*Systematische Uebersicht der Neuesten Fortschritte in der Naturgeschichte des Thierreichs*," (Systematic View of the latest Improvements in the Natural History of the Animal Kingdom); a work very much wanted, now that the study of zoology becomes daily more and more extended.

VON MOLL published in Latin and German, "*Eichara ex Zoophytorum f. Phytozoorum Ordine pulcherrimum*

ac Notatu dignissimum Genus," which is enriched with a new species and illustrated by copper-plates.

#### TECHNOLOGY AND COMMERCE

Are treated of conjointly in several Journals. The most esteemed of these are the "*Journal für Fabrik, Manufaktur und Handlung*, (Journal for Manufactures and Commerce), which has been published without interruption at Leipzig since the year 1791; the "*Zeitung für Kaufleute, Fabricanten, u. l. w.* (Journal for Merchants, Manufacturers, &c.) begun by HILDT of Gotha in the year 1784; and the "*Handlungszeitung*," of Nürnberg, which has been continued for the last nine years. But however well these Journals, BUSCHEN's "*Almanach der Fortschritte Entdeckungen und Erfindungen*" (Almanack of the Progress of Discoveries and Inventions), and several chemical collections might serve for announcing new inventions; other collections were begun for the purpose of giving more copious and minute information relative to the most important of them. Thus two literati, already advantageously known by several productions on chemistry and mechanics, undertook, the former a "*Kunst-Magazin der Mechanik und Technischen Chemie*, (Magazine of Mechanics and Technical Chemistry), and the latter a "*Neues Repertorium der Vorzüglichsten und Neuesten Erfindungen und Verbesserungen zum Behuf der Künste, &c.*" (Repertory of the most important Inventions and Improvements in Arts, Manufactures, &c.).

BAUMGÄRTNER, bookseller in Leipzig, furnished a "*Magazin aller neuen Erfindungen*, (Magazine of all new Inventions); various books of patterns and designs for artificers, &c. and several separate dissertations, part of them reprinted from his "*Magazine of Inventions*) on single trades; as for instance, on baking, distilling, paper-making and bleaching, according to Chaptal's method. Other booksellers have published in Leipzig, the great mart of German Literature, or at other places, various technological works, of which we shall notice a few, viz. EISELEN's very useful "*Anleitung zum Ziegelbrennen mit Torf*, (Instructions for Burning Bricks with Turf); Baron VON MEITNER's "*Vollständige Abhandlung über die Lohgärberey* (Treatise on the Art of Tanning) in which he gives instructions how to use a strong extract of tan combined with a little alum; and the "*Grundriss*

der Färbekunst" (Elements of Dyeing), and "Magazin für Färber," (Magazine for Dyers), by Hermstädt the celebrated chemist.

SCHUMAN, the most diligent writer on commerce, began an "Encyclopædie der Handlungswissenschaft (Commercial Encyclopædia), which is to contain every thing relating to the theory and practice of trade and manufactures. Several other Dictionaries of trade and manufactures, and Systems of Book-keeping made their appearance.

#### MATHEMATICS, MECHANICS, &c.

The "Grundlehren der Mechanischen Wissenschaften, (Elements of Mechanics), by Professor LANGDORF, of Erlangen, are sufficiently recommended by the name of this profound mathematician and technologist. The "Handbuch der Mechanik," by IDE, of Göttingen, has a like claim to the attention of the mathematical public. The same may be said of PORCE's "Ausführliche Geschichte der Anwendung aller krummen Linien in Mechanischen Künsten, &c. (History of the Application of Curve Lines to the Mechanic Arts and Architecture); as the author is already advantageously known by other mathematical works.

Professor KRONKE, of Gießen, in his "Versuch einer Theorie des Fuhrwerks, mit Anwendung auf den Straßenbau, (Theory of Wheel-carriages, with application to the construction of Roads), has treated that much neglected subject in a clear instructive manner on mathematical principles.

Professor VEGA, of Vienna, who was lately unfortunately drowned in the Danube, published, a little before his death, besides the second volume of his Mathematical Lectures, a very useful stereotype edition of his "Tables of the New Weights and Measures in France, compared with those used in Austria, and other Countries."

Of the astronomical works the following are deserving of notice:—SCHROETER, of Lillenthal, the worthy rival of his countryman Herschel, as an attentive and intelligent observer of the heavens with most excellent instruments of his own construction, added another volume to his "Sele-topographische Fragmente," (Sele-topographical Fragments), which ensure immortality to his name. The indefatigable astronomer BOSE, of Berlin, favored the cultivators of the science with an "Uragographia, seu

Astrorum Descriptio, &c." BODE's Annals; the Vienna Astronomical Ephemerides, and, above all, the Monthly Correspondence of the celebrated Baron Von ZACH, of Gotha, continued to communicate all new improvements and discoveries in the science of astronomy.

A number of other elementary works were published on pure and mixed mathematics, astronomy, and mechanics, which it is not necessary here to enumerate, as they are chiefly only syllabus's and lecture-books of the professors and teachers of the various branches of the science, at the universities and schools.

#### POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, AND MILITARY SCIENCES.

As the Germanic empire is split into a great number of parts, the governments and interests of which widely differ, it might seem probable that politics would be less attended to than in extensive monarchies or republics: there is, however, always an abundant supply of productions in this department of literature. The modern philosophy and the shock of the French revolution have given a new impulse and interest to the cultivation both of political science, and of whatever relates to the government of the various States of Germany. This was again apparent at the Easter-fair. Several of the works there published, by writers more or less advantageously known, such as BONSTETTEN's "Ueber die National Bildung," in two parts; and ZACHARIÆ's "Ueber die Erziehung des Menschengeschlechts durch den Staat," (On the Education of the Human Race by the State); as likewise two publications relative to the connexion between Church and State, by GREILING and STEPHANI, two divines; the former of whom wrote more particularly for clergymen, and the latter for philosophical statesmen; are distinguished by a higher tendency; and are mostly founded upon general or abstract principles. Of the same kind is the "Theorie der höhern Lehranstalten.—Theory of the higher Order of Institutions for public instruction, by EXHARD, a philosophical physician in Berlin. On the other hand, Pastor GILLET, of that city, gives in his "Fragmenten zur Kenntniss der Vorzeit, &c." Practical dissertations, which are in part directed against the new theories of government and political economy, and partly contain

tain discussions on the measures hitherto pursued by governments.

The most important work that appeared upon political economy, properly so called, was "Ueber National Industrie, &c." (On National Industry and Political Economy,) by Professor LÜDER, of Brunswick; in which he follows and illustrates the principles of the celebrated Adam Smith. Another statistical writer, Professor NORRMANN, of Rostock, published a treatise relative to the "Freyheit des Getraidehandels," (The Freedom of the Corn-trade), in which he maintains that it should be left free and unrestricted.

A number of other authors gave us their thoughts relative to the prevention of begging, insurance-offices, and institutions against losses by fire, and asylums and provisions for the infirm and poor.

In Bavaria, where the government at present encourages free inquiry, many discussions and pamphlets appeared for and against the ecclesiastical and political reforms lately introduced in that country. Much good effect is expected from Baron ARETIN's new journal, entitled "Der Genius von Baiern unter Max. IV." (The Genius of Bavaria under Maximilian IV.) In Saxony again several plans came forth for the encouragement of manufactures; and we find many very useful observations relative to police economy in Bohemia, in the third volume of the "Staatswirthschaftlichen Aufsätze in strenger Beziehung auf Zeitumstände und besonders in Rücksicht auf Böhmen."—These, as well as other similar productions, will likewise be found interesting and important by the statistician. The same may be said of some of the publications on the Peace of Luneville, which caused to many changes in the state of Germany.

Notwithstanding this peace might be expected to render the military sciences less generally interesting; yet there were not wanting cultivators of it, who gave to their productions the charm of novelty by a reference to recent events. Besides the historical works, which we shall have occasion to notice farther below, there appeared several good theoretical ones on Tactics, &c. One of the most important was Count ROCHEAYMON's (Aide-de-camp to the late Prince Henry of Prussia) "Introduction à l'Etude de

l'Art de la Guerre," which was likewise published in German. The late VENTURINI, of Brunswick, author of several esteemed military productions, gave us a "Mathematisches System der reinen Taktik" (Mathematical System of Tactics.)

Various publications likewise appeared on separate parts of the military service. Count DORNA (formerly Aide-de-camp of the Prussian General Knobelsdorf, who gave an Account of the Campaign of the Prussians against France in 1794) furnished "Instruktion für Commandeurs der Infanterie." (Instructions for Commanders of Infantry.) M. VON PAUMGARTEN, of Vienna, an "Abhandlung über den Dienst der leichten Truppen im Felde" (Treatise on the Field-service of Light Troops, founded on Practical Principles.) M. VON EWALD, of Sleswig, author of several works on the use of light troops, wrote "Vom Dienst im Felde für Unter-officiere der Infanterie, &c." in which he gives instructions to subaltern officers relative to field-service, and to such persons unacquainted with the military art, who on sudden emergencies are appointed to guard the coasts or pass with new inexperienced levies.—The Journal entitled the "New Bellona," like the older one of the same name, contains contributions towards military history, and the improvement of the art of war.

#### GEOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, AND TRAVELS.

Besides Baron VON ZACH's "Monatliche Correspondenz für die Erd-und Himmelskunde" (Monthly Correspondence, &c.); which, however, is more devoted to astronomy and mathematics than to statistics and political geography;—the "Geographische Ephemeriden," published by BERTUCH and GASPARI, of Weimar, continue to communicate to the friends of these sciences every thing new relative to them in Germany and other countries. These Geographical Ephemerides are distinguished for early intelligence, as the editors have regular correspondents in London, Paris, Petersburg, and other places.—The most formidable rival of this Journal is that published at Vienna, by Baron LICHTENSTERN, and entitled an "Archiv für Geographie und Statistiks," (Geographical and Statistical Magazine); in which we meet with many instructive articles relative

relative to the present state of the Austrian dominions.—Still, however, GASPARI'S "Ephemeriden" continue to have as extensive a circulation as ever; and indeed it would be difficult to furnish as much letter-press and such good prints and maps at so moderate a price as, from peculiar circumstances, the publishers of it are enabled to do.—Various collections are likewise published of voyages and travels; in which either translations of the whole, or abridgments, of all new foreign works of Geography and Travels are speedily circulated.—The Germans cultivate with equal ardor the geography of their own country; and a number of their most intelligent literati and philosophers are eagerly traversing every quarter of the globe in quest of knowledge; so that every year brings forth many valuable volumes, containing the results of their labours and enquiries.

At the Easter-fair many topographies appeared of various parts of Germany, especially of those which formed part of the indemnities. FISCHER, of Dresden, whose Travels in Spain have been translated into English, favoured the public with a "Gemälde von Madrid," (Picture of Madrid); a variegated series of charming sketches, to which the author intends shortly to add, as a companion, a similar "Picture of Valencia."

After all that has of late been written respecting France, much that is new and attractive will be found in the "Bruchstücke einer Reise durch Frankreich," (Fragments of Travels in France) by ARNDT, who talks to the public with the same unaffected simplicity and sincerity that distinguishes his conversation with his friends; as is already known from his Travels through Germany and Italy.—GERNING, Secretary of Legation at Frankfort on the Mayne, gave us a new "Tour through Italy," which contains much interesting matter; and an anonymous author (an officer in the French army) "Briefe über Italien in den J. 1798-9," (Letters on Italy in the Years 1798-9), which are important on account of the interesting period to which they relate, and are likewise on the whole written in an agreeable style. DROYENS "Bemerkungen auf einer Reise durch Holland, &c." (Observations during a Tour through Holland and Part of France) will be particularly acceptable

to the friends of natural history and physics. MADAME BERNARD (now Madame DOHMEYER) described her "Journey through England and Portugal, in a Series of pleasing Letters to a Friend."—GEORGI continued his "Beschreibung des Russischen Reichs" (Description of the Russian Empire); STORCH his "Historico-statistical Picture" of the same country; and GEISSLER, engraver in Leipzig, who, as draughtsman, accompanied Pallas in his travels, published some additional numbers of his "Sitten, Gebräuche, und Kleidungen der Russen in S. Petersburg."—Manners, Customs, and Dresses of the Russians in Petersburg, with Descriptions and Explanations, by Dr. GRUBER.—A continuation likewise appeared of HARQUET'S "Abbildung und Beschreibung der Süd- und Ostlichen Slaven" (Delineation and Description of the South-west and Eastern Slavonians); not to mention many other similar works of less importance.

#### HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

We find the two sciences of history and geography joined together in BREHOW'S "Untersuchungen über die alte Geschichte, Geographie, und Chronologie," the 2d number of which has appeared, containing abridgments of, and remarks upon, GOSSELIN'S Researches, relative to the west and east coast of Africa—Major RENNEL'S Geography of Herodotus, and Dr. VINCENT'S Periplus, &c. with 12 maps.

The learned philologist KOLB, has likewise given us a valuable "Versuch einer Darstellg der Physischen Geographie der Alten, (Essay of a View of the General Physical Geography of the Ancients), the materials of which are drawn immediately from the original sources. The history of ancient nations and heroes, likewise found some excellent cultivators.

Mr. VON BERNWITZ gave us the first volume of a well-written "Life of Hannibal;" and besides the second volume of "Sparta, ein Versuch zur Aufklärung der Geschichte und Verfassung dieses Staats" (Elucidation of the History and Constitution of Sparta), by Professor MANSO, of Breslau, there appeared, from the pen of Professor SCHULZE, of Gotha, a very instructive work, intitled "Kampf der Aristokratie und Demokratie in Rom" (Contest betwixt Aristocracy and Democracy in Rome; or, History of the Romans,

Romans, from the Expulsion of the Kings to the Election of the first Plebeian Consuls.) Both these publications, the authors of which have drawn their information from original sources, are well calculated to give the reader a correct knowledge of the ancient democracies, which they exhibit in a true, though not always in a very splendid, point of view.

The diligent HUBER has finished his "Compendium of Universal History," the fifth volume of which made its appearance at the Easter-fair.

Professor EICHORN, of Göttingen, gave us a concise "History of the Three last Centuries;" and the Rev. Mr. BAUER, a "Popular View of the History of the Eighteenth Century."

Of the wars of the latter century, besides that of the French Revolution, the Seven Year's War employed the pens of several writers. Much important information may be found in the "Charakteristik der wichtigsten Ereignisse des Siebenjährigen Krieges, &c." (Characteristics of the Principal Events of the Seven Year's War). The author narrates the causes and events, as an eye-witness, and frequently represents Frederic the Great as less great than he has generally been described.

Of the historical works relative to the war of the French Revolution, the following is most worthy of notice:—"Kritische Geschichte der Operationen, &c." (Critical History of the Operations of the English for the Defence of Holland, in the Years 1794-5), by M. VON PORBECK.

POSSELT began a Dictionary of the French Revolution, in which he gives biographical memoirs, enriched with many new anecdotes of the most eminent men who acted a conspicuous part during that period.

Several interesting contributions towards the History of Germany made their appearance:—MILBILER, to whom the public are indebted for a continuation of the late Mr. SCHMIDT's classical History of the Germans, furnished a "Kurzgefasste Geschichte der Deutschen Nation, &c." (Compendious History of the German Nation), in which he particularly treats of the state of literature, and the arts, and of their influence on the national character.

SARTORIUS, of Göttingen, published the first volume of a "Geschichte des Hanseatischen Bundes und Handels, (History of the Hanseatic

League) a work equally recommendable for style, composition, and diligent research. VOIGT's "Geschichte des Deutschen Reichs unter Otto dem Grossen, (History of the German Empire under Otto the Great), is drawn with exemplary accuracy from original documents. An anonymous author published a "Geschichte des Privatlebens der Deutschen Fürsten," containing some curious information relative to the private life of the German princes.

A translation of the celebrated SUMM's "History of Denmark" was published by GRÆTER, whose intimate acquaintance with northern antiquities well qualified him for such a task.

Professor SCHLÖZER, of Göttingen, contributed towards facilitating the study of Russian History, by publishing an edition of "Nestor's Annals," in the original Sclavonian, together with a German Version, explanatory notes, &c. By what means Professor Schlözer was enabled to pursue with so much success the study of Russian history and antiquities, he has himself told us in the first volume of his "Öffentlichen und Privatleben," (Public and Private Life), during his residence in Russia, from the years 1761 to 1765:—a work highly interesting to philologists and historical inquirers, especially those who wish to obtain a more accurate knowledge of Russia during that period. We here meet with many new anecdotes of the late Empress Catharine II. Equally interesting with respect to the history of later years are the "Denkwürdigkeiten seines Lebens," or (Memoirs of WEICKARD, the celebrated physician. These memoirs were not intended to be laid before the public till after the decease of the writer, and are distinguished by a still greater degree of freedom and unreservedness than the Autobiography formerly published by him, and which did not reach down to so late a period.

SCHLICHTEGROLL continued to give in his Necrology, memoirs of eminent persons lately deceased.

#### PHILOLOGY AND CLASSICS.

In the preceding section we mentioned some historical works, which may serve also to elucidate ancient classical authors. We here subjoin some others more intimately connected with them.

HEYNE, of Göttingen, gives in the 5th

5th of volume of his "*Opuscula Academica*," new editions of his Explanations of the Pictures of the two Philostrati, and of the Statue of Callistratus, and of his "*Beyträge zur Geschichte der Kunst*, (Contributions to the History of Art in Greece and Italy.)

HERMANN, a pupil of Heyne, now at Berlin, who in several works has treated mythology according to his master's ideas, published an "*Auszug aus seiner Mythologie der Griechen*," (Extract from his Mythology of the Greeks), together with an Essay on the most Ancient Calendars, wherein he follows Dornedden, now one of the librarians of the University of Göttingen, who explains the Grecian Mythology by that of the Egyptians.

The indefatigable WIELAND, still in his advanced years, employed about the Greeks, has brought out his 4th volume of the "*Attic Museum*, where we find translated by him *Æschylus's Persæ*, in verse, and *Xenophon's Symposium*, as also *Demosthenes' Olynthiac Orations*, by JACOB, of Gotha, who also published the 9th volume of his *Anthologia Græca*.

Under the title "*Attische Analecten*," we find lesser poems, by Attic bards.

The Fair was also richly supplied with editions, translations, and elucidations, of Greek authors, particularly of the poets. Among these we distinguish HEYNE's long-expected edition of *Homer*, "*Homeri Carmina cum brevi Adnotatione; accedunt variz Lectiões et Observationes veterum Grammaticorum cum nostræ Ætatis Critica, &c.*" Eight large octavo volumes, with beautiful illustrative engravings; and likewise a cheaper edition.

"*Aristotelis Ars Poetica, cum Commentariis HERMANNI*. Of this let it suffice to mention that the Commentator is the same who has so admirably elucidated the metre and versification of the ancients, and several of their poets. The work is translated into German, by M. VALETT, in Kiel.

HEINDORF, in Berlin, has given a critical edition with successful amendments of four dialogues of Plato, viz. *Lyſis*, *Charmides*, *Hippias major*, and *Phædrus*.

*Xenophon* has furnished employment for several of the German philologists. WEISKE has published the 5th volume of his edition of that author.

LANGE, of Halle, has given some MONTHLY MAG. No. 103.

good annotations with the new edition of the *Symposium*: BECKER of the same University translates and explains the "*Expedition of Cyrus*," and the "*Retreat of the Ten Thousand*."

The first volume of an edition of *Antoninus*, in the original Greek, with critical annotations, was given by SCHULZE, now Professor in Kiel, who had already given a translation of that author.

As to *Virgils* and *Ovids*, the harvest was not considerable. A certain HORN has translated *Seneca's Thyestes*, with notes, and an introduction on the nature of this tragedy, according to the rules of the modern German school.

The complete edition of all "*Tully's Orations*," has been continued by BECK. HULSEMAN translated his book "*De Legibus*," subjoining annotations.

The Second Part of GIERIG's edition of *Pliny's Letters*, is performed with the same diligence and judgment as the first.

We have further to notice some miscellaneous collections. Besides the fifth volume of the above-mentioned "*Opuscula Academica*," by HEYNE. WOLF, at Halle, edited "*Miscellanea maximam Partem Litteraria*," containing illustrations of various passages of *Tacitus*, *Suetonius*, *Plato*, &c. The German articles in this collection treat of the origin of sacrifices, *Plato's Symposium*, the mention of *Somnambulism* in ancient authors, &c.

To the friend of philology a most welcome publication will be the "*Continuation of the Commentarii*," by a Philological Society at Leipzig, and the new edition of "*Fabricii Bibliotheca Græca*," by Professor HARLES, of Erlangen.

In a Leipzig edition, of the "*Tales and Fables of the Persian Poet Nizami*," from the Asiatic Miscellany, a manuscript in Berlin, has been consulted, but not with discernment.

Much more than the title promises is performed by the diligent inquirer of antiquity and languages, Herr von MURR, of Nuremberg, in his "*Litteraræ Patentis Imperatoris Sinarum Kang-hi Sinice et Latine, cum Interpretatione R. P. IGNATII KÖGLERI, &c.*" for here we find not only much information on the Chinese language and literature, but also an account of the *Jesuits' Mission in China*, from 1766 to 1800, &c.

Much more copious was the provision



sion of Grammars, Dictionaries, and Chrestomathies for the living languages of Europe, especially the English, French, and Italian. With respect to the German, we have to remark, that Professor HEYNATZ, of Frankfort, on the Oder, who, after Adelung, passes for one of those who possess the greatest knowledge of the language, has begun to publish "*Neue Beyträge zur Verbesserung der Teutschen Sprache*," (New Materials for improving the German Tongue).

#### POEMS AND DRAMATIC WORKS.

The German "*Musen Almanachs*" usually appear in the catalogue for Michaelmas against the ensuing year. Some that were too late were not announced till the Easter-fair. Such was that of VERMEHREN, in Jena, most of the articles in which are furnished by the poets of the new school of Schlegel, whose sonnets are tinged with mystic philosophy;—another from Leipzig, and a third from Vienna. Of these the essays of young poets make a great part. Several other collections of poetical productions have been continued, such as those of the late BLUMAUER and BÜRGER, several of whose admired ballads have been translated into English; of the old, blind, and yet so cheerful, PFEFFEL, one of the happiest fabulists of our age; of Voss, esteemed by different classes of readers for his Idyls and his translations of Homer; and of the tender sentimental poetess, SOPHIA MEREAU.

The following are not so well known, being bards newly stepping forward with editions of their works: BARRING, CUNO, WOLDEKE, UFFO VON WILDINGEN, WILL, and a CHARLOTTE VON FINK.

A number of writers continue to vie with each other in translating Ossian's Poems, while the learned antiquarians are disputing about the authenticity of them. The translators of Shakspeare succeeded still better. Of these there has appeared a prose translation by ESCHENBURG, begun by WIELAND: a poetic one by SCHLEGEL, senior. Othello has been translated afresh by L. SCHUBART. SCHILLER, who, among our contemporaries, approaches the nearest to Shakspeare, and who lately prepared his Macbeth for the German stage, gave a new edition of his Don Carlos.

We look in vain for KOTZBUE's name this year; but IFFLAND has

given the nineteenth volume of his Dramatic Works.

HUTTENBERG, less known, has produced the third volume of his theatrical pieces.

RAMBACH's "*Beytrag zur Teutschen Bühne*," (Contributions to the German Theatre), partly from the French, was received with approbation.

#### NOVELS AND ROMANCES

consisted of about 300 articles: very few of whose authors are known. AUGUSTUS LAFONTAINE, whom, for a long time, we are not accustomed to miss, and who may always depend on approbation, especially from the fair sex, notwithstanding the enmity of the new school, has given the ninth and tenth volume of his "*Familien Geschichte*," (Family Tales), or "*Henriette Bettmann, ein Gemälde Schöner Herzen*," (Picture of Good Hearts).

Of the other novels and tales, the following have been received with approbation by the public: "*Die Verwandten*," (The Relations); the "*Erzählungen*," (Tales), by HUBER; those of EBERHARD, the above mentions SCHULZE, of Dresden, and some anonymous writers, who style themselves the authors of the novels "*Der Grauen Mappe*," of Don Carlos, and of Heliodora: these distinguish themselves among the herd of their rivals, partly by happy invention, and partly by wit and humor. A veteran in this class, F. J. HERMES, at Breslau, author of a very moral, much-read, romance of six volumes, who could never conceal himself in the later works which he published without his real name, has now given a new romance, "*Verheimlichung und Eil*," (Mystery and Haste), in his well known manner. Other novel-writers, liked by a certain class of readers, such as Cramer, Schelling, and others, have not failed to come forth. Several writers continue to translate French, English, and Spanish, romances, but these are but a small addition to the multitude of originals which for some time have had their particular journals: one at Berlin, the other at Penig. Those who contribute to the former are, for the most part, unknown, but they have many readers of all classes. The latter is composed by the partizans of the new school; they require a particular class of readers, which, to all appearance, is not very numerous, so that the

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continuation of these journals and the multitude of romances can only be explained by the number of reading-rooms and circulating libraries, which buy up every thing that bears the name of romance.

HISTORY OF LITERATURE, REVIEWS,  
AND MISCELLANIES.

We have already noticed, in some of our former Retrospects, the "*Geschichte der Künste und Wissenschaften seit der Wiederherstellung derselben bis an des Ende des 18 ten Jahrhunderts,*" (*History of Arts and Sciences, from the Time of their Revival to the Close of the Eighteenth Century*), published at Göttingen, where the useful and copious University library furnishes much assistance towards the proper execution of such a work. This history was formerly edited by Professor EICHHORN, but is now under the superintendence of Professor HEEREN. Two continuations of it were published at this fair, viz. a second volume of the "*Geschichte der Physik,*" (*History of Physics*), by Professor FISCHER, of Jena; and a second volume of the "*Geschichte der Poesie und Beredsamkeit,*" (*History of Poetry and Eloquence*), by Professor BEUTER-WECK, of Göttingen; and a first volume of the "*Geschichte der Schriftterklärung,*" (*History of Biblical Criticism*), by Dr. MEYER, of Göttingen. The Rev. Mr. BUSCH, pastor of Arnstadt, author of a "*Handbuch der Erfindungen,*" (*Manual of Inventions*), of which a third edition has already made its appearance, has for the last six years been furnishing contributions towards the latest history of arts and literature in his "*Almanach der Fortschritten der neuesten Entdeckungen und Erfindungen in Wissenschaften, Künsten, Manufakturen und Handwerken,*" (*Almanack of the Progress of the newest Discoveries and Inventions in Arts, Manufactures, &c.*) which however excluded the speculative and positive sciences. This deficiency has, however, been lately supplied by Professor BELLERMANN, of Erfurt, by the publication of a similar almanack for these sciences; so that a sufficient provision is now made for both. Both these almanacks comprehend the literature of Germany, and likewise of other countries. Besides these contributions to the history of literature in general, several publications appeared

on the literary history of particular countries, giving either general views or accounts of the authors and institutions for the promotion of science and the arts. The diligent Professor MEUSEL, of Erlangen, besides a new volume of his "*Bibliotheca Historica,*" continued his "*Jetztlebendes gelehrtes Deutschland,*" (*Memoirs of living German Authors*), and published the commencement of a "*Lexicon der verstorbenen Schriftsteller Deutschlands von 1750 bis 1800,*" (*Biographical Dictionary of deceased German Authors from the Year 1750 to 1800*). Other writers have been employed upon similar works, limited to single provinces of Germany.

In the "*Ephemeriden der Italienischen Literatur, Gesetzgebung und Kunst,*" (*Ephemerides of Italian Literature, &c.*) of which four numbers have been annually published since 1800, M. WISMAYR, of Strasburgh, has continued not only to introduce to the acquaintance of his countrymen the newest Italian publications, but likewise to inform them of the present state of literature and the arts, and with whatever may contribute towards a more intimate knowledge of the country. There are a number of similar journals for single countries, such as "*London and Paris,*" with caricatures. The "*Handfeatic Magazine,*" and many other periodical publications for single provinces or cities, were likewise continued: and the number of the journals devoted to foreign countries was increased by a "*Zeitschrift für Ungern,*" (*A Journal for Hungary*); a Swedish Museum, and "*Mittheilen der Russischen und Mogolischen Literatur,*" or, *Miscellany relative to Russian and Mogolian Literature.*)

Criticism promulgates her decisions in a great variety of journals; every literary faction has its own, in which we are assured that their own works are excellent, and those of their opponents wretched productions. Such undertakings, however, seldom last long, if their partiality becomes too glaring. The most esteemed reviews are, the "*Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung,*" of Jena. The plan of it comprehends every branch of literature, arts, and sciences. It has now existed for more than twenty years: but during the last three or four years, has lost much of its authority and value; as it has been found to give very partial and unsatisfactory

criticisms, especially in the department of polite literature.

"The Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek" has existed for more than forty years, and during the whole of that period been under the direction of Mr. Nicolai, bookseller, in Berlin, a man of considerable rank in the Republic of Letters. During its long duration, it has not always been of equal value: but for the last two years has again risen con-

siderably in reputation. In the two last-mentioned journals, the criticisms are anonymous, and the names of the contributors are carefully concealed.

In the "*Gelehrte Zeitung*," of Erfurt, on the contrary, the Reviewers sign their names to the articles they write. Perhaps it may be owing to this, that in many cases they shew too much lenity.

## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

### POLITICS.

THIS is the grand subject which principally interests the minds of men in the United States of America. The form of the Government, the habits of the people, and the wonderful revolutionary events which have occurred, both in America and Europe, within the memory of the present generation, serve to fix their attention more strongly on this object, and to make it dear to their hearts.

Comparatively, the few last months have passed away in remarkable tranquillity. The general ascendancy acquired by the Republican over the Federal party seems to have extinguished much of that animosity which might have been expected to prevail if the contentions had been maintained with nearly equal numbers. The large, unshaken, and augmented majorities in favour of the Republican interest, exhibited at most of the late elections, evince a decision among the people concerning their political sentiments which does not appear likely to be speedily reversed.

The most fruitful source of alteration among the parties, for the last six months, has been the proceedings of the national legislature and executive, on the subject of the dispute with Spain, concerning New Orleans. The sudden withholding of the right of deposit at that place, which had been solemnly stipulated by treaty, created a strong sensation in the minds of the people of the United States. A doubt, however, early arose whether this unwarrantable act originated from the Intendant of Louisiana, or from the Spanish court. While this question remained undecided, the Government of the United States deemed it more advisable to attempt a settlement of the difference by negotiation, than abruptly to adopt forcible measures which might lead to war. They therefore determined to

take such precautionary and preparatory steps as would provide against the worst, and at the same time to open a negotiation.

But the Opposition, observing the popularity of the economical and other salutary reforms undertaken by the present administration, and despairing of all means but a foreign war to unhinge a system resting upon so deep a foundation, employed every means in their power to precipitate the nation into hostilities with Spain. For this purpose the discontents and murmurs of the people of the Western States, more immediately suffering the inconveniences and privations resulting from the suspension of the deposit at New Orleans, were warmly cherished and encouraged; and hints of no equivocal meaning were industriously thrown out, that they ought themselves, without waiting for the concurrence or authority of the Government, to provide a remedy, and that a hostile one, for the existing restriction on their trade. These suggestions, though well calculated to gratify the feelings of the moment, obtained no success. The Western States, strongly attached to the administration, to republican principles, to the authority of the constitution, to law and to order, refused to listen to propositions so destructive to every thing that freemen hold most dear. Thus the affair was quietly left to the operation of the remonstrances which the Government had early transmitted to the court of Madrid.

At length the order of the King of Spain arrived, the conduct of the Intendant was disavowed, and the right of deposit entirely restored. Thus the business was terminated with much more dispatch than could possibly have been done by any arrangement of violent measures, and without any breach of the good understanding between the two nations.

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The efforts of the Federalists to involve the United States in the calamities of war, were, on this occasion, prompt, bold, and persevering. Their disappointment indicates a degree of good sense, moderation and reflection, in the great body of the people which does them much honour, and which, unfortunately for mankind, is not always displayed by nations when their passions are roused by a sense of injury.

It will not appear surprising that this dispute with Spain was the grand topic of discussion in the newspapers, and of debate in the national legislature, for several months. During this agitation a pamphlet appeared under very singular circumstances, intitled "An Address to the Government of the United States on the cession of Louisiana to the French; and on the late breach of treaty by the Spaniards: including the translation of a Memorial on the war of St. Domingo, and the cession of the Mississippi to France, drawn up by a French Counsellor of State." The object of this Pamphlet was doubtless to increase the existing ferment, and to impel the nation to violent measures. By many it was considered to be a spurious performance; as the original, of which it purports to be a translation, though pressingly called for by the public, was never produced or referred to in any satisfactory manner. The same author soon afterwards, and probably with similar intentions, published "Monroe's Embassy; or, the Conduct of the Government in relation to our Claims to the Navigation of the Mississippi, considered; by the Author of an Address to the Government of the United States, &c."

From the political discussions of party-newspapers and party-pamphlets, which are so apt to be blended with heat and animosity, we turn with great pleasure to the "Political Writings of JOHN DICKINSON, esq. late President of the State of Delaware and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;" in two vols. octavo. This venerable statesman and patriot has been long known both in Europe and America as an able writer and most eloquent orator. He is generally considered as the individual, who, more properly than any other, may be pronounced to have laid the foundation of the American Revolution; the consequences of which in respect to Great Britain and the United States undoubtedly have been of great importance, and, if allowed to have had any material effect towards producing the Revolution in France, must be considered as having been infinitely momentous. Mr.

Dickinson, under the signature of a "*Pennsylvania Farmer*," discussed the contested claims of the mother-country and the colonies with so much force of argument, and so much fascination of eloquence, as to make a deep impression on his countrymen, and to prepare their minds to resist encroachments to the last extremity. We find his name intimately connected with some of the most important circumstances of the Revolution, and his opinions treated with the utmost deference and respect.

The first article in these volumes is a speech before the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania, on a question respecting the change of the provincial government from proprietary to royal, which was delivered in the year 1764. This speech acquired great popularity on the occasion which produced it, when the minds of men, agitated by the questions, were eagerly turned to the subject. But even now, at the distance of nearly forty years, when our minds are totally unconcerned with the local and temporary feelings which then prevailed, we cannot but acknowledge that the admiration of the public, which the author most signally enjoyed at that time, seems to have been well merited by the mildness, elegance, dignity, and serene wisdom, which pervade any part of this oration.

The second article is a Letter, in which the impolicy of the Stamp-act, which formed a memorable point in the history of the differences between the mother-country and the colonies, is stated and discussed with great spirit, force, and elegance.

The resolutions adopted by the first Congress of the American Colonies, which was assembled in the city of New York, in the year 1765, were drawn up by Mr. Dickinson, and are presented as one of the articles of this collection; they afford proof of the same energy and elegance of mind which distinguish the preceding performances.

In the year 1766, the Colony of Barbadoes presented a petition to the British Legislature against the Stamp-act. In this paper the petitioners profess the unlimited and conscientious submission to the authority, and the most perfect reliance on the justice, wisdom and clemency of their sovereign. They take occasion to condemn what they denominate the rebellious spirit of the Continental Colonies, displayed on the same account, and disclaim every mode of redress but petition, submission and entreaty. This petition, couched in terms of so much scurrility and poverty of spirit, afforded

afforded Mr. Dickinson an opportunity of placing the American claims on what he conceived to be their proper footing; and we have here a very matterly defence of the rights of his countrymen on the subject of taxation. The weakness and inconsistency, as well as the obsequiousness of the petitioners, are pointed out with great force of argument and propriety of illustration.

But the Farmer's Letters must be considered as the most important article in this collection, and that on which the distinguished reputation of Mr. Dickinson was principally erected. They were published in 1767, and were read with great interest both in Great Britain and in the American Colonies. In these celebrated letters, the author appears on the list of the most eloquent advocates and most powerful promoters of the Revolution. After the much wider expansion of the doctrines maintained in these letters, which later times have exhibited, it is surely high praise of them to assert that they still retain a larger portion of the interest which they originally possessed.

The "Essay on the Unconstitutional Power of Great Britain over her Colonies," which stands next in order after the Farmer's Letters, may be said to contain, in conjunction with them, nearly all the more weighty of the learned and interesting topics which that memorable controversy brought into view.

The "Address of Congress to the Inhabitants of Quebec," came from the pen of Mr. Dickinson, and holds a place in this collection. It abounds in fine specimens of the spirited, graceful, elegant, and persuasive manner, which distinguishes all his writings. The petition of the same body to the king was likewise draughted by Mr. Dickinson, and fully deserves the warm encomiums pronounced on it by Mr. Belsham.

The "Declaration of Congress," on the 6th July, 1775, at a most momentous period of the American Revolution, when the dangers were impending on every side which "tried men's souls," is also placed in this collection as proceeding from the pen of Mr. Dickinson. It is an oration delivered at the bar of the civilized world, at an awful moment pregnant with events of the highest interest, in defence of an enlightened and magnanimous people. The energy, dignity and sublimity of the orator in no degree fell short of the magnitude of the cause, and the august character of the audience.

By way of repelling the charge of pre-

judice in favour of France, and of enmity to Great Britain, in one of the latest of Mr. Dickinson's performances, under the signature of Fabius, he expresses himself in the following terms which cannot but be acceptable to every true Briton.

"What real American can desire the desolation of that land, the birth-place of heroes, patriots, sages, and saints—from which we have derived the blood that circulates in our arteries and veins—from which we have received the very current of our thoughts—a land, whose meads, hills, and streams, point out the spots where her gallant sons met death, face to face, for LIBERTY—a land, whose kind-hearted nobles, in every charter, wrenched, in attestation of their freedoms, from the gripe of tyranny, inserted clauses in favour of the Commons, while the nobles of some other countries, after involving the people in their selfish quarrels, pretended to be leagues for public good, left them naked to injuries, and made splendid bargains with their monarchs for themselves. The after-reckoning soon followed; their provoked kings broke in upon them; in dismay they cried out for help, but experienced the holy power of that eternal truth, that *they who are false to others, are false to themselves*. There was no help.

"To this difference of behaviour, the nobles of Britain, at this day, in a great measure, owe that portion of freedom in which they partake with the people, when the nobles of some other countries are—what I wish to forget. *So much easier and better is it to communicate than to monopolize those things in which all ought to share.*

"Another praise is due to Britain, for the purity of her tribunals in the administration of justice. The history of mankind, as far as I am acquainted with it, does not afford an instance where the stream has flowed so clear, for such a length of time. Power or faction has not been able to pollute it. The poor and the rich, the labourer and the nobleman, have equal rights to the wholesome draughts. There even peers are blameless."

Such as are anxious to trace the course of the American Revolution, the patriotic, and the admirers of elogium, will all find much to amuse and please them in the perusal of these elegant volumes.

Under the head of politics may be mentioned "The History of the Administration of John Adams, late President of the United States, by J. WOOD"; for it cannot with any propriety be considered among

among historical compositions. This vile and scurrilous performance, equally execrated by all parties, was compiled of newspaper scraps, of anonymous slander and falsehood from all sources, and was dressed up by the infamous author merely for the purpose of turning a penny.

As connected with the above, we mention "A Narrative of the Suppression, by Col. Burr, of the History of the Administration of John Adams," &c.

This singular pamphlet was designed to unravel what the author considers as a very suspicious kind of proceeding in the conduct of Col. Burr, Vice President of the United States.

The "Address to the People of the United States, on the Policy of maintaining a Permanent Navy," is an ingenious and nearly written performance.

The author describes with spirit the beneficial effects of commerce, in meliorating the condition of mankind, and enlarging the sphere of their activity and enjoyments. He regards as pleasing but delusive dreams the opinions of those philosophers who wish to bring back society to that primitive state in which men were husbandmen and tillers of the earth. And he asserts that these periods of society, in which commerce and the arts were little known, were distinguished either for the fierceness of foreign and domestic contentions, or for the ignorance and barbarism into which men were generally sunk. And as the situation and dispositions of the people of the United States powerfully impel them to the cultivation of commerce and the arts, he thinks a navy indispensable to the protection and security of these objects.

MR. EMERSON'S "Oration on the 4th of July," the anniversary of American Independence, exhibits the topics commonly dwelt upon on such occasions, without deviating into any of the regions of novelty or imagination.

The language of Mr. Emerson is tolerably neat, natural, and perspicuous.

#### MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

"The Medical Repository, and Review of American Publications on Medicine, Surgery, and the auxiliary branches of Philosophy," which has obtained so extensive a circulation in the United States, and frequently finds its way to different parts of Europe, is still prosecuted with the same diligence, zeal, and abilities by which it has been always distinguished. The number of contributions to it from all parts of the United States on subjects of Practical Medicine, Surgery, &c. as

well as on Chemistry, Natural History, &c. is very large, respectable, and constantly growing. In the course of the late spring, the editors were expected to complete the sixth volume of the work, which is still published as formerly in quarterly numbers.

Professor Barton's "Collections for an Essay towards a Materia Medica of the United States," is a second and improved edition of an excellent work which that learned Physician and Naturalist published some years ago. This second edition is enriched by a number of valuable notes at the bottom of the page. The author has likewise added an appendix, which contains, besides nearly all the remarks included in the appendix of the former edition, a large portion of interesting matter, much of it of a practical kind, which had no place in the original publications.

"Quincy's Lexicon Physico-Medicum improved," is a new American edition of Dr. Quincy's Lexicon, which has been long known to medical gentlemen, and possesses a considerable circulation, especially among the students of medicine. In this new edition a great number of obsolete and useless terms are expunged. In the place of these, a number of new articles are introduced, intended to exhibit a view of modern discoveries and improvements, and to render the work better accommodated to the present state of medical opinions and practice.

"The Proximate cause of Disease," by Dr. MACE, is a theoretical performance of some ingenuity, which purports to be an induction from the laws of animated nature. It contains an examination of the theories of Townsend, Reich, Darwin, Rush, and Wilson. The author seems to be more a disciple of Dr. Brown than of any of the other celebrated men whose doctrines he undertakes to examine. But our gratification in the perusal of this pamphlet would have been far greater, if the industry and abilities of the author had been devoted to some pathological or practical inquiry more within the reach of experimental investigation, and more accessible to the understandings of his readers.

"Practical Observations on Vaccination; or, Inoculation of the Cow-pock," by Dr. JOHN REDMAN COXE, is an accurate and satisfactory exhibition of the chief parts of what has been hitherto ascertained on this important subject. Dr. Coxe has taken laudable pains to extend the practice of vaccination in the United States. And, at present, the public con-

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vicinity of its prefetableness to the small-pox is so prevalent as greatly to gratify the feelings of those benevolent persons who have stepped forth and exerted themselves in its support.

Mr. SABATIER's "*Hints towards promoting the Health and Cleanliness of the city of New York*," though not strictly a medical performance, may properly be noticed under this head. The author considers *water and lime* as the two principal agents in the destruction and removal of noxious effluvia and filth. And he earnestly calls the attention of the police of the city to common-sewers, kennels in the streets, drains above-ground from houses, drains below-ground from houses, vaults, docks, lodging-houses, burying-grounds, cleansing the streets, watering the streets, and paving the streets. There is so much good sense, experience, and wisdom exhibited in this brief performance, that we cannot withhold our tribute of praise, nor omit to recommend it to the perusal and attention of the community.

Dr. CURRIE and CATHRALL's "*Facts and Observations on the Yellow Fever*," exhibit a train of arguments to establish the contagiousness and importation of the Yellow Fever.

#### LAW.

To Mr. MARTIN, of Newborn, in the State of North Carolina, the public are indebted for an English translation of M. Pothier's "*Treatise on Obligations*," considered in a moral and legal view." The excellent reputation of this work, now so well settled by the almost unanimous opinion of lawyers, makes it necessary here to offer any observations on the subject.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR, one of the Judges in the Superior Court of Law and Equity, in the State of North Carolina, has presented to the public a volume of "*Cases determined in that Court*."

The Cases here reported are, in general, such as result from the mere practice of the Courts of that State, or are founded on the peculiar manners or municipal regulations of that portion of the American Republic. Little, therefore, is to be collected from them, that can be useful to the practising lawyers in other States of the Union. The reporter seems, however, to have discharged his duty in this work with a very laudable degree of diligence, attention, and judgment.

"*The History of Land-Tithes in Massachusetts*," by JAMES SULLIVAN,

L. L. D. Attorney General of that Commonwealth, is a work of considerable importance, in the execution of which the author seems to have employed a good deal of industry and research. After a "*Prefatory Address; or, Dissertation on the Principles of the Common Law*," the author proceeds to treat of the property of the Aborigines—of the acquired right of the Europeans, and their conveyances to the first settlers—of the laws which governed the lands when the Europeans transferred their right to the first settlers—of fee-simple estates, and then successively of the various other kinds of estate, as understood and recognized by the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts. And he concludes the work with some general observations on the principles of law and government in Massachusetts, and in the government of the United States of America.

An American edition has lately appeared from a Philadelphia press, of "*A Treatise of the Law relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen*"; in four parts, by the Right Hon. CHARLES ABBOT, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, and speaker of the House of Commons. This work is supposed justly to merit the approbation bestowed upon it by the lawyers and merchants of Great Britain. The difference between the London and American editions consists in the additions made to the latter, of the laws of the United States relative to the same subjects. These are digested and arranged under the proper titles; and the value of the American edition is thereby considerably enhanced.

"*American Precedents of Declarations*," being chiefly intended for the use of professional men in the New England States, will then be found a very convenient and useful work. But in other States, where a closer adherence to the common law forms of proceedings of the English courts is maintained, this collection can afford little or no assistance.

#### THEOLOGY, MORALS, SERMONS, &c.

Under this head it will be proper to mention "*The Age of Revelation; or, the Age of Reason shown to be an Age of Infidelity*," by ELIAS BENDINCT, L.L.D. This volume is intended as an answer to Mr. Paine's *Age of Reason*; the greater part of it having been written, as the author states, soon after the appearance of that work in this country. We doubt whether Dr. Bendinct's performance has added any thing to the strength or clearness of Divine Revelation. In all respects  
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it seems to be much inferior to Bishop Watten's "Apology for the Bible."

Dr. DWIGHT's "Psalms of David" is a new edition of Dr. Watts's "Psalms of David," imitated in the language of the New Testament, and applied to the Christian use and worship. In this new edition, the Psalms omitted by Dr. Watts are verified, local passages are altered, and a number of Psalms verified anew, in proper metres. Much praise is due to Dr. Dwight, for the diligence, care and labour with which he seems to have executed this task, which was committed to him by the General Association of the State of Connecticut; but as a Poet he is undoubtedly very far inferior to Dr. Watts.

"Surprising Accounts of the Revival of Religion in the United States of America" is an anonymous performance, which principally relates to an extraordinary stir in religion, lately observed in some of the Eastern States, and still more remarkably in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. These agitations appear to be exceedingly similar to such as commonly take place among the Methodists, and other sects of religious people, who have only recently formed themselves into a separate denomination.

Mr. HEMPHILL's "Discourse on the Nature of Religious Fasting" contains nothing calculated to fix the attention of the reader. The topics are drawn out in a very tedious and diffuse manner, and the style is greatly wanting in correctness and elegance.

Mr. DOBSON's "Letters on the Existence and Character of the Deity, and on the Moral State of Man" contain many judicious observations, calculated to do good, and to leave durable impressions on the minds of his readers.

Mr. SPRING's "Sermon delivered before the Massachusetts's Missionary Society" is founded on a text from Rom. xi, 25. "Blindness in part is happened unto Israel until the fullness of the Gentiles be come in." From this passage of Holy Writ he deduces the following propositions as the subject of discourse, viz. "It is God's purpose, in reclaiming the world, to make the conversion of the Gentiles the occasion of the restoration of the Jews." In the discussion of this doctrine, Mr. Spring first elucidates the general truth conveyed by the proposition; secondly, points out the course of Divine Providence by which this gracious design may be supposed to be effected; and, thirdly,

makes some appropriate inferences and reflections.

"A Paraphrase on Eight Chapters of the Prophecy of Isaiah, wherein it is attempted to express the Sense of the Prophet in proper English Style," is an anonymous performance. Like Mr. GILPIN, in his "Exposition of the New Testament," the author attempts to explain the sacred text, by expressing what he supposes to be its meaning in his own words, and with nearly as much brevity as in the original.

Mr. LINN's "Discourse, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. John Ewing, D. D. late Senior Pastor of the first Presbyterian Congregation of the City of Philadelphia, and Provost of the University of Pennsylvania," is a becoming tribute of respect to the memory of his departed friend and co-pastor. Dr. Ewing was greatly distinguished for the extent and variety of his learned acquirements, and, for nearly half a century, had held an elevated rank among the scientific ornaments of America.

"Negro Slavery Unjustifiable: a Discourse, by ALEXANDER McLEOD, A. M. Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation in the City of New York." The subject of domestic slavery is one of the most interesting that can engage the attention of the politician, the moralist, or the Christian. Mr. M. treats this subject in an ingenious, comprehensive, and forcible manner. The plan which the author pursues is, 1. To shew that the practice of buying, holding, or selling, our unoffending fellow-creatures, as slaves, is immoral. 2. To answer objections to this proposition. And, 3. To make a practical improvement of it. These several departments of the subject are ably, and, for the most part, satisfactorily discussed.

A multitude of other sermons have appeared in various parts of the United States, during the period of this Review. Such compositions, indeed, are by far the most numerous and accumulated of all that issue from the presses of America; but most of them have a local and temporary object, or are drawn up in that trite and common place-manner which can never be expected to excite any interest in the public.

MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

The fifth volume of the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Useful Knowledge," gives renewed proofs of the



diligence, learning, and perseverance, of that respectable association, which was instituted earlier, has been more active, and has presented to the public a greater profusion of rich and valuable fruits, than any of its sister-associations for similar purposes in the United States.

In the volume before us we find a great number of important and curious papers. Among the more important, we observe several on different subjects of chemistry from Dr. Priestley; several astronomical ones from Mr. Ellicott, and others; a considerable number on various points of natural history by Dr. Williamon, Mr. B. H. La Roche, Mons. Dupont de Nemours, Mons. Baudry des Loziers, and Professor Barton.

Mr. HARE's "Memoir on the Supply and Application of the Blow-pipe," is a publication of real merit. The great utility of the Blow-pipe, and the important purposes to which it may be applied, are well known to the artist and chemist. Instead of using the mouth or foot, Mr. Hare has contrived a machine which propels the air by the pressure of a column of water, and is denominated the "Hydrostatic Blow pipe." The greater part of the Memoir is employed in describing this machine, and explaining its application. These explanations cannot be understood without a reference to the engraving which accompanies the Memoir.

#### EDUCATION.

Mr. ALDEN's "Introduction to Spelling and Reading" in 2 vols. is a respectable elementary performance, and affords many proofs of the compiler's diligence, attention, and judgment.

Mr. SMITH's "New Hampshire Latin Grammar" can scarcely be said to have been demanded, on account either of the paucity or the faults of preceding publications. The present, however, may be properly recommended as a judicious, perspicuous, and useful compilation, and well calculated to facilitate the acquisition of the Latin language.

The "Key to the English Language; or, a Spelling, Parsing, Derivative, and Defining Dictionary; selected from the most approved Authors," by Mr. WOODBRIDGE, is one of the numerous compilations which we meet at the present day, which, without attempting any improvement, only add to a load already too grievous for the public to bear.

Mr. NOAH WEBSTER's "Elements of useful Knowledge, vol. 1, containing an Historical and Geographical Account

of the United States," is extremely well adapted to bring young persons acquainted with a great number of important objects, which heretofore have been too much neglected in courses of education. The plan Mr. W. has formed entitles him to much credit; and the materials requisite for carrying it into effect are abundant and excellent. The selection and combination of them demand only that exercise of judgment, diligence, and taste, of which Mr. W. has given the public reiterated proofs.

#### AGRICULTURE.

"The great Error of American Agriculture exposed, and Hints for Improvement suggested," by Mr. THOMAS MOORE, is a sensible work, abounding in practical remarks, and offering the results of long and extensive experience. The principal improvements which the author urges, are *deep ploughing*, saving of timber in the clearing of wood lands, a better mode of tilling maize than what is generally practised, a more economical plan of feeding cattle, more attention to a proper rotation of crops, the best modes of obtaining manure, &c. &c.

"Communications on different Subjects; addressed to the Bahama Agricultural Society," reflect much credit on the active, patriotic gentlemen who compose that association. The exertions they are making to introduce a more regular precise system of husbandry, and particularly their zeal to enrich their islands, by naturalizing a great number of valuable exotics, cannot be too highly praised.

It is chiefly on account of its agricultural notices, that we are led to mention Mr. HALL's "Brief History of the Mississippi Territory," in which he gives an instructive account of the various and valuable productions of that fertile district of country, which is likely soon to become one of the most pleasant and highly-cultivated parts of the United States.

Mr. SIBBALD's "Notes and Observations on the Pine-lands of Georgia," exhibit, in a striking point of view, the incalculable resources of that State for the culture of cotton; especially when their pine-lands, formerly considered as worthless, or nearly so, but now found to be remarkably adapted to the raising of cotton, shall have been generally applied to that purpose.

#### GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, &c.

Considering the great improvements in the science of Geography which modern times exhibit, we cannot highly commend Dr. MORSE's "American Universal

sal Geography," of which a fourth edition has lately appeared. That it contains a large mass of valuable information concerning America, must be admitted; but that a considerable proportion of this is much more crude, inaccurate, and indefinite, than it ought to be at the present day, is equally undeniable.

Mr. HUMPHREYS's "Reports to Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy, on the Subject of Docks, and Remarks relative to the Ports and Harbours of the Eastern States," contain a large assemblage of facts and statements, which seem to have been compiled with much labour and research, and, we doubt not, will prove a very valuable document in the hands of all who are led, either by duty or curiosity, to make inquiries on this subject.

"The History of Cambridge," (Massachusetts) by Mr. HOLMES, is chiefly entitled to notice on account of his topographical description of that town, which is minute and satisfactory, and of some statistical details which are not undeserving of attention.

#### POETRY.

The Muses hitherto do not seem to be disposed to take up a residence in America. It is, indeed, somewhat surprising, that, in

that quarter of the world, no traces should yet have been discovered of those bold, lofty, and inventive powers, which are essential to the constitution of genius in metrical composition. The best specimens of American poetry we have yet seen can only be considered as successful imitations of some of the respectable writers of the old world.

Mr. McKINNON's "Descriptive Poems" contain some things which deserve to be regarded with a favorable eye; but, on the other hand, the blemishes are numerous, and some of them such as ought not to have been permitted to fall from a writer whose professed object is chiefly to please.

We fear the general charge of deficiency of *genius* in American poetry will not be cancelled by Mr. LINN's "Powers of Genius," a second edition of which has lately appeared. Nor do we find that the want of this quality is compensated by any remarkable harmony of versification, or by any thing excellent in the notes, which are pretty thickly strewed throughout the Poem. In the extensive range of prose, the disappointed votaries of the Muses may have ample opportunities of indemnifying the public as well as themselves.

END OF THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME.

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